THE TIMES

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THE TIMES Tomorrow

A survival guide for the urban cyclist features in tomorrow's edition of *Saturday*, the eight-page section that provides the best weekend guide to what is happening in the arts, entertainment, and leisure.

One of the most famous characters in poetry was once described thus:
Gilpinus erat municeps
Honeste aestimatus
He was also to be immortalized in Chinese, Persian and the dialect of Orkney. Who is he? Latin scholars will know, of course, but they and others will learn much more about the history of this extraordinary character in *The Times* tomorrow.

Report for work, Walesa told

Mr Lech Walesa, the former Solidarity leader, has been ordered to report to the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk to be given a job, according to informed sources in Gdansk. The move comes after a fortnight during which he has had several brushes with the authorities.

Solidarity harassment, page 7

Iran blamed for Baghdad bombs

Iraq blamed Iran for two car bomb explosions in central Baghdad yesterday which killed and wounded a number of people. No casualty details were given. An Iraqi official said the attacks would be avenged.

Octopus sell-out

City institutions rushed to buy shares in Mr Paul Hamlyn's Octopus Publishing Group. Application lists closed after a token one minute and the issue, by public tender, could be 18 *times oversubscribed* **Page 17**

Norfolk honour

The Duke of Norfolk, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin and Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne have been appointed Knights Companion of the Order of the Garter, Buckingham Palace has announced

CBE man dead

Mr George Perry, a former senior executive of General Motors in Britain who was awarded the CBE in 1976 for furthering British-American relations, has been found murdered in a New York lake.

Dublin choice

Dr Colin OhEocha, a biochemist and president of University College, Galway, has been appointed chairman of the Forum For A New Ireland which convenes on May 30.

£2m ai- claims

The fa... of eight members of the Swansea Skydivers Club killed in a ...icopter crash at a West Ger... air show are to sue Boeing, the aircraft manufacturers, for £2m each.

Prime plea fails

Geoffrey Prime, the self-confessed spy for the Russians, was refused leave to appeal against his 38-year sentence for espionage and assault on girls **Page 3**

Carrington gibe

Calling for a new dialogue with Moscow, Lord Carrington, former Foreign Secretary, derided the silent war of nerves broken only by bursts of "megaphone diplomacy" **Page 9**

Israel divided

The mounting toll of Israeli casualties in Lebanon has prompted a minority in the Begin Cabinet to press for a partial troop withdrawal

Back page

Off the mark

First-class cricket began at Cambridge where the University are playing Glamorgan. Fixtures for the season, which includes the Prudential World Cup, appear on page 23.

France leads call for new monetary system

From Bailey Morris, Washington

France has launched a strong international campaign to persuade Western nations to agree to sweeping reforms of the international monetary system.

These would be made at a special conference, which the Mitterrand government is prepared to host next year and which, according to diplomatic sources in Washington yesterday, could replace next year's economic summit meeting of the seven leading Western powers.

The proposal for a conference – like that at Bretton Woods in 1944 which set up the International Monetary Fund – will be discussed at this year's summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, next month.

M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, and other leading officials in the Mitterand government, have urged European countries to put pressure on the Reagan Administration to agree to the conference.

French officials have also asked leaders of developing countries to make similar demands at September's joint annual meeting of the World Bank and the IMF.

Japan is mounting equally strong if more discreet pressure on the United States for reform. Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister will propose at Williamsburg, a comprehensive policy to revitalize the world economy, including plans to stabalize international exchange and interest rates as its first priority.

Mr Haruo Mayekawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, told a conference of leading world bankers in Tokyo yesterday that the floating exchange rate system "has not come up to expectations". He blamed trade frictions on volatile and illogical exchange rates and called for a systematic investigation of ways to achieve stability.

M Cheysson, in meetings with finance and foreign ministers, has stated strongly his belief that the western alliance could not survive and that meaningful world recovery could not take place without reform of the floating exchange rate system.

An increasing number of American and European officials have expressed similar views in recent weeks in what appears to be a growing campaign to force the Reagan Administration to change its own monetary policies and agree to international reforms.

Support is mounting for a propsal to reform the present system of floating, flexible exchange rates by adopting a system which would place limits on currencies by requiring them to trade in fixed, narrower bands. Governments would be allowed to exceed these bands only after appealing to and receiving permission from an international body such as the IMF.

Those supporting proposed reforms would like to invest the IMF with greater powers to act as the lender of last resort to rescue countries with severe debt problems. These powers would include the ability to create, with little delay, additional funds or special drawing rights (SDR's) to help debt-pressed countries.

According to one top diplomat, "support is waning for a proposal that would turn the IMF into an international central bank, but it is growing for one that would increase its powers to act as the international lender of last resort".

He said the growing concern which is being expressed over the debt crisis and the fragility of the world recovery is almost certain to turn the Williamsburg summit into a more explosive conference than the Reagan Administration had anticipated.

Part of the concern among European officials continues to be generated by the upward movement of the dollar, which is drawing badly-needed capital out of Europe.

Western head of state and Japanese officials want the Reagan Administration to reverse its rigid policy of non-intervention to a more accommodating policy of limited intervention to control the dollar.

Public borrowing overshoots target

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Public borrowing in 1982-83 totalled £9,200m, nearly £2,000m more than the £7,500m predicted in the Budget last month according to official figures released yesterday. The size of the overshoot, which took the City by surprise, cast significant doubt on whether the Government can hold to its £8,000m borrowing target for the coming financial year.

But share prices soared on a wave of euphoria over economic prospects, after an optimistic assessment of the business outlook from Mr John Harvey-Jones, chairman of ICI, Britain's leading chemicals company regarded as a sensitive barometer of Britain's industrial climate.

The *FT* index jumped 13.8 to 692.0, its biggest one-day rise for some weeks, after equalling its previous record high of 695.5 earlier in the day.

The higher-than-expected public borrowing was almost entirely due to an unusually large last-minute surge in spending by government departments and local authorities at the end of the financial year. This eliminated practically all the underspend on planned budgets the Treasury predicted in the Budget, as departments spent right up to their permitted cash ceilings.

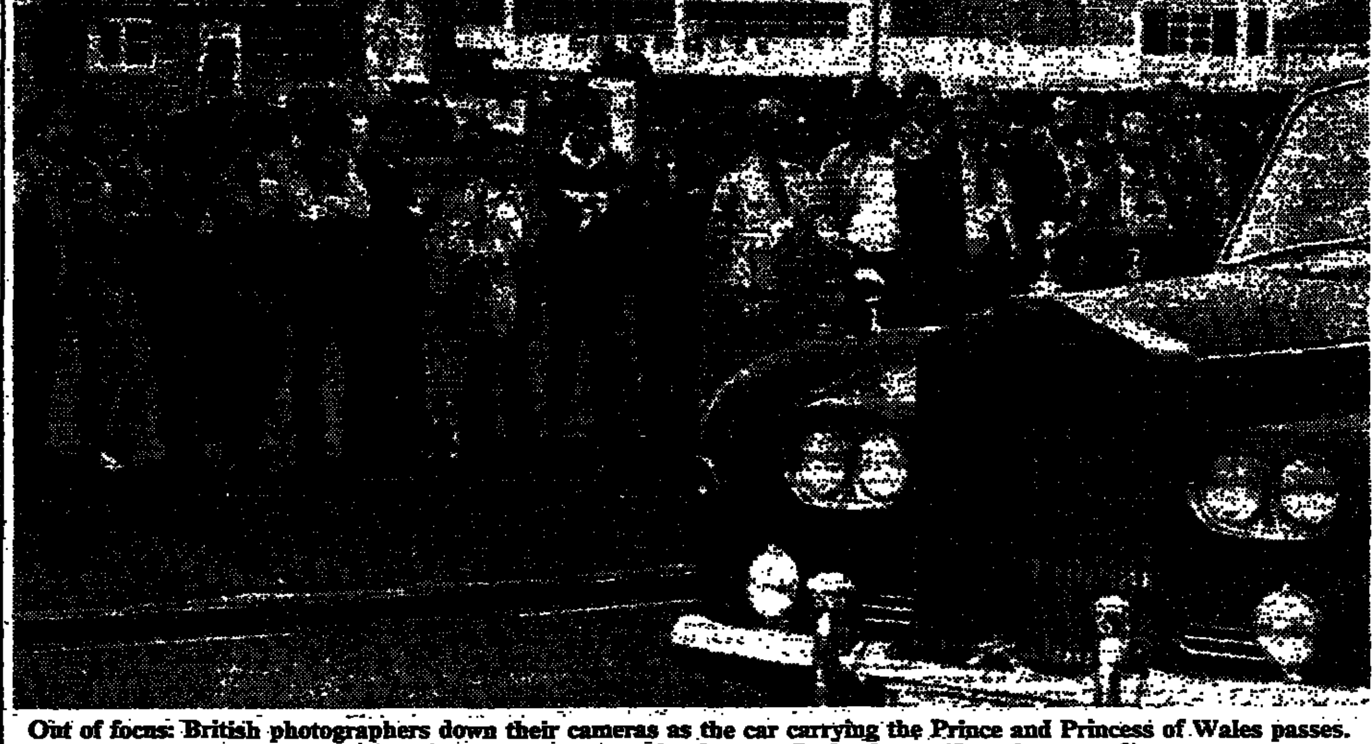
But the 1982-83 public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) is still rather less than the £9,500m forecast in last year's Budget, and it has not involved any breach of departmental cash limits.

Officials point out that some of the extra spending may have gone on items brought forward from this year, with no spill-over implications for higher spending in 1983-84.

The 1982-83 outcome means that financial policy was less tight than had been feared last year. The PSBR was equivalent to 3¼ per cent of national output, compared with the 2¾ per cent envisaged in the Budget, for both 1982-83 and 1983-84.

Government spending is thus likely to have given a small boost to the economy. Further occasion for optimism over the economic outlook came yesterday from the latest cyclical indicators which point to a continuing upswing in the coming months, and from preliminary consumer spending estimates for the first quarter of this year showing spending unchanged from the high levels seen at the end of last year.

Market report, page 16



Out of focus: British photographers down their cameras as the car carrying the Prince and Princess of Wales passes. They were protesting at arrangements for the New Zealand tour. (Sour day, page 9).

Navy may turn back Argentine mourners

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

British warships may be ordered to escort a ship carrying bereaved Argentine families out of the 150-mile exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands if an attempt is made to breach the naval blockade in 10 days' time.

But Whitehall officials last night refused to discuss contingency plans which have been drawn up in case Señor Osvaldo Destefanis carries out his threat to organize an unauthorized visit on April 30.

Señor Destefanis intends to go ahead, despite the decision by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to withdraw its support.

The Foreign Office immediately cancelled its permission for 250 relatives to visit the graves in the special cemetery at Port Darwin laid out for the Argentine dead by Britain, on the grounds that it accepted the judgment of the Red Cross.

***Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State at the Foreign office* agreed last night that any attempt to enter the exclusion zone without permission would make those who did so liable to be stopped.**

He said in an interview on Independent Radio News: "Obviously in case this should happen we are prepared contingency plans but I am not going to tell you what they are and I hope you will understand."

"Much the best thing is that good sense and responsibility should prevail in Buenos Aires, that those who really represent the bereaved widows and orphans should get together to prevent this freelance expedition going ahead, because there must be a better, more dignified and more human way of doing what needs to be done," Mr Onslow said.

BL to open gates with 'work or be dismissed' warning

By David Felton and Barrie Clement

BL executives who are planning a second attempt to break the four-week strike by the 5,000 Cowley assembly workers intend to open the factory gates on Monday to persuade them to return to work.

A mass meeting of the strikers today will hear a report of the abortive 16 hours of negotiations between senior union officials and the company which ended early yesterday, and is expected to vote for a continuation of the strike which has halted production of BL's new Maestro model.

Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman of Austin Rover, last night reiterated the warning to the strikers that they could be dismissed if they do not return to work. "They are in breach of their contracts and I believe that if we do not get a speedy return to work we will have no alternative but to take the sort of action we have said we would. We are not bluffing", he said.

Union officials were angry that during the marathon set of negotiations the management rejected their idea of a ballot of the workforce on the company's proposals to end the 30 minutes a week "washing up" time which has been practice at the plant for several decades.



Mr Harold Musgrove: "Not bluffing".

Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU) which represent most of the workers, said that changes in the work arrangements and improvements in productivity had to be achieved through negotiation rather than imposition by the management.

The unions and the workers on strike came under heavy attack from the Government and business leaders after the collapse of the peace talks.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told the Commons that taxpayers had put "a great deal of faith in the people who work at BL. I hope those workers will not return that faith by striking themselves and many other people out of jobs.."

Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, accused the Cowley workers of *committing* "industrial suicide".

He told businessmen in Cambridge: "We still have lemmings on the shop floor in the motor industry who are prepared to follow their union leadership over the nearest cliff in their persistence that having a job is a birthright whatever it costs the rest of us".

But Mr Evans and Mr Musgrove, who were appearing on the BBC 1 television programme *Nationwide* last night, agreed that the situation at Cowley was "very serious indeed". BL said that it would await the outcome of today's mass meeting before deciding on future action.

But it was understood that the company's threat to dismiss workers who did not respond to a return to work call from the

Continued on back page, col 4

Commons refer Times report to privileges

By Our Political Staff

The Commons decided yesterday by 159 votes to 48 to refer to the Committee of Privileges a report in *The Times* about the future of British foreign policy towards the Falkland Islands.

The report, about an inquiry by the Commons Foreign Affairs Committee appeared as the front page lead on Monday under the headline, "Thatcher to be told Fortress Falklands policy is untenable."

Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MPfor Stroud and the committee chairman, moving the reference, said the draft on which *The Times* report was *based had a warning on its front* page against premature disclosure.

He said that last Thursday the draft report was issued to the 11 committee members and six clerks and advisers, and on Monday an accurate summary had appeared in *The Times.* The report was clearly based on a close reading of the draft, he said.

Several Labour MPs opposed the motion. Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour MP for Birmingham, Perry Barr, asked what purpose would be served by a reference to the committee.

The journalist in question, if he was worthy of his trade, would not divulge his source. Why was *the Times* singled out? Other reports had appeared in *The Guardian* and *The Scotsman* but the crime of *The Times* was prominence.

Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, chairman of the Select Committee on Education, said that to send to the privileges committee a journalist, whose job it was to get information and who could only have got it by a degree of collusion with an MP, was a fruitless operation.

Parliamentary report, page 4

Alliance defence pact split by Owen

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr David Owen, deputy parliamentary leader of the Social Democratic Party, last night blew open the Liberal-SDP Alliance's tentative and delicate peace pact on the future of the Polaris missile system.

It is understood that the two parties have been working towards an agreement, a form of words for electoral consumption, which would put the question of Polaris on the table at the Geneva disarmament talks. The agreement would go no further: neglecting to mention what would happen if the Geneva talks failed to produce adequate Soviet concessions.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said last December that he was against the independent use of Polaris, that the submarine-launched system should be assigned to the control of Nato, and that the two parties would have to consider how long they would be willing to maintain finance for the submarines.

But Dr Owen, the Social Democrats' defence spokesman, said in a speech in Bath last night: "Britain needs a minimum deterrent. That means retaining Polaris unless there have been deep cuts in strategic weapons in the strategic arms limitation talks."

He then added: "It cannot be reiterated too strongly that extending Polaris to the end of the century and being ready if need be to put cruise missiles into nuclear-powered submarines is a perfectly feasible way of maintaining a minimum deterrent for Britain".

The Liberal anguish that will be provoked by Dr Ownen's remarks will be underlined by the statements made by Mr Steel in December, after he had spent a weekend with Dr Owen, going over the disarmament issue in great detail. He said then that there had been "a genuine meeting of minds" and, when questioned by *The Times,* he stressed: "On the (questioned) no independent use and assigning to Nato of control of the missiles, we have reached *agreement*".

Thatcher maintains election secrecy

The Prime Minister yesterday repudiated responsibility for starting what Mr Steel called "electionitis", and said in the Commons that she did not think she had done anything except answer questions put to her, Our Political Editor writes.

But she declined the Liberal leader's invitation to announce the date of the general election, and said: "Let me nake it perfectly clear that when I decide to have an election the matter will be announced in the usual way, and until then, in spite of all provocation, I shall not cut out any options."

The Prime Minister's colleagues, who met her in Cabinet

Continued on back page, col 3

TV-am faces another sacking

By John Witherow

The blood-letting continued at the strife-torn commercial breakfast programme TV-am yesterday with the reported dismissal of Mr Hilary Lawson, the deputy chief executive.

According to reliable sources within the company Mr Lawson, aged 29, who was appointed two weeks ago, was called in yesterday to see Mr Timothy Aitken, the chief executive, to be dismissed.

The sources said that Mr Aitken had told union officials on Wednesday that another executive would be leaving the company. The dismissal followed hard on the heels of those of Anna Ford and Angela Rippon, and the outspoken comments of Michael Parkinson in their defense.

Mr Parkinson was summoned to the Camden Lock headquarters in north London on Wednesday saying he expected to be dismissed but he emerged four hours later saying his differences with the management had been settled.

Mr Lawson was moved sideways from programmes editor to be deputy chief executive to make way for Mr Greg Dyke, imported from London Weekend Television to try to boost the low audience ratings of *Good Morning Britain.*

Asked about the dismissal, a TV-am executive said 'no comment' while another person described it as rubbish.

However the sources maintained that Mr Lawson was a member of the so-called "Yorkshire Mafia", headed by Mr Michael Deakin, the director of programmes, which had clashed with the "Famous Five" presenters; Mr Michael Parkinson, Robert Kee, David Frost, Miss Ford and Miss Rippon.

They claimed that Mr Parkinson, who has been the most successful presenter of TV-am, only agreed to stay on condition *that at least one of the* "Yorkshire Mafia" left.

Mr Parkinson, however, denied yesterday that he had discussed dismissals with Mr Aitken.

A colleague of Mr Lawson described his dismissal as "totally unfair" and added that he was not popular with the staff "because he was too busy to solicit support among the journalists."

British airways	PAN AM	TWA	British Caledonian
'Improved profitability'	'Forward bookings up'	'More buoyant market'	'It has stopped raining'

Signs that world airline slump may be ending

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Strong traffic growth across the Atlantic and on other world airline routes is raising hopes that the five-year airline slump, the worst in aviation history, may at last be drawing to a close.

Traffic on many routes increased considerably last month and forward bookings look even better, with summer traffic predicted to be up to 50 per cent higher than last year.

The growth on the Atlantic route is stimulating new competitive initiatives from the airlines, including the prospective entry of the People's Express from the United States with its £99 London-New York single fare. TWA may respond with a £270 Apex return.

British Caledonian said yesterday that traffic in March on its worldwide route network was 7.5 per cent up on the same month last year and forward bookings about 15 per cent up. Advance bookings across the Atlantic were 25 per cent up, West Africa 40 per cent and Hongkong 50 per cent. Mr *Colin Smith, the finance director,* said: "It has stopped raining but we are still waiting for the sunshine".

Sandinavian Airline Systems said traffic so far this year was 8 per cent up, with "tremendous growth" to North America and the Far East. Latin American routes were also improving. "We certainly feel the slump is coming to an end."

Pan American reported a 2 per cent growth in March with forward bookings "several points up and much heavier than we were predicting around Christmas".

Eastbound traffic across the Atlantic was "very strong" with a good dollar exchange rate, but westbound bookings were also good, with doubled jumbo flights to Florida from this weekend and some economy flights already booked.

"One has to be cautious about predicting an end to the slump," a spokesman said, "but historically airlines have been an early indicator of economic trends – usually about three months ahead of other indiscators – and both traffic and forward bookings are substantially up on forecast."

Trans World Airlines reported a "more buoyant market in the past few weeks, and leisure market bookings for the summer peak perhaps 10-15 per cent up."

Cathay Pacific reported a slight rise in traffic generaly, with routes to Hongkong up 11 per cent this year.

Air France described the market as "encouraging", although the airline expected to suffer from domestic currency restrictions.

British Airways predicted a more modest growth of about 4 *per cent this year. Traffic for the* airline was in fact 5 per cent down so far on last year, largely because of the cutback in routes and capacity but profitability had improved in spite of the traffic loss, an airline spokesman said.

In Geneva the International Air Transport Association (Iata) confirmed that the slump was probably going to end, but said that too much should not be read into the improvement, whose length and strength was an open question. Results so far from different parts of the world were patchy

Payout for widow of banker

The family of Sir Trevor Dawson, the City banker who *killed himself* to provide money for his wife to care for their handicapped son, will receive the money from his life insurance policies.

Lady Dawson stood to receive £137,500 from four insurance policies on her husband's life. The Phoenix Assurance Company, from whom the bulk of the money is payable, has agreed to honour the claims.

Sir Trevor, aged 51, killed himself just before one of his policies expired on February 15 last year. Phoenix said: "We normally expect to pay if the life assured dies by suicide after one year of taking out the policy. *But there can be certain* circumstances, such as non-disclosure of information, which could invalidate the *claim.*"

Since the Suicide Act, 1961, after which suicide was no longer a crime, insurance companies have been less able to defend claims on a life insurance policy where the person has committed suicide. But even before the Act, a suicide verdict was sometimes avoided by the inquest as a way round invalidating a claim.

Surgeon's costly marriage

A surgeon who exchanged wives with a solicitor friend but lived with his new wife for only a month four years ago and since then had paid more than £20,000 maintenance was allowed an appeal in the High Court Family Division yesterday.

Mr Justice Ewbank ruled that the surgeon should continue to pay £500 a month until three *months after his wife's divorce* decree had been made absolute and a lump sum of £8,000 to end his maintenance obligations.

Law Report, page 21

New Yorkshire police chief

Mr Colin Sampson, deputy chief constable of West Yorkshire, is to be the new chief constable, it was announced yesterday.

Mr Sampson, aged 53, will take over from Mr Ronald Gregory, who retires on June 5. Mr Sampson, who was formerly deputy chief constable of Nottinghamshire, and who has been commended three times, was chosen from a short-list of five.

Mother can stay in UK

Ms Sarah Jabaar, a South African with three children, will be allowed to remain in Britain for compassionate reasons, the Home Office announced yesterday.

Mrs Jabaar, aged 43, who lives in Cwmbran, Gwent, came to Britain five years ago. Her former husband, who had a work permit, later moved to the United States where he divorced her. More than 10,000 people had signed a petition against her deportation.

Pollen forecast service launched

A national daily pollen forecasting service to help Britain's estimated six million hay fever sufferers was launched yesterday.

The National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau, sponsored by Fisons, *will provide forecasts* from the end of next month or early June, depending on the weather.

Duchess 'better'

The Duchess of Kent was said to be making good progress at the King Edward VIII's Hospital for Officers yesterday after an operation to remove an ovarian cyst on Wednesday. She is expected to be discharged in about a week.

Labour aims to woo craft workers in £2.5m election drive

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Labour Party is to "target" its electoral message on social groups and geographical areas in its £2.5m general election campaign.

Privately conducted research has shown that its traditional support among low-paid manual workers and the unemployed, and among many professional people, is holding up well. But doubts remain about the voting intentions of skilled workers.

A surge of support is detected among women, and that is attributed, in part at least, to the party's stand against nuclear weapons. Improved rights for women will also be a key plank in the campaign.

Labour Party chiefs regard the Conservatives' lead in the opinion polls, variously estimated at between 6 and 11 per cent, as more vulnerable than first impressions would suggest. They predict that the gap could be closed quite sharply between now and polling day.

Among craft workers, however, it is conceded that substantial effort will be required to win back support lost to Mrs Margaret Thatcher in the 1979 election.

That is particularly true in areas such as the West Midlands, where there are a large *number of marginal seats.* The skilled workers' vote has become more volatile, and cannot be taken for granted any more, it is admitted.

However, by presenting a serious image to the voters arguing the case for an alternative economic strategy to the monetarist policies of the Thatcher administration, the party's tacticians think they can bridge the credibility gap evident in public scepticism of Labour's nostrums.

The party is budgeting for a £2.5m election war chest, most of which will come from the unions. Of that, about £750,000 has been gathered in, including £250,000 from the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr James Mortimer, Labour's general secretary, believes that the Conservatives will have at least five times that amount of money with which to fight the election. It is accepted that Labour cannot compete in that spending league.

● Mr Michael Foot yesterday insisted that egalitarianism remained a central theme of *Labour Party policy* (Our Political Correspondent writes).

In a campaign message to party workers, published in *Labour Weekly*, he said: "There can be no socialism without democracy and there can be no proper democracy without the egalitarianism of socialism. The Labour Party would deserve to die if it ever forgot that central theme."

Although the Labour leader had introduced last month's campaign document, *The New Hope for Britain*, as a programme for socialist reconstruction, he made no mention there of "paramount necessity for equality. There was only one passing reference to a "strategy for equality" contained in a two-paragraph section on low pay.

Nevertheless, Mr Foot said yesterday: "Every member of the Labour Party must remember our duty to the people of Britain. It is to create a fair and socially just society based on a sound and egalitarian economic system."

Mr Foot accused The Conservative government of committing a crime against democracy for refusing to take emergency action to tackle unemployment, which, if allowed to continue at its present level for any length of time, would menace the fabric of society.

● The Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance has almost completed discussions on its joint programme for government. The Alliance "manifesto" will be ready for publication within days if Mrs Thatcher decides immediately to call a general election (our political reporter writes).

MacGregor offers a new line

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the British Steel Corporation, yesterday delivered a spirited defence of his plan to sell Scottish-made steel to the United States. If the deal was successful, the big Ravenscraig plant in Motherwell would have a more secure future than any other plant in the corporation.

At the same time, Mr MacGregor revived hopes of creating a new Scottish steel industry centred on the Hunterston ore terminal in Ayrshire which, with its two direct reduction ore plants, cost about £160m in the 1970s but which has been idle because of the high cost of natural gas.

Mr MacGregor was speaking during a visit to a BSC plant at Glen Garnock in north Ayrshire, now being operated as an anchor chain manufacturing operation jointly with a Spanish company. His comments were immediately interpreted by union officials as an attempt to defuse the growing opposition to his plan to form a joint venture with the US Steel Corporation.

The American deal, which could be concluded in the next few weeks given approval by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Reagan, involves the sale of up to £1,000m of Ravenscraig steel during the next three years to US Steel's Fairless works in Pennsylvania for finishing. Up to 2,000 jobs could be lost at Ravenscraig and 3,000 at Fairless, but both companies say the project will ensure the survival of the plants.

Mr MacGregor said that the proposed US deal, which could cost the BSC £100m, would guarantee the majority of jobs at Ravenscraig for the next six years.

The Hunterston plant, which Mr MacGregor has always supported and at one stage had to place a ban on its dismantling and export, was designed to use gas to make high grade iron pellets for steelmaking. It adjoins the BSC's Scottish iron ore terminal where ships discharge more than one million tonnes of ore each year for the Ravenscraig steelmaking operation.

Now BSC scientists are working on a method of fuelling the Hunterston plant with coal instead of gas. Mr MacGregor, chairman-elect of the National Coal Board, said: "Within the decade there may be steel plants at Hunterston with the prospect of a very competitive future because they will use a process which will be a world beater. We will use Scottish coal at the plants – I have made that a condition."

Mr Clive Lewis, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation's Scottish secretary, later described the plan as "a ploy" which needed to be treated with "the greatest suspicion".

Two cleared of Liverpool riot charges

A man, his son and a youth aged 16, were cleared yesterday of inciting a riot in a Liverpool tenement block last summer.

The youth was convicted of *fighting and making an affray*, however, after the jury at Liverpool Crown Court spent a total of four and a half hours *considering verdicts.*

Mr Patrick Chiocchi, aged 46, of Sir Thomas White Gardens, Everton, his son Patrick, aged 17, and the juvenile were acquitted of inciting people to riotously assemble to assault Merseyside police officers.

The jury also cleared them of fighting and making an affray on August 3 last year, on the direction of Judge Lachs.

They acquitted Mr Patrick Chiocchi junior of a further charge of fighting and making an affray in the early hours of August 4.

Mr Chiocchi senior was also acquitted of the August 4 affray charge, but the jury found the *juvenile guilty by a majority of* 10 to two.

Dating agency head denies porn allegations

John Patterson, who runs a computer dating agency, denied in the High Court yesterday that his organization was an empire *built on pornography. The* managing director of Dateline International told a libel trial jury: "That is totally untrue."

The suggestion that he advertised the business in pornographic magazines was also "totally untrue", he said.

The allegations were made on Wednesday by Mr Neville Glick, head of an introductions agency in Harrogate, who is suing Mr Patterson and his magazine, *Select*, for libel damages.

Mr Glick, aged 50, of Leeds, claims that a letter in the magazine saying that a member of his bureau had been introduced to a non-member carried a suggestion that the organization was a "front for an escort or call-girl agency".

Mr Patterson, Singles Scene Ltd, his company, and Pindar Print Ltd, printers, deny libel, contending that the words complained of were true in substance and fact and were fair *comment on a matter of public* interest.

Mr Patterson told Mr Justice Bristow and the jury that the suggestion that he put on strip-tease shows was untrue. He *added that his magazine, aimed* at single people, had called for letters abour readers' experiences of friendship agencies after *an MP and the Office of Fair* Trading had expressed disquiet about the way some were operated.

He felt the letter from a Mrs Kershaw, published in the resulting article, was a genuine expression of her complaint.

Dr Robert Mullan, chairman of the Association of British Introduction Agencies, denied in evidence that he ever told Mr Glick that *Mr Patterson was really in control of the* association.

Mrs Margaret Lowe (formerly Kershaw), of Croft Lane, Grattenhall, Warrington, Cheshire, author of the magazine letter, said a man she met through Mr Glick's agency said he was not a member of it.

Mr Frank Liser, of Riddesden, Keighley, West Yorkshire, said that he met Mrs Kershaw *after joining the agency.*

The hearing continues today.

Peter Ustinov (left) celebrating the publication of his book *My Russia* with Joan Greenwood and Robert Morley at the Foyles Literary Lunch held at the Dorchester, London, yesterday.

Union says shipbuilders face conflict

By Barrie Clement
Labour Reporter

Conflict is now inevitable in *the shipbuilding industry* according to Mr George Arnold, chief negotiator for the Amalgated Union of Engineering Workers. He said yeterday, that faced with a demand for 7,000 more redundancies, the men were in a militant mood.

"I have never seen such fervour among our members. There is bound to be trouble if there is no relaxation in the *policies being pursued* by British Shipbuilders (BS)."

He said the men were not prepared to accept the job losses or the state corporation's intention not to offer a pay rise this year. "The situation was serious, it is now critical."

During negotiations BS retreated from its original demand for 9,000 job losses to 7,000. Earlier this year it reduced manpower through 1,000 voluntary redundancies.

The Confederation of Ship*building and Engineering* Unions, of which the AUEW is a prominent member, which has been in talks with Sir Robert Atkinson, the chairman of BS, and has been told that a corporate plan was about to be submitted to Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Mr Arnold added: "He will not show it to us and we feel that if anybody should know about it it is us."

There is to be a reconvened union delegate meeting on May 3. It is expected that it may lead to the employers being *threatened with industrial* action. The unions' shipbuilding negotiating committee has a firm policy that there should be no compulsory redundancies in the industry.

At the annual conference of the engineering section of AUEW *yesterday*, Mr David Cooper, a delegate from the Govan yard in the Clyde, said: "We are quite prepared to carry out a policy *of occupation now* if we get support from other yards." But support for militant action from the more prosperous yards such as Yarrow, is doubtful.

● The National Union of Blast Furnacemen has agreed in principle to merge with the Amalgamated Union of Engineering workers, Britain's second biggest union.

The amalgamation of the union's 7,000 members will take the AUEW's membership back to more than one million and boost its confidence in the present merger negotiations with other smaller unions to acheive a strong united organization from the present loose federation.

Supergrass 'took drugs overdose'

From Richard Ford, Belfast

An alleged Provisional IRA "supergrass" took an overdose of drugs while on a holiday with his family and police guards in Cyprus four months ago, his wife claimed yesterday.

The police forced open the bedroom door of Raymond and Lorraine Gilmour's hotel room to find he had swallowed tablets prescribed for his wife's nervous tension.

Mrs Gilmour, aged 22, who returned with her children, Raymond Gilmour, aged three, and Denise Gilmour, aged two, to Londonderry this week after spending eight months in protective custody, claimed that her husband was then taken to a military hospital.

In an interview in this week's *Republican News* she said the family spent a week in Cyprus before Christmas but fled when their police guards became suspicious of two men staying in the building.

Earlier this week it was reported that the Provisional IRA tracked Mr Gilmour to the hotel after his wife, increasingly *homesick, had telephoned her* family in Londonderry. However, it is believed that the terrorists did not send anyone to Cyprus.

Mrs Gilmour says that after fleeing from the city last August, when her husband allegedly gave information leading to the arrest and charging of 71 republicans, they lived in Ipswich and Newcastle upon Tyne.

But she grew disillusioned with her life and decided to leave their hideout. Her husband, aged 23, is remaining in protective custody until he has given evidence in a forthcoming trial.

● An off-duty Royal Ulster Constabulary inspector escaped death yesterday when Provisional *IRA* gunmen ambushed his car in Londonderry.

The terrorists had held a family hostage overnight before *running into the road and firing* up to ten shots as he drove by.

● Official Unionist members of the Northern Ireland As*sembly increased to 27 yester*day with the result of a by-election in Armagh. Mr James Speers received 26,907 votes *against 4,920 for Mr Tom* French of the Workers' Party in a 34.07 per cent poll.

Woman 'paid 6p an hour for working all week'

By Nicholas Cole

The independent Low Pay Unit is examining the case of a handicapped London woman who claims she receives only 6p an hour after deductions for working a 168 hour week on telephone-answering duty at her home.

The woman takes emergency calls for a plumbing service and earns £10.08 for a non-stop working week. She prefers to remain anonymous for fear of *losing her employment*, on which she depends to supplement her invalidity benefit.

Her situation has emerged *during the unit's* "Low Pay in London" campaign, which is backed by a £22,000 grant from the Greater London Council. It *has attracted between 4,000 and* 5,000 inquiries from employers and low-paid employees, mostly in the catering, clothing and *retail industries.*

Elizabeth Bissett, the unit's research officer, says the unit estimates that there are 500,000 full-time workers and a further 250,000 part-timers being paid unjustifiably low wages in London. She explained: "One of the aims has been to publicize the wages council system, which is in great need of strengthening and being improved, and also to campaign on peoples' awareness of their employment rights."

In addition, the unit is collating replies to a recent survey of homeworkers. Replies show "a real need for legislative change to protect homeworkers against the level of exploitation we have found," the unit says.

The employees mainly in*clude those involved in sewing*, lampshade and toy making, envelope-addressing, typing and computer-related work. Alto*gether 120 replies have been* received in the two surveys.

Science report

Computer to track thundery weather

By Clive Cookson
Technology Correspondent

The Meteorological Office is to install a new computer system to detect and track thunderstorms over Europe *and the neighbouring North* Atlantic. It should enable forecasters to include more precise information about *thundery weather in their local* bulletins and to warn aircraft more promptly about storms.

The system will be the first in the world to use a computer to track thunderstorms over a wide area. A network of sensitive automatic stations, four in the British Isles and one in Gibraltar, will detect storms up to two or three thousand kilometres away by listening for the characteristic long-wave radio signals generated by lightning flashes. These are known to meteorologists as "sferics" – short for atmospherics – and to ordinary radio listeners as irritating crackling noises when a storm is close.

The British software company, CAP Scientific, has won a £200,000 contract to install the system's central computer at the Meteorological Office in Bracknell, Berkshire. This machine, a Perkin-Elmer 3230, will process information from the automatic stations and compute the position of each lightning flash, to within half a kilometre, from the exact times at which the various detectors record it.

Since radio waves travel at 300,000 kilometres a second, the time differences are measured in thousandths of a second. Very sophisticated communications and signal processing technology will be required to make the system work.

At present the Meteorological Office uses a manual method of thunderstorm detection. It is based on a network of observers who scan the sky once an hour, during daytime, with a detector. Their bearings are plotted by hand to give the location of lightning flashes. This limited technique misses out most thundery activity.

The new Arrival Time Difference (ATD) computer system, which is due to come into operation next year, can process 350 lightning strikes an hour. That should reveal the location of most thunderstorms within an area stretching from the Arctic Ocean to North Africa and from Russia to the mid-Atlantic. Other countries will share the information through the World Meteorological Office network.

The new ATD lightning system will supplement weather radar and satellite observations of potential storms. The Meteorological Office is also upgrading its radar, this month, for example, it gave Plessey a £500,000 contract to supply new weather radar for South-east England, measuring rainfall intensity rather than thunder.

The same is true of satellite cloud pictures. Even experienced forecasters sometimes find it difficult to deduce the presence of thunderstorms from radar and satellite information. The ATD system will be the only reliable means of detecting lightning directly. It could be very useful for aviation authorities and electricity boards.

Sale room

Business as usual at Sotheby's

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

More art experts employed by Sotheby's were "trickling forward" to meet or speak to Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, Mr Robert Seelig, of the bankers Morgan Grenfell, claimed yesterday on behalf of the two Americans who have launched a takeover bid for Sotheby's, the fine art auctioneers.

Mr Seelig, speaking from New York added that he was surprised that the Sotheby's board had not yet provided formal details of its defence. He agreed with the view prevalent in London that Sotheby's was still looking for an alternative bidder. Many United States companies had been approached, he said.

At Sotheby's in London it was business as usual, with no experts coming forward to express disenchantment with the present management after Mr Nabil Saidi's initiative on Wednesday.

It is clear that confidential discussions are now beginning to take place behind the scenes over possible strategies for the expert staff should Mr Cogan and Mr Swid take control at Sotheby's. *It is reported* that money would be available from the City to back a new auctioneering venture.

If some of the senior experts realized their shareholdings at *the bid price they would be well* placed to start a new business.

Discussions are also said to have taken place with Phillips, London's third largest art auctioneering firm, over possible collaboration.

£1 French etchings fetch £2,376

Christie's yesterday demon*strated that the age of miracles* is not yet over when it secured a price of £2,376 for a group of 18 etchings purchased for £1 in a secondhand bookstall *in* Museum Street, London, last September. The buyer was Herr Hans Gallen, director of the Munster City Museum.

Mr G. Bernard Wagener of Cape Town was wandering down Museum Street, thumbing through the trays *of* secondhand books displayed outside bookshops. He came across an old-looking volume with 18 loose *prints slipped into* it and spent £1 on it.

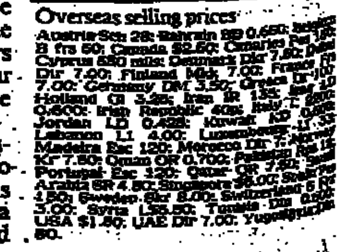
He then took the prints to Christie's counter to see if it could identify them. *They were* a set of 18 etchings by the seventeenth-century French artist Jacques Callot known as *"Les grands Misères de la Querre"*. Yesterday he got his pay-off.

Christie's sale of Old Master prints totalled £375,719 with nine per cent unsold. The only significant item which failed to sell was a set of Goya's *Proverbios* etchings bought in at £8,500. A second set in rather worse condition but of rather finer impressions secured £13,500 (estimate £10,000 to £14,000).

A rare early engraving, Jacopo de' Barbari's "Triton and Nereid", brought the top price at £21,600 (estimate £14,000 to £18,000) to Bozzolati, an Italian dealer. Only nine impressions of the print are recorded. A fine impression of Schongauers "Christ on the Cross with four Angels" made £18,360 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

An etching of "The Immaculate Conception" by Lorenzo Tiepolo after a painting by his father, Giovanni Battista, was a Christie's "discovery" and made £5,940 (estimate £700 to £1,000).

At Sotheby's a sale of travel books and atlases made £394,917 with three per cent unsold. The strength of bidding underlined the recovery which appeared in this field last autumn and took it further. The top price was £20,900 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) for Jansson's famous *Nieuwen Atlas*, published in Amsterdam between 1657 and 1662, one of the remarkable large world atlases produced in Holland at the time.



Fund private schools, state urged

By Rupert Morris

State financial support for private schools to increase their diversity and make them available to more people is urged today in a booklet published by the Independent Schools Information Service (ISIS).

Mr Peter Mason, former *High Master of Manchester* Grammar School, points out that private schools in Britain cater for a very low percentage *of the school population com*pared with other European countries.

Private schools in January, 1981, educated about 6 per cent of the school population in England and Wales and only 3.4 per cent in Scotland, according to government figures, while about 25 per cent of students in higher education came from private schools.

Mr Mason quotes a 1978 regional survey by ISIS, which showed that the parents of 70 per cent of private pupils had not been educated at independent schools, as evidence that the private system is broadening its horizons.

He says the process of widening access to private schools would be enormously *helped if those schools received* state aid, as in Denmark.

Not only traditional boys' and girls' public schools and *preparatory schools*, but also free schools like Summerhill, those based on Steiner and Montessori principles and con*fessional schools for all religious* denominations should be subsidized, according to Mr Mason.

By an extension of the assisted places scheme, or by an educational voucher scheme, he argues that Britain might achieve "the most liberal and varied system of education in Europe".

EEC countries and private schools

Country	Private pupils as % of total school population
Belgium	French based 44.2 (1)
	Dutch based 67.7 (2)
Denmark	8.3 (2)
France	16.7 (2)
Germany	4.8 (2)
Greece	n a.
Ireland	80.0 (1) (2.4)*
Italy	7.5 (1)
Luxembourg	4.8 (2)
The Netherlands	72.0 (3)
UK	
England and Wales	6.0 (1)
Scotland	3.4 (1)

(1) primary and secondary
(2) nursery, primary and secondary
(3) includes in addition to (2) some higher levels; e.g. Teachers Training
2.4% is the official figure, but 80% of the children of school age in the Irish Republic attend schools which are run by independent bodies.

A former head boy at Wellington College has protested to the Charity Commissioners about the involvement of the school in the campaign against Labour's plans for private *education. Mr Anthony Lawton*, aged 30, claims that the political character of the campaign, run by Independent Schools Information Service (ISIS), is in clear conflict with Wellington's status as an educational charity.

Mr Lawton, a consultant, who was appointed head boy by Mr Frank Fisher, the former headmaster of Wellington who now chairs the public schools' campaign, received an ISIS circular enclosed with a letter to old boys from Dr David Newsome, Wellington's present headmaster. Entitled "Freedom is Under Fire", it invited old *boys to defend independent schools* by joining the ISIS Association Supporters

Mother and girls die in blaze

Mrs Lorraine Houlston (below), and her daughter Tracy Houlston, aged five (top) and Cheryl Houlston, aged seven, died yesterday as fire swept through the top of their home in Winsford, Cheshire. The bodies of all three were found on the first floor.

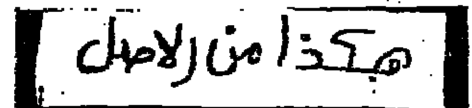
Mr Colin Wilde, aged 30, who was living with Mrs Houlston, and Michael Houlston, her son aged three, escaped by jumping from a window. The boy was in a stable condition in Leighton *Hospital*, Crewe. The condition of Mr Wilde, who suffered serious burns, was said to be fair.

A fire investigation team, police and forensic science experts examined the building *but police and fire officials* said there was no reason to suspect arson.



The council houses on the estate, which are almost 20 years old, have internal walls built largely of plasterboard and filled with a type of compressed straw building material.

Mr Alan Fellowes, Cheshire divisional fire officer, said: "Separation and protection between the houses is very good, but separation between rooms and the two floors is not as good as it could be."



Prime's appeal against 'sentence without hope' for spying rejected

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

The 38-year jail sentence on Geoffrey Prime, who spied for the Soviet Union was upheld by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Refusing an application for leave to appeal against the sentence, Lord Justice Lawton said Prime had taken "the Queen's shilling both as a corporal in the RAF and the Government's intelligence service and then sold her, her subjects and allies to a potential enemy. In times of war such conduct would have merited the death penalty".

In peacetime the nearest penalty was a long prison sentence. At least two of the counts under the Official Secrets Act which Prime admitted to were, Lord Lawton said, acts of treachery.

During a hearing which went into camera for almost an hour at one point Mr George Carman, QC, for Prime, told the court that the sentences passed last November amounted to "a sentence without hope". He was given 35 years for espionage and three years for offences against young girls.

Prime, aged 44, was sentenced by the Lord Chief Justice after admitting spying for the Russians for 14 years including a period working as a linguist at the Government Communications Headquarters at Cheltenham. The espionage came to light after investigations into the sexual offences.

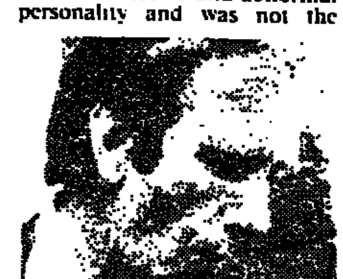
Prime confessed to his wife on the assaults on girls and the spying. He gave himself up for the assaults and his wife, Rhona, went to the police about the espionage.

Mr Carman said that Prime would be 82 if he served his full sentence. The sentence was the longest determinate imposed on a man of his age and the longest determinate sentence imposed on any defendant in the past 20 years.

Raising 11 points in favour of the application, Mr Carman asked the court to note that Prime has been interviewed 13 times, lasting 39 hours, by MI5 since his conviction. Mr Carman said Prime was ready to continue to help MI5 and more interviews were likely.

His original confession to the police must, Mr Carman said, "have been of enormous value to the security authorities". The statement had made the seven counts against Prime possible.

Mr Carman said medical evidence showed that Prime had an obsessive and abnormal personality and was not the



Geoffrey Prime: "A sentence without hope".

ruthless figure seen by the Lord Chief Justice.

The court, Mr Carman said, should consider what effect the stiffness of the sentence might have on any future spy and his relations who might be placed in the position of Prime and his wife.

Mr Carman said: "this court has to provide a positive incentive to any future traitor or innocent relative of such a traitor to come forward". Mrs Prime was in court for the hearing. She was in tears when the court retired.

When they returned Lord Lawton, sitting with Sir Roger Ormrod and Mr Justice Michael Davies, said Prime's help to MI5 might be taken into account when the sentence was reviewed but it could not be considered by the court.

The sentence had to be considered in the light of two basic factors of sectencing which were the deterrent value and retribution. Lord Lawton said retribution was out of favour with criminologists but it meant a situation where the offence was so grave that the sentence had to reflect "the abhorrence by right-minded members of the public".

Lord Lawton said the argument about an incentive was appreciated by the court but "in the end the scales have to come down on the side of deterrence. It is much better that spying should never start than that the spies should subsequently confess."

Cambridge team puts Trireme to the test

By Michael Horsnell

A small piece of classical naval history (about 2 metres high by 2.3 metres long) was reenacted at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, yesterday when four members of the Cambridge University light rowing crew "propelled" a Greek trireme for the first time in 1,500 years (above).

The trial was an essential step in a £100,000 project to build a replica of the 115-ft long warship (shown, right, as 1/25 scale model) used at the Battle of Salamis in 480BC and last recorded in use in a battle between Constantine and Licinius in 323AD.

Yesterday's launch of a full scale cross-section of the trireme beside a tank of water proved that three decks of oarsmen with oars of similar length can row simultaneously. It also demonstrated that the warship would have been travelling at up to nine knots when it rammed the enemy.

The "threes", as they were described by a fifth century historian, became obsolete and the method of building them forgotten. But after epic correspondence in *The Times* in 1975 three men, a professor, banker and an architect, recreated the craft in which the gallant Greeks humbled the mighty Persians at Salamis.

Last year Professor John Morrison, formerly president of Wolfson College, Cambridge; Mr John Coates, previously chief naval architect at the Ministry of Defence, and Mr Frank Welsh, a director of Grindlay's Bank, announced that the replica, with a crew of 200, would be launched in 1984.

Yesterday's trial, on the first day of a two-day conference to discuss the project, finally discredited suggestions that the top file (thranite) must have had longer oars or rowed standing up.

A Greek Trireme Trust is being formed to give support, and in the meantime contributions can be sent to Air Marshal Peter Turner, at Wolfson College, Cambridge. (Photographs: Barry Beattie.)

£6m attempt to improve 'barren life' in jail

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The "barren" life led by adult prisoners in overcrowded Strangeways prison, Manchester, was strongly criticized by Sir James Hennessy, the Chief Inspector of Prisons, in a report yesterday.

But even as the report was published the Home Office announced a £6m spending plan for the jail over the next eight years.

The redevelopment was announced by Mr John Lewis, the new governor, who said that the century-old prison had 1,568 inmates: it was designed to hold only 1,024. The figure fluctuated and could regularly reach 1,700.

The report says that a vicious circle of deprivation" was in danger of developing, with few work opportunities, a limited education programme and little recreational association.

It adds: "We regard this state of affairs, in which the regime for convicted prisoners cannot by any stretch of the imagination be said to meet the requirements of Prison Rule 1, as quite unacceptable."

Rule 1 places on the prison system the requirement to encourage prisoners to lead a good and useful life.

The report says there were only seven single lavatories for about 350 staff. In parts of the main prison, forty or more inmates shared access to a single lavatory.

On young prisoners, the report says: "For this age group the absence of education and work for all but a minority, and the consequent restriction to the cell for up to 23 hours a day is particularly to be regretted".

But the education department is praised for meeting the statutory requirements for education of 30 young offenders under school leaving age.

The report adds that without the good spirit in the prison, Manchester could not continue to contain so large a population in such basic conditions with so little trouble.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said yesterday that overcrowding, coupled with the necessary commitment of staff to service the courts, led to an impoverished regime with many prisoners spending much of the day locked in their cells.

Efforts had been made to improve conditions within the constraint of numbers and the availability of resources. "I nevertheless accept that conditions for both inmates and staff are in many respects unsatisfactory", he said.

Mr Phil Hughes, a member of the Strangeways Prison Officers' Association committee, said yesterday: "The branch certainly welcomes this report and there is really nothing in it with which we do not agree. Either the overcrowding must come down or staffing levels must go up, otherwise I dread to think what will happen inside this jail when prison officers begin their summer leave next month".

HM Prison Manchester: Report by HM Chief Inspector of Prisons (October, 1981. Home Office, London. £1.10).

● Mr Whitelaw has asked Sir James Hennessy to conduct an inquiry into the adequacy of arrangements in prisons for the prevention of suicides. (Our Legal Affairs Correspondent writes).

The inquiry, disclosed by the Home Office Prison Department yesterday, coincides with increasing concern at the number of suicides in prisons. A public inquiry into the administration of the remand prison at Canterbury, in Kent, is called for in a report published today into the deaths of four prisoners there within a year, three by suicide and one through an asthmatic attack.

Murder Near the Cathedral (Inquest, 22-28 Underwood Road, London E1 5AW).

Rescue charges idea condemned

By David Nicholson-Lord

Proposals to cut coastguard service and consider levying charges on people who are rescued drew reactions of anger and outrage from representatives of merchant seamen, lifeboatmen and coastguards yesterday

Mr Eric Nevin, general secretary of the Merchant Navy and Air Line Officers Association, the largest of the seafarers' organizations, described the idea of charging for rescues as diabolical. The Civil Service Union, which represents all uniformed coastguards, promised to resist the proposals "*with all the strength we can muster*".

The recommendations are understood to be contained in the forthcoming report on the coastguard service from Lord Rayner's team on Civil Service efficiency. The leak of the report, to *The Guardian*, has coincided with strong criticism at the Penlee lifeboat inquiry of the damage done to the service by reorganization.

The report is said to propose the dismissal of 1,200 part-time auxiliary coastguards, 30 per cent of their total; closing three centres at Moray, Shoreham and Tees and making several full-time staff redundant; and scrapping the breeches buoy, said to be out of date. Charges for those rescued should also be considered, according to the report.

Although the report acknowledges that the part-timers are paid only "very modest rates" of £1.69 an hour, savings of £60,000 a year are expected. Cutting a third of rescue centres' management teams would save another £240,000 annually. The policy of reducing visual watches should be continued and the 21 centres remaining after the three closures should be reviewed every two years.

The Rayner conclusions were condemned yesterday by Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Hull, East, who has tabled a Commons motion deploring them.

Captain Eric Kemp, secretary of the St Ives lifeboat and the Trinity House pilot for Mount's Bay, Cornwall, where the Penlee lifeboat operates, yesterday described the proposals as disastrous and predicted they would lead to lives being lost.

Captain Kemp said that if the coastguards were withdrawn "we would have to find some voluntary way of replacing them".

Test tube teams in dispute

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A serious dispute between the world's two leading test tube baby research teams is revealed in an exchange of letters published in today's issue of the *British Medical Journal*.

The disagreement is over an attempt by Dr Alan Trouson and his team at Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, to implant in a woman an egg provided by another and fertilized in a laboratory.

After several trials a pregnancy was achieved in a woman aged 38 with an egg from a donor aged 42. However, the recipient suffered a spontaneous abortion after 10 weeks.

In a severely critical letter, Mr Patrick Steptoe and Dr Robert Edwards, of Bourn Hall Clinic, Cambridge, the pioneers of the test tube baby technique, suggest that the history of this case indicates that hurried decisions were taken under pressure.

They say, "it illustrates the need for firm ethical guidlines anodes of conduct. It underlines the possible abuses and substandard treatments which may occur if *in vitro* fertilization and embryo replacement is not carefully controlled."

Their particular concern is the risk of using egges from older donors.

In a reply Dr Alan Trouson, Dr Carl Wood and Dr Leeton desagree with their English colleagues on the risks. They accept that many couples would not wish to receive an egg from a woman aged 42 but they reserved the right to assist in the donation should the fully informed donor and recipient couples desire this.

The risk of using an egg from an older woman is the higher likely incidence of malformation such as Down's syndrome which increases with age.

Law Society fails in conveyancing case

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

The Law Society suffered its third court defeat in five weeks yesterday over alleged improper conveyancing. After the society withdrew summonses before Birmingham magistrates' court, it was said it could face action for alleged malicious prosecution.

Other similar prosecutions have been dismissed recently at Chatham and Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Yesterday four summonses against Mr John Atkinson, the managing director of National Conveyancing Services of Moseley, Birmingham, were withdrawn when the Law Society conceded that he had been carrying out a lawful practice. The summonses, taken under section 22 of the Solicitors Act, 1974, alleged that Mr Atkinson was not a qualified person to carry out conveyancing.

But Mr Timothy Lawrence, for the society, applied for the withdrawal of these summonses, saying that earlier this week the society had been told that Mr Ian Morrison, a notary and a person qualified to do the transfer, had drawn up all the papers in the case.

Mr Graham Jones, for the defence, told the court that Mr Atkinson had always contested the case and had carried out a perfectly lawful practice.

Later, Mr David Southwell, secretary of the National Institute of Conveyancing Agents (Nica), said: "We will continue with our main task of providing for the needs of the public. We have now ensured that house buyers will have freedom in choosing their conveyancers."

Me Atkinson said: "The Law Society has in effect recognized that we are acting in accordance with requirements and that we are not breaking the law.

"In our view there is considerable evidence that this prosecution is malicious and we have requested Nica to consider a prosecution against the Law Society on those grounds."

"The Solicitors Act is being broken in the offices of solicitors, in banks and building societies thousands of times every week. Why does the Law Society not prosecute in those cases?

Mr Southwell said: "We are seeking legal advice to determine whether prosecution should be brought against the Law Society for malicious prosecution".

Collector wins tussle over Maori carving

By Francis Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Mr George Ortiz, a millionaire art collector, yesterday won his legal dispute with the New Zealand Government over the ownership of an ancient Maori carving estimated to be worth £300,000, and said to have been exported illegally.

Five Law Lords unanimously ruled that New Zealand could not order the carving to be forfeited by Mr Ortiz, a renowned collector of Polynesian art, who auctioned his collection in 1978 for £1.6m to raise a ransom for his kidnapped daughter.

It is understood that Mr Ortiz, who had to withdraw the carving from the sale because of the legal action, may now sue the New Zealand government for compensation for the expected sale price.

The Law Lords upheld a Court of Appeal ruling that the Queen, as head of the New Zealand Government, was not entitled to claim back the carving, found in 1972 by a tribesman in a swamp, under the Historic Articles Act, 1962. Giving judgment, Lord Brightman said there was no doubt that the carving, five carved wood panels forming a food store door, was exported in breach of the Act under which permission must be obtained for such exports. But no offence was committed unless the export was done "knowingly", he said.

The only forfeiture, could be under the Customs Act, 1966, which applied to all illegal exports - and that would be enforceable only through customs officials seizing the object.

The New Zealand High Commission said yesterday: "We are naturally very disappointed with the decision and we expect the Attorney General in New Zealand will be making a fuller statement".

The action was also brought against Mr Lance Entwistle, a London dealer in primitive works of art, who sold the carvings to Mr Ortiz in 1973 for $65,000.

Mr Ortiz of the Patino Bolivian tin-mining family, claimed he was entitled to the carving because he had acquired it in good faith, held it for five years and become the owner under the law of Switzerland, where he lives.

Coastguard chief attacks constant reviews

Britain's chief coastguard yesterday told the inquiry into the Penlee lifeboat disaster that constant reviews of the service were affecting the morale of his men. Lieutenant-Commander Tim Fetherstone-Dilke, said: "It is perfectly true to say that from me down to the newest-joined coastguard, nobody's confidence is increased by periodic reviews.

"We barely have time to recover from one review before we appear to be into the next. That is the factor which I think does not help morale because it leads to uncertainty among both regulars and auxiliaries about what government policy will be in the future."

Apart from the 1978 reorganization, there were reviews in 1970, 1974, 1979 and 1982, and another review was due in two years, he said.

Eight lifeboatmen, all from Mousehole, Cornwall, died together with eight people they were trying to save from the coaster Union Star in hurricane force winds six days before Christmas in 1981.

Lieutenant-Commander Fetherston-Dilke's predecessor, Mr John Douglas, said yesterday that the coastguard service needed more men and more money in order to avert another Penlee disaster.

Mr Douglas, who called for a reappraisal of the reorganization, told the inquiry that the new breed of coastguards had lost many of the "fine traditions and loyalties", of the old service.

Lieutenant-commander Fetherston-Dilke, questioned by Mr George Beattie, for the Coastguards, denied that trust between the various rescue organizations had been destroyed.

The inquiry continues today.

Life for youth who put body on railway line

From Our Correspondent
Reading

A factory worker, aged 19, was jailed for life yesterday for the murder of a former British Airways hostess whose naked body he dumped on a railway

During the four-day trial at Reading Crown Court Mr John Morris, QC, for the prosecution, told the jury how Alan Pinkerton of Dutton Way, Iver, Buckinghamshire, strangled and sexually assulted Mrs Katia Hopkins and then tied her body to a railway line to make it appear she had committed suicide.

Mr Morris said that Mrs Hopkins, aged 36, of Richins Park, Iver, was on her way to meet Mr Johannes Phaff, a vetinery surgeon when she was attacked.

Pinkerton, who admitted he had taken drugs and had been drinking heavily, had denied murder.

Duke to look at impact of technology

By Our Technology Correspondent

International figures including the Duke of Edinburgh, Sheikh Yamani, oil minister of Saudi Arabia, and Umberto Agnelli, chairman of Fiat Auto, will meet in London next week to discuss the social and cultural challenge of modern technology.

They will take part in a three-day symposium called Mantech which is being organized by the Fellowship of Engineering (whose senior fellow is the Duke of Edinburgh)

Sir Henry Chilver, vice-chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology and chairman of the Mantech organizing committee, said yesterday that the 200 invited participants were expected to produce specific conclusions about the international impact of new technology.

Rounder pounds but fewer in your pocket

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Followers of the cash-in-hand school of electoral behaviour - who believe people vote according to the state of their pockets - would do well to steer the Prime Minister away from a summer general election.

Calculations by *The Times* show that many people now have less in their pay packets than thy did at Budget time.

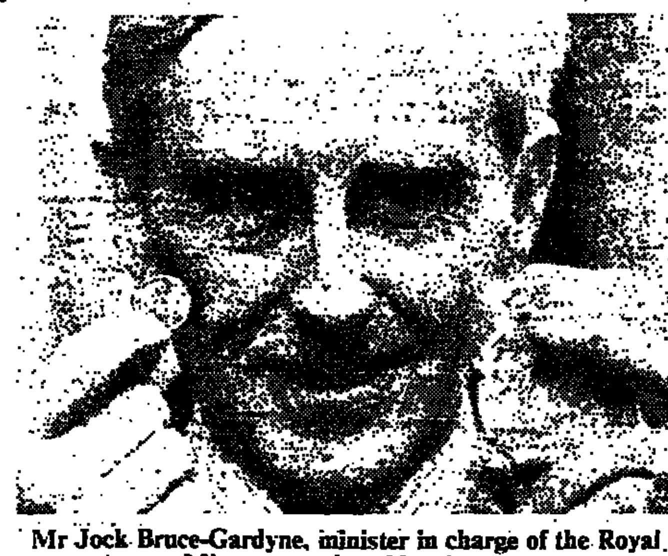
The average working man earning £160 a week now takes home £110.65, compared with £121.03 in Budget week. He has been hit by the rise in national insurance contributions, which have increased by 40p a week, and by the change in the system of calculating mortgage interest tax relief.

Under the new Miras system, tax relief is deducted from the payment made to the borrower instead of reducing deductions from pay at source.

On a £15,000 mortgage Miras will normally mean a net loss of about £1.60 a week because the drop in repayments is less than the income tax relief withdrawn.

Another £1.33 is lost through the taxman clawing back tax relief given last year

The position looks rather better once the Budget tax cuts take effect, on the first pay day after May 10, but after the initial tax rebate for the weeks since the start of the tax year in April, take home pay subsides to a steady average £112.45.



Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, minister in charge of the Royal Mint, comparing old and new.

PAY PACKET CHANGES

	Budget week	First pay day after April 6	First pay day after May 10	Subsequent pay days
Average gross earnings	£160	£160	£160	£160
National insurance	£14.02	£14.42	£14.42	£14.42
Income tax*	£33.60	£33.60	£22.80	£31.80
Tax relief on £15,000 mortgage	£8.65	-	-	-
Tax clawback for 1982-83 underpayment	-	£1.33	£1.33	£1.33
Take home pay	£121.03	£110.65	£121.45	£112.45
Mortgage payment	£31.78	£24.75	£24.75	£24.75
	£89.25	£85.90	£96.70	£87.70

*Assuming married man's allowance only
Calculations by Spicer and Pegler, accountants

By Michael Horsnell

The pound in the pocket became a little rounder yesterday as the first batches of £250m worth of the new £1 coin struck by the Royal Mint were released to the public by the banks.

The appearance of the gold-coloured coin on the Queen's 57th birthday was accorded a hostile reception by most people, many of them glad to find it heavily outnumbered by the £1 note, of which 600 million were in circulation.

The round pound, made from an alloy of copper, nickel and zinc, was poorly received by the market traders in Leather Lane, London.

Mrs Rachel Cohen, a 38-year-old jeweler, slipped it into a sovereign mount ring and said: "It's a lot prettier than a £1 note and easier to give in change but it looks rather nicer than it's really worth."

Mrs Rose Fuller, who runs a machine and tool manufacturing business for the jewellers of Hatton Garden, defended the coin. "It will last a lot longer than the scruffy old pound note. Every time I pick one up I ask how many germs there are on it.

But Miss Janet Palmer, aged 30, said: "It looks like a Christmas chocolate with gold foil."

The Midland Bank said: "Some branches have even used up their stocks and we have had to take steps to replenish them. Today has been curiosity day".

Ex-trainer fined over starving racehorse

From Our Correspondent, Gloucester

Menaly, a thoroughbred racehorse, was emaciated through lack of food when it left the stables of David Lewis, a former trainer Cheltenham magistrates were told yesterday. The 10-year-old gelding was so thin when it arrived at its new home that Mr Michael Lambert, a leading trainer, could count its ribs.

The horse was so starved that when it started eating it seemed it would never stop. "I was shocked when I saw it," Mr Lambert told the court. "It was obvious it has not been fed correctly."

Lewis, aged 37, of King's Head Lane, Withington, Gloucestershire, denied RSPCA allegations that he caused the animal unnecessary suffering but he was convicted and fined £100 with £500 costs.

The court was told that the horse arrived at the Lambert stables in Kenneythorpe, north Yorkshire, after a 200-mile journey from Gloucestershire where it had spent several weeks in the care of Lewis, who is no longer a licensed trainer.

Mr Ewan Curnow, a veternary surgeon, said he examined the horse four days later and found it to be in a generally poor state. "My first impression was that it was in extremely poor bodily condition," he said. "Its coat was dull and there was a marked lack of flesh on the withers and hind quarters". The horse would probably not race again, he said.

Lewis denied that he neglected the horse after the owner told him he was moving it to Mr Lambert's stables. He said Menaly went lame during a race at Newton Abbot but the owner told him not to call in the vet because he was moving the horse to Yorkshire.

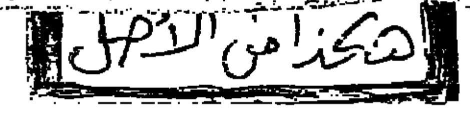
Widow was killed for £60

Michael Heron, aged 22, who admitted murdering Mrs Jenny Barton, aged 82, was jailed for life by Newport Crown Court yesterday.

Heron repeatedly struck Mrs Barton, a widow, with a rolling pin and garden fork to force her to tell him where her savings of £60 were kept. She died 17 days later in Frenchay Hospital, Bristol.

The court was told that on October 29 Heron and his friend, Robert Heath, aged 21, robbed Mrs Barton in her detached home in Beech Road, Chepstow, Gwent, where Heron had worked as a gardener.

Heath was jailed for six years after he was convicted of manslaughter. The judge described him as "weak and ineffectual".



PARLIAMENT April 21 1983

'Times' report sent to privileges committee

COMMONS

The report in *The Times* on April 18 about the draft report of the chairman of the Select Committee of Foreign Affairs about future British foreign policy over the Falkland Islands has been referred by the Commons to the Committee of Privileges.

The motion by committee chairman, Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C) that his complaint about *The Times* report be sent to the committee was carried by 159 votes to 48 – a majority of 111.

Moving it, he said that last Thursday the draft chairman's report on future British policy towards the Falkland Islands and South America was issued to 11 committee members and six clerks and advisers. Each copy bore the name or initials of the person to whom it was issued.

On Monday last (he continued) an accurate summary of the draft appeared as the lead story on the front page and on another page of *The Times*. *The Times* story is clearly based upon a close reading of the draft. None who reads both could doubt their consanguinity.

Although phrases were used such as "The committee is understood to have concluded" or "The committee apparently found ..." the story contained more than one unacknowledged but easily identifiable quotation from the draft, and it followed faithfully the sequence of paragraphs in the draft.

Furthermore, Philip Webster, *The Times* reporter, whose name was on the story, had been able to reveal what no other reporter could have known – that the draft was to be considered by the committee on Wednesday. Originally consideration had been planned for Monday, the usual day when the committee met. A press announcement to that effect had been made.

It often happens (he continued) that well-informed and diligent journalists, expert in their subjects, can and do, with the aid perhaps of one or two friendly conversations in the corridors of this House. (Shouts of "And the bars") – piece together stories whose accuracy surprises MPs who thought they were in possession of exclusive information. No, or hardly any, breach of our rules is involved and we turn a blind eye.

In other cases, information improperly obtained was not of great moment to the outside world and we sensibly take little notice. This case was different.

Here we have not (he said) an indiscreet conversation in the lobby or in the bar about a minor matter but a case in which a matter of major political controversy both at home and abroad, both in this House and out of it, has been written up from a complete document which the committee has not even considered and which some MPs have not even, under the circumstances, had time to read.

I do not think ignorance of our rules can be pleaded. Philip Webster is an experiences lobby man and his source can be presumed to know the rules.

On the front page of the draft was written "The circulation of this draft report is strictly limited to members and staff of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Premature disclosure of the contents of the draft report has in the past been regarded as prima facie, breach of privilege".

If the private deliberations of our committees (he went on) are to be revealed in this way, it will destroy the trust and confidence between those working together on these committees. It will make it impossible for these committees to receive evidence which may be confidential, either personally from a witness's point of view, or in public affairs, and would generally diminish the value of the work of the Select Committees.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr, Lab), opposing the motion, said it did not matter whether the case was important politically or otherwise. What purpose would be served now? The journalist in question, if he was worthy of his trade, would not divulge his source who was one of the Select Committee or one of the staff. It was one of those who had disobeyed the rules of the House, not the journalist who obtained a copy of the report.

That is why was *The Times* only singled out? The same report had appeared virtually word for word in *The Scotsman* last Saturday and the *The Guardian* on Monday.

What did *The Times* do (he asked) that the others did not do? They made it the front page lead. In other words, the crime of *The Times* was prominence.

There is no case to be made for hauling journalists carrying out their trade before the committee on the grounds that we never find the sources of their information.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) asked the House to be a bit careful and pause and reflect before going headlong into a Privileges Committee situation. To start with (he said), we are in danger of shooting the wrong fox if we proceed.

We could make ourselves as ridiculous as that Tory candidate in Cambridgeshire, faced with selection problems on blood sports, who tried to ingratiate himself with the selection committee by telling Lady Crossman he had shot 1,000 starlings.

The truth is (he went on) that Mr Philip Webster had got the story a bit late. Even I did not bother to read it properly, and I read everything there is to be said on the Falklands (laughter) because it was a bit stale. It was on the front page of *The Scotsman* on Saturday.

Mr Dalyell: In this matter of privilege we are in deep water. What about the leaking that has gone on more and more from Cabinet committees?

This matter was much better dealt with in the committee, rather than bringing in the elephantine and often disagreeable procedure of privilege. What was right for 10 Downing Street was surely right for the House of Commons.

It was an old question of sauce for the goose and sauce for the gander.

He had also opposed reference to the Privileges Committee.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham West, Lab) declared an interest as chairman of a select committee from which leaks had been made and a member of the National Union of Journalists. "I believe (he said) I can take a balanced view." (Laughter).

He opposed the motion although he deplored the leaks from select committees. The only solution was the proper relationship within the select committee, and the proper way to sort it out was within these members of the select committee.

To send this to the Committee of Privileges was a supreme example of trying to shut the stable door after the horse had bolted. The words had been printed. It was yesterday's journalism and it was not for the Committee of Privileges to get mixed up with this sort of thing.

To send a journalist to the Committee of Privileges whose job it was to get the information with a degree of collusion with an MP was a fruitless operation.

Sir Peter Emery (Honiton, C) said that unless they referred this to the privileges committee they were going to allow every horse to escape. No draft report of any committee would be other than fair game for publication. If that happened, the work of Commons select committees would become untenable.

Mr Michael English (Nottingham, West, Lab) said it was traditional that this motion should be approved. He would vote for it, but with all the qualms expressed by MPs on both sides of the House.

Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab) said somebody had got hold of the Report and put it in *The Times* in full. In circumstances like that, nobody had been damaged. No part of the committee felt it had been disadvantaged. The only disadvantage might be the Government and only it because the report was critical of it and it had been disadvantaged a little earlier in the day.

It was not a serious justification for having people before the Committee on Privileges and treating them as possible criminals. It was an absurdity and a farce.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said that according to Sir Anthony Kershaw he had selected *The Times* because he happened to have read it. *The Scotsman* had published the report, but because he had not read it, that journalist would avoid the grand inquisition.

We are not talking about an exaggerated, malicious or false report (he went on) but about an accurate report, apparently, in a serious journal by a serious journalist.

No one had been injured. The public had been enlightened and the only concern was some fluttering among members of the select committee about who had provided the information and that was a slender basis to support the apparatus of the privileges committee. It was a nonsense to spend time on the matter. He hoped the motion would be defeated.



Kershaw: Accurate summary Rooker: Crime was prominence

Mr Joseph Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab) said that he was one of the old lags who had been before the Committee on Privileges. He recommended Sir Anthony Kershaw to withdraw the motion.

Mr John Silkin, Opposition spokesman on Commons affairs, said that the issue was not about whether they should persecute pressmen; the committee was not about disciplining MPs. The House was the arbiter of discipline always had been and, he hoped, always would be.

They had to change from time to time and that was why the House had procedure debates. Perhaps they should have another strong look at it. But the present position was clear; that all concerned, givers and takers of information, were aware of the position and that it would be a breach of privilege and of the likelihood that it would have to be referred.

Mr Ian Mikardo (Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab) said when the Committee on Privileges had recommended that a journalist be disbarred from the House for six months, the House had rejected the motion. The journalist in this case might have been conscious of that precedent.

Mr Silkin said that might be so, but the fact that he drove at 40 mph in a 30 mph area only showed that he thought he could get away with it. He did not believe there was an alternative to accepting the motion.

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, said they were concerned about the developing authority of their select committees and if the chairman of one said that its work was being impeded by what was happening, the House might consider it appropriate to the developing status select committees that consideration might be given to that view.

The motion was then carried.

No backing for Ruth Hall motion

A motion referring to remarks reportedly spoken by Miss Ruth Hall of Women Against Rape at a meeting in the House connected with the Marital Rape Bill, and calling on the House to reaffirm that to attempt to influence MPs in their conduct by threats was a serious contempt, was negatived when no tellers were found for the vote in favour of it.

In moving the motion, Mr Harvey Proctor (Basildon, C) said according to a Press Association report Miss Hall, a founder member of Women Against Rape, had said: "It takes only the objection of one MP to block a Bill. We will be taking note of any MPs who block it and we will make sure they live to regret it." *She had not elaborated.*

Since the matter was raised Miss Hall had not attempted to deny this statement, nor to apologize. Indeed she had been reported as saying she found it rather disturbing that MPs seemed to be more concerned about their privileges than the safety of women.

It was not MPs' sensitivities that were of concern, but the clear threat to the conduct of their work. We should not (he said) have to carry out our duties under threats of this nature. Such threats should not be allowed to go unnoticed.

Mr John Tilley (Lambeth Central, Lab), opposing the motion, said the remarks were not even technically a contempt of the House under the rules. There was no threat of any specific nature.

Clearly Mr Proctor's private fantasies had supplied his imagination with some terrible retribution he might suffer. That was his problem. It appeared to be just a *frivolous complaint, perhaps to gain* publicity. Mr Proctor was seeking to dodge the usual procedures of reports to the privileges committee because he knew that committee would toss it out as an unfounded, frivolous and malicious smear.

Mr Alexander Lyon (York, Lab) said what Miss Hall was supposed to have said was capable of being simply hyperbole. Taking the motion seriously would be making a farce of themselves.

Mr Joe Ashton (Bassetlaw, Lab) said this was merely a form of lobbying, if an over-enthusiastic form.

Miss Jo Richardson (Barking, Lab) said Mr Proctor had implied that Miss Hall was liable to go for him with an axe or a knife. That was ludicrous. They must have all said other people would live to regret things. Miss Hall was simply striking a blow for the freedom of women in society.

Mr John Silkin, for the Opposition, said he regarded the motion as a total waste of the House's time.

Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, said any vote could be subject to serious misunderstanding.

● Mr John Townend (Bridlington, C) on a point of order, said: During the last 24 hours my telephone in my office has been out of order. When I requested that it be repaired I was told that the engineers would not repair telephones because they were protesting about the Telecommunications Bill.

Is not that an attempt to influence a member of Parliament improperly?

The Speaker: It is a matter for other authorities than myself.

Despite provocation Thatcher keeps her options open

GENERAL ELECTION

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said that when she decided to "have an election" the matter would be announced in the usual way. She added that until then, in spite of all provocation, she would not cut out any options.

She was replying in the Commons to Mr David Steel, the Leader of the Liberal Party, who asked her to announce the date of the election, since the "electionitis" she had started was damaging to the country.

Mr David Crouch (Canterbury, C) suggested there was nothing wrong in cutting and running, "providing one wins", and, Mrs Thatcher replied, amid Conservative cheers, that she intended to cut the number of seats held by the Labour Party *and continue to run the country.*

Mr Thomas Cox (Wandsworth, Tooting, Lab): The whole House will now hope that she has made a complete recovery from the hysterical outbursts – (a Labour MP shouted "not too complete") – we saw in the House on Tuesday.

No amount of smear or abuse against the leaders of CND will in any way deter the millions of people who see her policies as turning this country into Reagan's European nuclear fortress.

Will she take up the challenge to debate publicly with CND why she will allow the siting of cruise missiles in this country, yet she *refuses to seek any control for this* country as to any possible use of these weapons of mass destruction?

Mrs Thatcher: If one wishes to retain freedom to discuss in this country – including that for CND – one must have the will, the means and the courage to defend ourselves, and on the Conservative side, we have.

With regard to nuclear weapons, the place to negotiate is at the negotiating table in Geneva.

Mr David Crouch (Canterbury, C): Has she noticed this week that a constituent of mine, Mr Mike Gratton, won the London Marathon? In doing so he demonstrated that there is nothing wrong in cutting and running, providing one wins. (Laughter).

I venture to suggest that should she herself consider having a go in the near future, she would walk it. (Conservative cheers).

Mrs Thatcher: I congratulate Mr Crouch's constituent on winning the marathon, which does a tremendous amount for charity and was a successful occasion.

As to cutting and running – we intend to cut the number of seats held by the Labour Party and continue to run the country. (Conservative cheers).

Mr David Steel: Since the "electionitis" she has started can only be damaging to the country, why does she not just announce the date of the election?

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think I have done anything except answer questions put to me. I will answer this one now. Let me make it perfectly clear that when I decide to have an election, the matter will be announced in the usual way, and until then, in spite of all provocation, I shall not cut out any options. I have nothing further to add.

● Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition, protested during Prime Minister's questions that the next unemployment figures would not be published until the day after the



Crouch: If she has a go she will walk it.

local government elections. Mrs Thatcher replied that the figures were prepared weeks in advance and publication day had nothing to do with the local government elections.

Mr Foot: May I congratulate her on a brilliant piece of Government planning where by the next unemployment figures are to be published on the Friday after the local elections. It is a rather curious choice of date because they are normally published on a Thursday.

The colossal rise in unemployment and the consequent total of people forced to apply for supplementary benefits puts an enormous additional strain on local authorities, particularly on their social services and housing policies. How does she think it helps that situation by restricting resources going to those authorities?

Mrs Thatcher: They are prepared weeks and weeks in advance and the date had nothing to do with the elections. One has to give priorities to resources and have regard to the total, particularly in regard to the budget deficit, keeping expenditure down.

Mr Foot: Did the Government not know the date of local elections when they selected the time for the *announcement*? If she examines the matter she will find that that is the case.

In view of the appalling burdens on local economies, how large an increase in rates could have been avoided if the Government had not reduced central government grants.

Mrs Thatcher: The most important thing is the total expenditure of local authorities if one is considering the total burden of taxation on our people. It is the total burden about which he never hesitates to complain.

Mr Foot: What is the extra burden on local authorities?

Mrs Thatcher: Local authorities determine their level of expenditure. Under present law there is no way in which the Government can determine total expenditure of local authorities. One reason the public sector borrowing requirement has to be way above what was expected is because of increased borrowing by local authorities.

● An American magazine prediction that Britain was about to produce a minor miracle was optimistic, the Prime Minister said. Mrs Thatcher added that she was cautiously optimistic and such news was not good news for the Labour Party.

Sir Peter Emery (Honiton, C) asked her to look at *Ford's News*, a leading American business magazine, which said that the sick industrial man of the world, Britain, was likely to produce a minor miracle in the coming year.

Humanitarian visit to islands acceptable

The prime minister reaffirmed that the Government had nothing against a visit by Argentinian people to the graves of their relatives in the Falklands and that it was prepared to facilitate a totally humanitarian visit.

During questions, Dr David Owen (Plymouth, Devonport, SDP) asked whether relatives from the Argentine would be able to visit graves and pay their respects, and that provided that satisfactory arrangements were made, she would allow those visits, and not put untoward obstacles in the way.

Mrs Thatcher: We stand by the statement we made, that there is nothing against, and that we are prepared to facilitate, a totally humanitarian visit to the graves of *the Argentines in the Falkland* Islands. We said the visit should be organized and supervised by the International Red Cross.

They have put out a statement saying that they cannot arrange it because they cannot secure a provision with the essential conditions for ensuring that the expedition is only of a *humanitarian* nature, and that if it were to go ahead, the neutrality of the IRC would be *compromised*, but the principle remains the same.

In an earlier reply, to Mr Michael Lathom (Melton, C), Mrs Thatcher said that the Chief of Defence Staff had just returned from the Falklands and had reported improved conditions for the troops

Portakabin-type cabins had been erected and three floating hotels were being provided for accommodation and recreation facilities. One had been in use since January. Another was arriving at the end of the month and the third shortly after. Servicemen would then be warmly housed except when operational circumstances dictated otherwise.

Police Bill to go through in usual way

The Prime Minister said that the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill would continue in the usual way and she hoped receive Royal Assent.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab), during questions to Mrs Thatcher, said: May I congratulate the Prime Minister on being so frightened – or should I say frit – of bishops, doctors and journalists that she has decided to make a U-turn on the Police Bill?

What are her intentions on that Bill now that she has avoided bringing it back to the House of Commons for report stage for at least three consecutive weeks? Will she drop the whole thing now that it has no chance of getting through Parliament at all?

Is it just a cosmetic to give way to the bishops and doctors because she no longer intends to take the Bill through parliament at all?

Mrs Thatcher: I shall receive his congratulations in the spirit in which they were offered. We shall continue with the Bill in the normal way. It is an important Bill and I hope that it will achieve Royal Assent in the usual way by completing its passage through both Houses.

Leyland strike

The action of British Leyland workers in striking over their washing and bathing time was justified by Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab) by comparison with business expense lunches, peers attendance allowance and MPs not clocking on for work. He was questioning the Prime Minister who told him that BL strikers were striking themselves and others out of jobs.

Food price rise to be minimal

AGRICULTURE

Food price rises in the United Kingdom would add one half of one per cent to the food price index and one tenth of one per cent to the retail price index, as a result of the European Commission proposals on farm prices, Mr Peter Walker, Minister for Ariculture, Fisheries and Food, said when *making a* Commons statement on the EEC Council of Agriculture Ministers in Luxembourg this week.

He said the Commission had decided unanimously that it would not allow any increases in the prices they had proposed for the commodities in surplus milk, cereals, sugar and wine.

The beef premium and sheep premium schemes would be retained, and there would be a small improvement in the butter subsidy. These consumer subsidies would be worth between £200m to £300m. The school milk subsidy would be improved from 10.9p per pint to 12.4p per pint. The scheme *would* last for five years and the total benefit next year was likely to be of the order of £16m.

For Northern Ireland, the various schemes assisting the beef producers would be extended and were anticipated to be of £11m to £12m benefit to the Northern Ireland producers. The Commission had also proposed to move around 75,000 tonnes of cereals from intervention into Northern Ireland.

Pig and poultry producers in Britain would benefit from low cereals price increases, and from an undertaking by the Commission to take account of regional difficulties in its management of the pigmeat market. Also, the Commission proposed to press ahead with a scheme to make available from intervention on stocks cereals for use in animal feed, which could involve two to three million tonnes.

I hope that negotiations (he said) can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion as quickly as possible.

*Mr Norman Buchan, chief Oppo*sition spokesman on agriculture, fisheries and food (Renfrewshire West), congratulated Mr Walker on producing the kind of bland statement that concealed the crisis that faced Britain and the Common Market in relation to the continually escalating agriculture costs on the *EEC budget.*

An average British family of four (he said) is paying about £5 a week in additional costs for food because of our presence in the EEC. ("Rubbish", shouted Conservative MPs). It is some victory when the boxer is hammered all over the ring and gets beaten on points and *claims a victory because he was not* knocked out.

Mr Walker: The total food price increase of these proposals over a year are almost identical to the average increase of food prices per week during the last Labour Government.

Sir Peter Mills (West Devon, C) said surpluses were still continuing and it was the disposal of them which was so worrying.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab): Will he put it to his colleague in Europe that if they persist in these demands all that will happen is that the CAP will be bankrupted, and the whole of European public opinion will turn against the institutions of the European Community?

Mr Walker: In the last year food prices in this country increased by only 1.6 per cent the lowest for years.

Aid for pig producers outlined

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, announced at question time in the Commons his decision to relieve the *pig industry of the cost of veterinary* inspections in those plants in Britain which are eligible to produce meat for export by meeting these from public funds with off-setting savings in other areas of Government expenditure. He said details will be announced shortly.

With this and the successful *negotiation in Brussels of substan*tial increases in export refunds, amounting to 60 per cent on whole carcases and main cuts, he said the Government had succeeded in making the two changes which the pig industry had told him were of most importance in helping it to improve its competitive position in overseas markets.

I cannot say for certain (he said *later*) that in the immediate future there will be an easy position for the industry. I am certain that the particular crisis through which it is going at present will at the end of the day result in the industry having a more permanent and important export position, enjoyed in the past by the Dutch and the Danes, which will give it much greater long term stability.

Sir Peter Mills (West Devon, C): While congratulating him on what he has done, will he urge the producers with 22.7 pigs per year per sow to reduce this over-production?

Will he re-double his efforts to see that the curers do something about improving British bacon standards?

Mr Walker: There was substantially increased production last year. In the early part of 1982 our pig producers were enjoying good prices and reasonable profits. The immediate result was a speedy and *substantial increase in production.*

I hope the charter bacon scheme now getting under way, will start to improve the market performance of British bacon.

Forestry sales allegation refuted

Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, rejected what she called an absurd allegation by Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) that thousands of acres of the best forestry land were being *hived off by the Government* at give-away prices to its best friends.

Mr Canavan said the sale programme seemed to have escalated from £40m over three years to £82m over five years.

When (he asked) will this doctrinaire public asset stripping stop? When will she tell us the purchase price in each individual sale and who the buyer or potential purchaser is? Was this official secrecy designed to prevent the public finding out about the thousands of acres, most of it in Scotland, being hived off?

Mr Fenner: *I refute his absurd* allegations. The original programme of disposals to the value of £40m over the three years to March 31, 1984, has simply been revalued to take account of inflation and a further two years added, giving the revised disposals programme of £82m.

His exaggeration is absurd. Only just under 1 per cent of forestry land has been disposed of.

Pensions Bill

The Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, under which the uprating of pensions and other benefits will be calculated by the historic method rather than by the forecasting method, was read the third time in the Commons on Wednesday night by 271 votes to 186 – Government majority, 85.

Higher cereal exports

One of the most encouraging developments of recent years had been the way in which United Kingdom cereals producers had increased their exports to other Community countries in addition to export increases to countries outside the EEC, Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said.

He had earlier stated that wheat and barley sown in Great Britain by December last year totalled 2.42 million hectares. He said this compared with 2.10, 2.20 and 2.46 million hectares sown by the same date in 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively.

Sir Peter Mills (West Devon, C): This is a disturbing trend in British agriculture, with more and more cereals and less and less stock. The imbalance in British agriculture is serious. It does have a spinoff in the preservation of the rural scene. We must redouble our efforts to get the balance right.

Mr Buchanan-Smith: I share his concern about the balance in British agriculture. We have been successful in recent years with lower price increases for cereals and other products. In the Commission proposals on price fixing, that differential is to be continued. We will continue to fight for that.

Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham, South, Lab): Since 1973 wheat acreage has risen by about 50 per cent and we are exporting 1m tonnes a year. In 1973 it was hardly any. How can he hope to pursue his objectives when there is an open-ended subsidy from the common agricultural policy for every tonne of grain exported?

Mr Buchanan-Smith: One great success in cereals is the way the industry has adopted new techniques and new varieties, and the use of a series of new chemicals and fertilizers. To a great extent the increase in our production of cereals is related to much greater efficiency.

Animal cruelty law is to be updated

The Government intended to introduce legilation to amend and update the Cruelty to Animals Act 1876 as soon as parliamentary time permitted, Lord Elton, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said during questions in the House of Lords. He added that detailed proposals would be published shortly.

Lord Molloy (Lab) who raised the issue, said: That is welcome and encouraging news. The recent paper published by the British Veterinary Association would make a sound basis for the amendments which are required to that ancient Act.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private members' Bills: Diseases of Fish Bill, remaining stages. Young Persons' Rights Bill, second reading.

Delayed report 'critical' of Brixton police raids

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office is to publish a report by the Police Complaints Board to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, criticizing controversial raids by the Metropolitan Police on premises in *Railton Road*, Brixton, at the time of the disturbances there in April 1981.

The Home Office decision comes after an article in the latest edition of *New Law Journal* which draws attention to a single, unexplained sen*tence* in the annual report of the Police Complaints Board to Mr Whitelaw.

That says: "In the year under review we also made one report to you, the first of its kind, under Section 8 (2) of the Act."

The section in the Police Act, 1976, provides that the board can make a report to the Home Secretary on "any matters coming to their notice to which they consider that his attention should be drawn by reason of their gravity or of any other exceptional circumstances".

The article in *New Law Journal*, by Mr Walter Merricks, recalls that the raids, 11 houses, involved 176 officers taking part and 391 standing by.

"According to inhabitants the police wantonly smashed windows, furniture and other property", the article recalls.

"A later inquiry by Assistant Commissioner Geoffrey Dear stated that most of the damage was 'unavoidable.' Further rioting broke out in response to the raids."

No attempt was made by the Home Office to draw attention to the report, until Mr Merricks raised the subject.

Mr Merricks was a member of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure and was invited by Sir Cyril Philips, its chairman and also chairman of the complaints board, to become the board's deputy chairman. The appointment was blocked.

Mr Merricks writes that when approached about the report the Home Office refused to comment, merely saying that the report was confidential, and giving the impression it would remain that way.

"The spokesperson from the Home Office would not acknowledge the subject matter of the report, whether it contained recommendations, or whether it would even be released to MPs."

Mr Merricks adds that Sir Cyril Philips reafirmed that he had arranged for the Home Office to make an appropriate response and that, told of this, the Home Office admitted that a response was now "under consideration". Later it was stated that the report would be published "shortly". The Home Office confirmed that to *The Times*, but did not give the date of publication.

Mr Merricks says he understands that the report concerned the coordinated search of Railton Road in July 1981 "and was critical of the Metropolitan Police practice and policy".

Mr Merricks comments: "It says little for the regard the Home Office have for its [the board's] work, or for the seriousness with which the Home Secretary takes his responsibilities as police authority for London, that the first instinct of those responsible was *to suppress all knowledge of this* first attempt by the board to express its concern on matters which by definition must be grave or exceptional".

Jobs not rates the main issue for many voters

By David Walker
Local Government Correspondent

Pundits and prime ministerial confidants say that the local elections on May 5 will be a test of national party standing and a dry run for the general election. But in the ward committee rooms and on provincial doorsteps the councillors and party canvassers tend to see things at a less elevated level.

In Linclon there is grumbling about schools meals provision. In the deepest West Midlands there is a longstanding argument in Walsall about the council's neighbourhood offices.

Hanging over all parties in Bristol is the problem of the Portbury docks, a big drain of ratepayers' money but a vital sign of the city's commercial health. In Sheffield, the country's fourth largest city, the election is about endorsing a programme of socialism-in-one-borough.

In the cities, and in the North and Wales, local leaders say the issue is not rates or refuse collection but unemployment. *Mr Clive Wilkinson, leader* of the Labour opposition in Birmingham where one third of councillors face reelection, says: "Unemployment will come across in this election loud and clear.

"If the Tories are to have any credence nationally they ought to retain Birmingham."

Yet the Conservatives may keep Birmingham just as Labour will certainly maintain control in Sheffield without those bald facts saying much about underlying shifts in public affection for the political parties.

The local elections will demand care in interpretation, for they are a mixed bunch: in some areas whole councils are to be elected; in others there is a straight comparison with voting in 1979, the year of the last general election. And for some only a proportion of councillors face the test so there will be be a mixed pattern depending on which party is defending most seats.

Many council wards have *new boundaries so that results* will not be strictly comparable with anything that went before.

The elections are all at district level, which means if your local authority has borough or district in its title there is a contest. They take place in England and Wales, not in Scotland. There are no elections in London.

There is no sign, overall, that the political geography of the municipalities will change much: Newcastle and Manchester will remain firmly Labour; Epping Forest and Solihull will suffer no colour wash from their usual true blue.

Some councils which are at present hung may be tipped into a single party's control. Labour hopes for example, to take over *Warrington and Newark*. The Liberals see a chance to control Cheltenham and Newbury where they are now the largest and the second largest parties respectively.

Within those broad patterns, there may be signs of change. The Social Democrats who entered the 1982 elections with the bloom of political youth on their cheeks are now worldly wise and talk sombrely on "the long march". their hope is of picking up individual seats.

With the Liberals, they are contesting about half of the 12,700 council seats. An SDP official claimed that the mere presence of an Alliance challenger in some areas of single-party predominance has sent the Labour and Conservative candidates "scampering about."

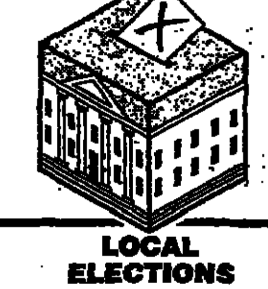
The Conservatives, *meanwhile*, are saying little, as usual leaving their well-oiled local machines to carry the burden of defence.

It has been a year of relatively low rates (outside London and the big cities), which should help.

All the signs are that the turnout of voters will be no more than average for municipal elections. That means low, averaging between 30 and 40 per cent, which should favour the Conservatives.

According to Mr Neville Bosworth, the Conservative leader of Birmingham, if his party stays in power the message to Mrs Thatcher will be clear: "The electorate will be reaffirming that resolute government, cost-effective, *efficient* government with economy is what the people want."

The accompanying table shows districts where the Labour Party and the Alliance must do well if there is any general swing in their direction. In Newbury, Cheltenham and Worthing the number of seats being fought has changed in line with boundary alterations; the table excludes candidates from other parties.



KEY ELECTION AREAS

Council	Party	Candidates' politics: C	Lab	Alliance	Local unemployment (March 1983) %
Hopeful for Labour					
Birmingham	C	19	18	2	16.4
Cambridge	NOC	5	7	2	6.0
Rochdale	NOC	3	12	4	18.5
Stockport	C	10	9	2	13.4 (Manchester area)
Wrexham Maelor	NOC	7	21	2	19.1
Hopeful for Alliance					
Cheltenham	NOC	11	1	15	8.5
Newbury	C	29	1	24	8.2
St Albans	C	11	4	2	6.9
Worthing	NOC	14	0	12	10.0

NOC = no overall control

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France sticks to defence expansion despite economic difficulties

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Government proposes to increase defence spending by an average of 2 per cent a year for the next five years, despite its present economic difficulties, M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, announced yesterday. Thirty per cent of the equipment budget will go for nuclear arms.

Details of the defence proposals covering the years 1984-1988 (inclusive), which were revealed yesterday, show that France intends to go ahead with all the big defence programmes that were planned before the present economic crisis. Observers wonder, however, how much can be squeezed into a relatively small increase in spending.

Under the proposed modernization programme of France's independent nuclear deterrent force, two more nuclear ballistic missiles submarines will be added to the five already in operation.

The first, bearing M4 multiple-warhead nuclear missiles with a range of more than 2,500 miles, is due to come into operation in 1985, while construction of the second, of a new generation, will begin in 1988 with the aim of bringing it into service in 1994.

The medium range air-to-ground stand-off rocket is to be added to 15 Mirage IV strategic bombers and is also to equip the new Mirage 2000 fighter-bombers. The Government aims to replace the remaining Mirage IV bombers with mobile SX strategic missiles by 1996.

The first regime of Hades mobile tactical missiles with a range of more than 190 miles, which are due eventually to replace the Pluton missile with a range of 754 miles, is to be bought into operation in 1992.

The plan envisages some reduction in conventional forces, but not as much as that originally planned last autumn. The Army will suffer the biggest cuts, losing some 22,000 of its 312,000 men, representing a reduction of 7 per cent. The 50,000 French troops stationed in West Germany will not, however, be cut. The Air Force is to lose 3,500 men, and the Navy 3,500.

At the same time, ground forces are to undergo a complete reorganization with the aim of increasing their ability to act rapidly and efficiently alongside their allies when required. France is not part of the Nato military command.

In particular, a new highly mobile force of 50,000 men will be created for possible use both within and outside Europe in addition to those already stationed in West Germany. A combat helicopter division will also be set up, and the number of combat helicopters increased from 330 to more than 430 by 1988.



M Hernu:

Development on the new AMX battle tank will continue with the aim of bringing a total of 1,100 tanks into service at the beginning of the 1990s.

Procurement orders for France's first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier are planned for 1986, with a planned commissioning date of the mid-1990s. Initially it will be equipped with Super-Etendard aircraft, but these will later be replaced by a maritime version of the tactical combat aircraft now under development.

The plan envisages that eight nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines will be in service or on order by 1988 instead of the five originally planned.

Defence remained one of the Government's top priorities, M Hernu said at a press conference to introduce the proposed five-year plan that was appoved by the Cabinet on Wednesday. "France must have the means to ensure its security ... whatever the hazards of the economic situation, the national defence must not be sacrificed," he said.

The Bill incorporating the five-year plan provides for a total of 830,000m francs (£72,000m) to be spent of defence over the next five years, representing an increase in real terms of 11 per cent over the period. The share of defence spending is expected to rise from 4.2 per cent of gnp to more than 4.3 per cent (Nato definition of defence spending and gnp).

The floundering camel train of Basle





The stunt that went wrong: A camel train which set out sedately (above) through the streets of Basle to publicize a bank's change of location, ended in high comedy (below) when one of the animals shed its load and bolted.

Marchais survives infighting

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris

Deep divisions within the French Communist Party have been temporarily papered over with the unanimous adoption by the party's Central Committee of a report by M Georges Marchais, the General-Secretary, reaffirming the party's commitment to remain in the Mitterrand Government.

M Marchais, whose own future was also being widely questioned both within and outside the party, appears to have emerged from the two-day Central Committee meeting, held behind closed doors, with his position strengthened.

A special eight-page supplement in yesterday's *L'Humanite*, the official party newspaper, published in full M Marchais' report to the Central Committee on Tuesday "without correction or touching up," M Pierre Juquin, the party spokesman said.

There had been suggestions that the delay in publication was to allow time for amendments after criticisms of the report by Central Committee members.

While admitting that there had been some criticis the Government's recent austerity measures, M Marchais said that that should not hide the many positive achievements of the Socialist-Communist alliance since coming to power nearly two years ago.

"We have absolutely no reason to blush about the record of this Government, in which we have plaed a fullpart," he said. "No federation, no section, no cell, has called into question our participation in the Government. Only those who do not understand the policy of our party will be surprised".

In a 60-page "public letter" to the Central Committee earlier this week, Mme Jeannette Thornez-Vermeersch, the widow of a former general-secretary of the party, who is commonly taken to represent the hardline pro-Moscow faction, accused the party of being "opportunistic", "Atlanticist", and of "having abandonned its revolutionary goals".

"For the first the time in history, we see a Commuist Party supporting, with the second austerity plan. A policy of open class collaboration directed against the interests of the people," she said.

M Marchais dismissed Mme Vermeersh's criticisms in a single sentence, saying that they were totally at odds with the strategy democratically adopted by the Communist Party at its last congress in 1982.

He made no reference to the anonymous letter, signed by "militants having or having had important resposibilities with the party and in the trade union movement", circulationg among party members, which was also sharply critical of the "numerous negative aspects" of the Government's policies. It accused the Socialist party of flirting with the right and remaining "profoundly anti-Soviet and anti-Communist".

The letter's writers said that they believed the Communist Party should remain in the Government, "but not at any price".

M Marchais denied that the Communists were "the great losers" of last month's municipal elections, and claimed that the party was seeing the start of a revival of its influence

The latest unpublished opinion polls indicate, however, that support for the Communists has fallen to below 10 per cent, having been around 15 percent in 1981, and 20-25 per cent in the 1970s.

The elections for the European Parliament are coming up next year, and it is thought that the Communists will want to remain in alliance with the Socialists at least until then, for fear of having the weakness of the present position publicly revealed.

Priest sets picture of Pope alight

From Susan MacDonald Lisbon

Father Juan Fernandes Krohn, the Spanish priest accused of attempting to assassinate the Pope in Portugal last May, made a brief but colourful court appearance yesterday.

Wearing a green cassock and open-toed sandals, he tried to set fire to a picture of the Pope when asked if he had anything to add to his defence.

He was first brought to trial last October when the judges asked for psychiatric tests to be carried out on the ultra-conservative priest.

He has now been pronounced fit to stand trial and at yesterday's hearing the prosecution asked for a six-year sentence for attempted murder and possessing a dangerous weapon.

However, the defence argued that despite Father Krohn's attempts to incriminate himself by his statements against the Pope, there was no evidence that he had tried to use the knife he was carrying, which was only found on him after his arrest. The trial has been suspended until May 2.

Congress will hear Reagan on Salvador

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan will make a rare appearance before a joint congressional session next Wednesday to seek support for his Central America policy and to try and rescue his endangered military aid package for El Salvador.

The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee on Tuesday narrowly voted to reject President Reagan's request for $50m (£32m) in additional military aid for El Salvador.

He had sought the additional funds as part of a $110m emergency military aid programme for El Salvador.

The House has also delayed for more than a month the President's request to transfer the remaining $60m for military aid for El Salvador from other foreign aid accounts.

Administration officials said the President, in his televised speech on Wednesday night, proposed to issue fresh warnings about what he sees as threats from Nicaragua's Sandanista Government, which is backed by Cuba and the Soviet Union, to Central America through its backing of the left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador.

The *Washington Post* yesterday reported aides of the President as saying that he wanted to address a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate because his past speeches on Central America did not receive the television coverage he sought.

"If history is written, God forbid, that Central America has gone communist and Mexico is flooded with refugees, they're not going to say that Ronald Reagan didn't do his dead level best to prevent it", said one Administration official, according to the *Washington Post* story.

● MANAGUA: A leading Salvadorean guerrilla, Señor Cayetano Carpio, committed suicide after he learnt that his comrades had betrayed him and killed his deputy, the Nicaraguan Government said yesterday, Reuter reports.

The alleged killers of the deputy, Melida Anaya Montes, known as Commnader Ana Maria, are members of the Popular Liberation Forces, commanded by Señor Carpio. They were under arrest, the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry said.

Señor Carpio, aged 63, could not bear the fact that his deputy commander had been killed here on April 6, the ministry said in a communiqué.

The news of Señor Carpio's suicide in Managua nine days ago, was held up by the Sandanista Government so as to inform the Salvadorean guerrilla leadership.

Señor Carpio was attending a political congress in Libya when he heard of the killing

Left blamed for Chile explosions

From Florencia Varas Santiago

Señor Ramón Suárez, the Minister Secretary-General of the Chilean Government, has accused leftist groups, led by the Communist Party, of blowing up railway lines, causing electricty blackouts and planting bombs throughout the country. Señor Suárez emphasized that the Government was however, in control.

Two alleged members of the Movement of the Reveolutionary Left (MIR) were killed on Tuesday by security forces in a clash near Nunda.

Security spokesmen identified the two as German Anibal Osorio Perez, aged 30, and Manuel Genaro Flores, aged 27, both exiles who had returned clandestinely to the country. According to the security forces, they had fired at a security patrol.

The Government has made no comment on the extradition request made by Argentine courts for Mr Michael Townley, who was born in America and is a former agent of the Chilean secret police. He is sought in connexion with the murder of the Chilean General Carlos Prats and his wife, in Buenos Aires in 1979.

Mr Townley is completing a 10-year sentence in the US for the assassination of Señor Orlando Letelier, a former Chilean minister, in Washington in 1976.

US plea for tougher line on Namibia

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

A report produced by 24 religious, labour and civil rights groups has urged the Reagan Administration to adopt a tougher line with South Africa over the future of Namibia.

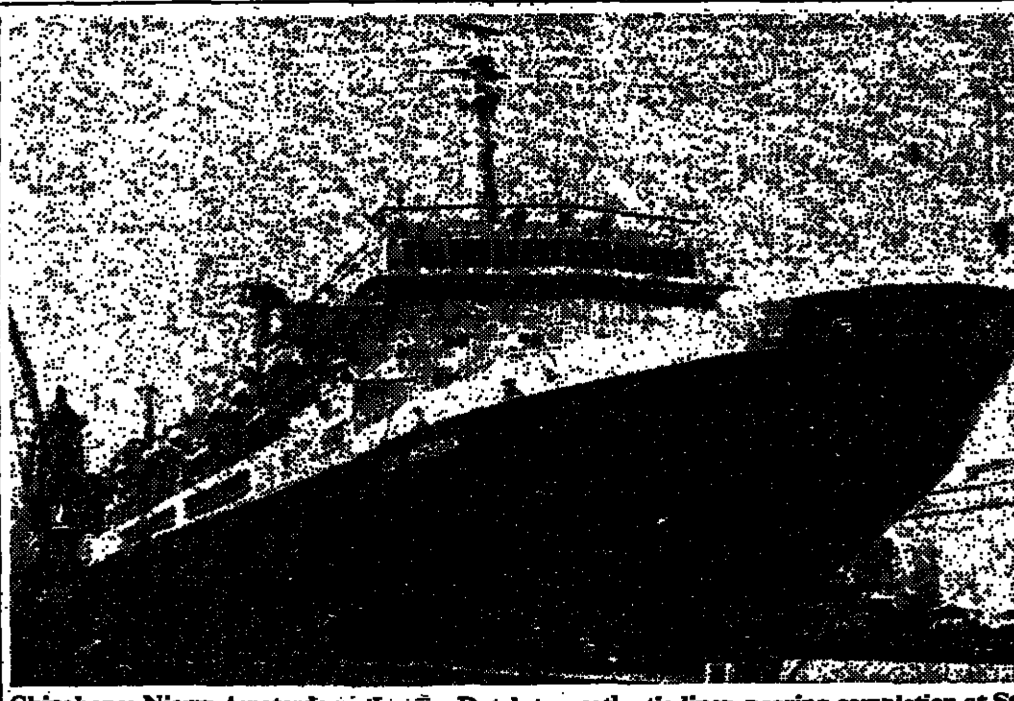
The report calls on the Administration to remove the question of Cuban troops in Angola from the Namibian independence talks. It says: "There is every reason to believe that the Angolans themselves will initiate the withdrawal of Cuban troops when Namibia is independent and the South African threat to Luanda is removed."

It also urges Congress to pass legislation which would prevent United States negotiators at the Namibian indepdnece talks from linking a Cuban withdrawal to the issue of Namibia's independence. Congress should also advise the Administration that it should threaten to impose sanctions against South Africa if it continues to be intransigent

Such sanctions could include ending the key elements of American policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa such as training for South African nuclear technicians and the exchange of defence attachés.

The report, entitled *Namibia, the crisis in United States Policy towards Southern Africa*, was prepared by Transafrica, a leading American anti-apartheid organization, in association with the Congressional black caucus and other black groups.

The US, along with Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, has been involved in negotiations since 1977 aimed at winning acceptance by South Africa, black African states and the South West Africa Peoples Organization (Swapo) of a United Nations plans for Namibia's independence.



Shipshape: Nieuw Amsterdam, the new Dutch transatlantic liner, nearing completion at St Nazaire, northern France.

Glenn throws hat in ring at last

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Although the presidential election is still 19 months away, the 1984 campaign hotted up yesterday with the anticipated announcement by Senator John Glenn, the former astronaut, that he is to seek the Democratic nomination and a decision by the Democratic Party that it is to hold next year's crucial convention in San Francisco. The Democratic candidate will be chosen at the convention.

The Ohio senator, the first American to orbit the Earth, is the sixth Democrat to throw his hat into the ring. Other contenders are former Vice-President Walter Mondale, Senator Alan Cranston, Senator Gary Hart, Senator Ernest Hollings and Mr Reubin Askew.

Senator Glenn, aged 61, is at present running second in the popularity stakes to Mr Mondale. However, some analysts believe the Democrats may eventually decide to back Senator Glenn on the grounds that his Eisenhower-type image may provide the best chance of defeating President Reagan – assuming that Mr Reagan decides to seek another term.

Senator Glenn's disadvantages are his poor speaking style, inefficient organization and opposition from the Jewish lobby who have been disturbed by what they perceive to be his pro-Arab stance.

Announcing his candidacy in his home town of New Concord, he said his declaration was a bid for yet another American dream. "The issue is leadership," he said.

June date for troubled clergy

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A meeting of British and Argentine church leaders is to be held in Brazil in June to seek solutions to problems between the two countries, including the difficulties surrounding a possible visit of next-of-kin to Argentine war graves in the Falkland Islands.

Talks between the International Committee of the Red Cross and a group in Buenos Aires claiming to represent the next-of-kin broke down on Wednesday, and the British Foreign Office stated that that particular proposal would, therefore, not be allowed to proceed.

Dr Philip Morgan, the general secretary of the British Council of Churches, said on his return from South Africa that he was not surprised, and did not wish to criticize the British Government's position. Argentine churchmen had warned him that there was an element of political propaganda behind the proposal, and they expected difficulties on the British side.

Dr Morgan announced yesterday that the Consultative Council of Churches in Argentina, whose representatives he had met in Uruguay, had agreed to a meeting with the British Council of Churches in Rio de Janeiro in June. The issue of a visit by next-of-kin to the Falklands would be high on the agenda.

By then, Dr Morgan would have reported the situation to the Pope as an official party from the British Council of Churches and the British Roman Catholic community visits Rome later this month. He said he hoped for the Pope's blessing on the effort by British churches to seek reconciliation with Argentina.

Although Dr Morgan had been assured that he would be allowed into Argentina, he was refused a visa once he was in Montevideo.

Dr Morgan said he felt the return of a group of next-of-kin from a visit to London, and their complaint that the British Government had been more helpful than their own, in attempting to trace Argentine soldiers missing in action, had persuaded the junta that his presence could have been a further embarrassment to them.

● **Cash for widows:** Cash payments are to made to the 16 widows of men who died in the sinking of HMS Sheffield in the Falklands conflict – because of an about turn by the Lord Mayor's Sheffield Appeal Fund administrators, Our Sheffield Correspondent writes.

Black journalist jailed over rebel leaflets

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

A black journalist on the *Sowetan* newspaper has been sentenced to two and half years in prison for collecting and possessing literature published by the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), one of the two main underground black nationalist organizations.

The journalist, Mr Joe Thloloe, was convicted on the basis of his possession of a single document entitled *The New Road*. Three other blacks, Mr Sipho Ngcobo, Mr Nhlanganiso Sibanda and Mr Steven Mzolo were also jailed for sentences ranging between two-and-a-half and three years.

Like Mr Thloloe they were found guilty of possessing PAC literature under the terms of the Terrorism Act. They had all been in detention for 10 months before their trial opened. The magistrate turned down a request by defence counsel for suspended sentences because of the danger to the state posed by PAC literature.

Lebanese release four bomb blast witnesses

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Lebanese police yesterday released without explanation the four witnesses they have been holding since Monday's bombing of the US Embassy in Beirut, and it appears they are no nearer to discovering the identity of the attackers.

Their only lead so far is a report by two witnesses who say they saw a large van, apparently burdened by a heavy load, force its way into the embassy roadway shortly before the explosion. The van, packed with an estimated 500lb of explosives, was blown to pieces when it slammed into an embassy wall.

As rescue workers continued digging under the debris, a few shots rang out from an army checkpoint nearby, sending about 200 Marines guarding the embassy scuttling for cover. They later returned to their positions after it was understood that the Lebanese Army had fired at a driver who refused to stop at a road block.

The incident was just one example of the tension that now surrounds American establishments in Beirut. Sources at the American University of Beirut said both the university and the American University Hospital had recieved bomb threats. Rescue teams dug up nine more bodies from the wreckage of the devastated embassy yesterday and the American Embassy put the total casualty toll at 47 dead instead of 49 as had been announced a day before by Mr Robert Dillon, the American Ambassador. Apparently, three of the people believed missing had not been at the embassy at the time of the blast.

Meanwhile, in the suburb of Khalde just south of Beirut, American, Lebanese and Israeli negotiators resumed talks on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

● TUNIS: – Mr Yassir Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization began holding meetings of the PLO leadership in Tunis in an effort to break a deadlock over the Middle East peace negotiations, Reuter reports.

Enemy of Machel killed in Pretoria

Maputo (Reuter, AFP) – Orlando Cristina, a Portuguese national shot dead in South Africa, was regarded here as the principal figure behind a shadowy rebel guerrilla movement that has shaken the Marxist government of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

He was believed to be one of the top three men in the right-wing Mozambique National Resistance, which Mozambique and other black African states accuse Pretoria of training and equipping as part of a regional campaign of destabilization.

Cristina was found shot through the head in a Pretoria suburb on Sunday, South African police announced yesterday. They said an investigation was under way but no arrests had been made.

$1bn turns up in 'black' cash

Istanbul (Reuter) – Well over a billion dollars (about £670m) in previously undeclared earnings and assets, or "black money", has come to light under a special tax amnesty launched by the Turkish Government.

The money, 40 per cent of the cash in circulation in Turkey, turned up when the Finance Ministry said that all previously untaxed cash would become legal if it was deposited at the state agricultural bank for three days. Depositors who complied will have to pay a tax of only 1 per cent.

Former slave dies at 121

Chicago (AFP) – A former slave born two months after the American Civil War began has died here aged 121. Documents produced by the family of Mary Duckworth gave her birth date as June 4, 1861, in the state of Mississippi.

She had 12 children, including a son now 92, and her 300 descendants span six generations. She attributed going bald at an early age to having carried loads on her head.

Plea by wife

The wife of Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, the jailed Soviet dissident, who called on Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office last night three days before he is due to begin a six-day visit to Moscow. She asked Mr Rifkind to intercede on her husband's behalf.

Women first

Oslo (AP) – Norway's Justice Ministry is offering free legal help to battered women in an effort to bring woman-beaters to justice. The offer extends to all female victims of men, whether housewives mistreated by husbands, unmarried women victimized by boy friends or prostitutes abused by clients or procurers.

Boeing sued

Philadelphia (AP) – Nine legal actions have been filed against Boeing by families of British and American sky divers killed when a Chinook helicopter crashed at Mannhiem, West Germany, last September during an air show. Forty-six people died. Each action seeks $3m (2m) damages.

Freedom hope

Paris (Reuter) – M Philippe Augoyard, a French doctor jailed in Afghanistan of spy charges could be released soon, according to a letter from the Afghan authorities to M Georges Marchais, the French Communist Party leader.

Rackets charge

Dar es Salaam (AFP) – Tanzania has accused Mr Edward Barongo, a former deputy minister for agriculture of undermining the country's economy by helping racketeers to obtain scarce commodities for sale on the black market.

12-hour ordeal

Oslo (AFP) – A 16-year-old Vietnamese boy clung to an oil drum for 12 hours in the South China Sea before being picked up by a Norwegian vessel. Twelve other refugees all drowned when their small craft capsized.

Nation on skis

Martigny, Switzerland (AP) – About 3.2 million people – half of the 6.3 million Swiss nationals and foreigners living in Switzerland – are skiers, a federal Minister announced.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

One dissident held but Russia agrees to let another leave

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The dissident writer Georgy Vladimov said yesterday that he had been told to report to the emigration office in Moscow next Tuesday to receive exit visas to West Germany for himself, his wife and his mother-in-law.

But on the same day, Mr Naum Meiman, aged 72, a dissident, was taken into custody by the KGB and questioned by the Moscow city prosecutor on alleged anti-Soviet activities.

The decision to allow Mr Vladimov to emigrate brings to an end a long struggle between the writer and the Soviet authorities. Mr Vladimov was a well known Soviet author until he became head of the Moscow branch of Amnesty International, and wrote a number of works critical of Stalinism and Soviet repressions.

He is best known in the West for his short novel *Faithful Ruslan*, the allegorical tale of a prison camp guard dog who cannot adapt to the thaw which followed Khrushchev's partial dismantling of Stalin's Gulag system.

Last year Mr Vladimov, who is 52, was told by the KGB to renounce his anti-Soviet activities and asked to name other dissidents. He refused, and wrote to Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, in January reluctantly asking for permission to leave the Soviet Union.

Mr Vladimov told *The Times* that he had been formally invited to lecture for a year on modern Russian literature at Cologne university.

"Of course I understand that if they let me out I may not be going for one year but forever", Mr Vladimov said. He said he would not be surprised if he was stripped of his Soviet citizenship once he was in the West.

Emigration was a very serious and difficult step, especially for a writer of 52 who now risked losing contact with his native soil, he said.

Mr Vladimov, who is in poor health and has already suffered one heart attack, said he would have preferred to leave Russia in the summer.

His case has been taken up by leading Western figures, including the West German writer Siegfried Lenz, and was the subject of talks between Herr Hans Jochen Vogel the West German Social Democratic leader and Mr Andropov in Moscow in January.

Mr Naum Meiman has been a leading human rights activist in Russia for many years, and was a founder member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group. The group, set up to monitor Soviet observance of the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki agreements, was dissolved last September after sustained KGB pressure on its leaders, including Dr Andrei Sakharov, the physicist, and his wife Elena Bonner.

Mr Meiman has none the less continued to collect information on human rights abuses. The KGB searched his flat earlier this week and removed what it called "slanderous anti-soviet material" as well as his typewriter and a tape recorder.

Also active in the Jewish movement, Mr Meiman has been seeking permission to emigrate to Israel for nearly 10 years.

● **Americans held:** Two men in a group of American visitors were held by police for two hours yesterday after making a public demand for an exit visa for young music teacher Boris Molchanov, who married an American woman in 1979, AFP reports.

The group released multi-coloured balloons, bearing the words "Release Boris", inside the Hotel Cosmos hall and distributed pamphlets



Trying again: Stancu Papusoiu, the Romanian deported from Britain, applying for a British entry visa in Vienna yesterday.

Bases pact ratified by Spanish Parliament

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

The Spanish Parliament has ratifed by an overwhleming majority an agreement which allows the United States to continue using air and naval bases in Spain.

The powerful lower house, the Congress of Deputies approved the agreement by 249 votes in favour, nine against, with seven abstentions. The only serious organized opposition to the proposal came from the Spanish Communist Party.

The text of the pact was the same as the one signed last July by the preceding Government, which was dominated by the Centre Democratic Union. But the addition of a protocol negotiated by the Socialist Government makes it clear that the agreement does not limit Spain's options with regard to its participation in Nato.

Without ratification of the pact, the US Air Force and Navy would have had one year to get out of Spain beginning next May 21.

The commitment, known as the Agreement on Friendship and Cooperation, authorizes the United States to continue to operate from a big naval air base at Rota in the south-west; have air bases at Torrejon near Madrid, Moron, near Seville, and *Zaragoza, as well as supply* bases and communiations installations in other parts of the country.

Drive stepped up to harass Solidarity

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish authorities appear to have intensified their campaign against the underground Solidarity movement in an attempt to stifle as many *potential* demonstrators as possible before the papal visit.

As underground activists prepare leaflets for the May Day rallies planned by Solidarity, police have moved in on several printing presses, rounding up many of the disbanded union's supporters.

The latest swoop came in Czestechowa where the Pope is due to spend four nights during his June visit. Several thousand *leaflets were confiscated*, according to an official communiqué, 35 people were detained for questioning and at least eight have been formally arrested. More than nine cities are involved in the crackdown, and investigations are said to be particularly intensive in towns on the papal schedule including Katowice, Cracow and Poznan.

Some of these actions have involved arrests, in others, suspects were simply issued with warnings that if they took part in the May Day protests, arrest would follow.

This campaign is being accompanied by a propaganda drive against the underground leadership and Mr Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity, which is being accused of trying to sabotage the papal visit. The official commentaries never really make clear why such a cancellation would be in the *interests* of Solidarity. However, the tone leaves no doubt about the Government's response to Mr Walesa's offer to hold talks opening the way for national reconciliation.

The official view remains that Mr Walesa represents nobody but himself and is therefore not a negotiating partner, a view that is reinforced (from the government perspective) by Mr Walesa's openly declared contacts with the illegal underground Solidarity.

Mr Walesa is therefore clearly not optimistic

At the same time, the Polish Government is stepping up pressure on cultural associations, many of whom provided intellectual support to the Solidarity movement. The debate about whether the writers' and film makers' union can be reactivated continues and the authorities have now decided to suspend the artists' union. This is because the leadership of the union has refused to retract eight statements released over the past year critical of the status quo.

Meanwhile the World Jewish Congress, one of the most important Jewish organizations taking part in the official ceremonies marking the fortieth anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto uprising, has said that it will withdraw from the formal events after "a week of provocation and manipulation".

Many Jews have been critical of the way that the anniversary is being staged – above all the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization – and some have also been critical of the way that Solidarity turned one unofficial ceremony into a political rally.



Press challenges De Lorean ban

From Christopher Thomas, New York

An unprecedented ruling banning the release of court documents relating to the John De Lorean cocaine case in Los Angeles is being challenged by a series of American newspapers and television stations.

The reason for the ban has mystified editors who are accustomed to complete access to any document available to the court, even if it is not presented or read out.

Associated Press and the *Los Angeles Herald-Examiner* will challenge the ban before an appeals judge next week. When imposing it, District Judge Robert Talasugi said merely that he was trying to ensure a fair trial for Mr De Lorean. The case is due to begin in the summer.

Protests about the ban have also been formally presented to the judge by NBC News, CBS News, and the Greater Los Angeles Press Club. The fear is *that the ban will set a precedent* for other criminal trials, which traditionally receive extensive pretrial publicity

Associated Press protested that "there is nothing so special about this case or Mr De Lorean's status that would warrant affording him this unprecedented protection".

Farm price rift over green rates

From Ian Murray
Luxembourg

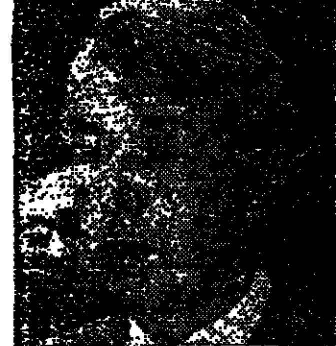
EEC agriculture ministers meet here again next Wednesday in an attempt to agree Community farm prices for the year ahead. The price package is already nearly a month overdue for agreement, and failure next week might well make it impossible for a settlement before June.

From Britain's point of view the remaining argument is a technical one, which Mr Peter Walker, the Agriculture Minister, will be able to watch rather smugly from the sidelines.

He has already been assured that the prices themselves will rise by only a modest 4.2 per cent overall, which puts an end to the need for him to continue to argue for price restraint.

But next week's meeting threatens to be particularly difficult precisely because the price settlement is so low.

This means that the countries who are members of the European Monetary System exchanges can only obtain increases in line with the value of their "green" exchange rates, which adjust prices in line with the relative strength of real exchange rates.





Mr Walker: Able to watch smugly from sidelines.

Britain is not a full member *of the EMS and is therefore not* involved in this argument, which enables Mr Walker to take a detached view.

The country which stands to lose most from the present proposals from the Commission, which are to be discussed again next Wednesday, is West Germany. The strength of the deutschemark is such that the current rate of the "green mark" has been pushed up to the point whereby it makes other countries very jealous.

France is particularly vexed because the difference between the green mark and the green franc means French farmers are paid up to a fifth *less* than their West German counterparts for exporting the same kind of product.

The commission is therefore trying to make West Germany accept a reduction in this weighted advantage, but this in turn means that West Germany would have to accept that its farmers received no increase at all for key products

Mr Walker showed early *today* that he was very understanding of the West German position.

100 found murdered in a cave

From Geoffrey Matthews
Bogotá

The discovery of the remains of more than 100 peasants, apparently shot by drug racketeers, has caused horror and outrage in Colombia. The remains, estimated to be about six years old, have been found in a cave in an isolated region of the northern Cesar Department.

Señor Edgardo Pupo Governor of Cesar, said after visiting the cave that the massacre must have been "a real holocaust carried out with Nazi-style efficiency".

Cesar is one of the departments in Colombia's Atlantic-Caribbean region where racketeers have long been active in overseeing the cultivation of marijuana on a vast scale. Although over the last two years the region has ceased to be a *centre of marijuana* cultivation it remains the main point from which marijuana and cocaine are smuggled across the Caribbean to Florida by air or boat.

In recent years, the United States has estimated that Colombia has been the source of 80 per cent of both the marijuana and cocaine (processed in Colombia from coca paste brought in from Bolivia and Peru) consumed in North America. *However, due to the* increasing cultivation of marijuana in the United States the racketeers currently appear to be switching their priorities to cocaine production.

At the estimated time of the massacre the Cesar department would still have been enjoying its "marijuana bonanza." Like many other peasants in isolated regions of Colombia, the victims of the massacre are thought to have *cultivated* marijuana for the racketeers for better money than they could earn from more traditional crops like cotton, rice or corn.

However, their earnings would have represented a tiny fraction of actual profits and one theory is that the massacre was caused by rebellion over wages. Another is that the racketeers staged a *crude* land seizure.

Señor Pupo declared bitterly: "This is a terrible event for the department, Colombia and the world, but especially for us in a civilized and democratic country which unfortunately has for some years been in the hands of drug traffickers who impose the law of death."

Turkey seeks Western aid against Armenians

Ankara (NYT) – Turkey has called on Western governments for help in preventing attacks on Turkish diplomats by radical Armenian groups.

It fears such attacks might increase as the anniversary approaches of mass arrests and deportations of Armenians from Istanbul on April 24, 1915. Under the Ottomans, most Armenians were deported to Syrian desert areas and hundreds of thousands died.

The Armenian patriarch of Istanbul has appealed to Armenians around the world to fight against Armenian extremists who have killed 26 Turkish diplomats in the past decade.

At a meeting of Nato defence ministers last month, Mr Haluk Bayulken of Turkey asked for cooperation against Armenian attacks.

In addition, Mr Ilter Turkmen, the Foreign Minister, visited Beirut, believed to be the main base for Armenian activists. He flew there on March 17, six days after Mr Galip Balkar, Turkey's ambassador in Belgrade, died of gunshot wounds.

In Lebanon Mr Turkmen met President Amin Gemayel and Mr Ghafik al-Wazzan, the Prime Minister, and was said to have asked for help. He was reported to have pointed out that the two gunmen who shot the envoy in Belgrade travelled there on Lebanese passports.

Turkish officials have said they know little about the size, leadership and financing of the Armenian groups.

There appear to be two main groups. One is the Justice Commandos,escribed as pro-Western. The other is the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, said to be pro-communist. Its leadership is thought to have left Beirut for a base in Cyprus, Greece or France, according to some officials, but its members are said to remain in Lebanon.

Officials here said they believed the financing came essentially from Armenian businessmen, either out of conviction or through extortion.

All goes wrong on first sour day of tour for the royal couple

From Grania Forbes, PA Court Correspondent, Wellington

A series of rows overshadowed the tours of the Prince and Princess of Wales *in New Zealand* yesterday as photographers downed cameras, a political agitator protesed in court, some MPs felt snubbed because they had not received a special invitation, and a champagne toast went sour.

But under an overcast sky, from which came regular torrents of rain, the royal *couple dutifully smiled* throughout. It was the first unhappy day after five weeks on tour.

The four-week visit to Australia went without a hitch and the representatives of the British press were surprised on Sunday to be greeted in Auckland with the *news* that the visit to New Zealand had been organized with only the local media in mind.

After days of pleading and argument, matters came to a head in Wainuiomata, when British journalists, who had faithfully followed the tour and made the Princess the star of hundreds of front pages on her first foreign visit, staged a boycott.

The final straw came when Mr Dick Butler, the media liason officer in New Zealand, decided to prevent photographers from using a press lorry during a royal walkabout.

When British cameramen protested, he called the police and told security officers he was frightened the British contingent would smash up the lorry.

Reporters, who have been prevented from seeing the Prince and Princess during walkabouts by a line of white-helmeted police officers, agreed to join the protest and the walkabout through the city centre went uncovered by the *British Media.*

It was agreed that the boycott would continue until matters were resolved with New Zealand Government officials.

After visiting a small Maori skill centre, the Prince and Princess went on to lunch with Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister,

Emotions were also running high at Wellington's District Court, where a tattooed Maori who bared his bottom to the Prince and Princess on Wednesday appeared before magistrates.

There was uproar when Mr Te Ringa Mihaka and another protester, M Diane Prince, refused to enter the dock. Mr Mihaka, aged 41, described as a political agitator, denied a charge of disorderly behaviour. He said he would have pleaded guilty if the charge had been of showing contempt for the Royal Family.

He was remanded tot appear in court in June.

Some MPs were also unhappy last night at being excluded from a ball at Government House at which *the Prince and Princess of* Wales and Prince Edward were guests of honour.

At the ball, a champagne toast to the Queen's fifty-first birthday went sour when both the Prince and the Princess pushed their glasses aside after a token sip.

Disaster struck when Sir David Beattie, the Governor-General asked the 600 guests at the function to raise their glasses in a loyal toast. No sooner were the words out of his mouth than he realizes that every glass of wine had been removed *by* diligent waitresses.

After an awkard pause the royal couple and those at the top table were given a small measure of Spanish champagne

Both the Prince and Princess, after taking one sip from the bubbly, toyed with their glasses in embarrassment. As a watiress whisked the offending drinks away, Prince Charles tactfully remarked: "What a waste of champagne."



The Prince and Princess of Wales dancing at the Wellington ball last night. Space was at a premium and the royal couple were stranded at the edge of the floor.

Carrington derides 'megaphone diplomacy' with the Russians

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Carrington called on the West last night to start a new dialogue with the Soviet Union, as opposed to a silent wall of nerves broken only by bursts of "megaphone diplomacy".

The former Foreign Secretary also urged Europe to start playing a bigger defence role, but as a complement not an alternative to the Atlantic alliance.

He told the International Institute for Strategic Studies that he was no preaching a return to the détente policies of the 1970s. But we should be ready to do business with the Russians when it benefited both sides and when Moscow made it possible.

"Indiscriminate sanctions against the Soviet Union are neither feasible nor desirable. If they did not work against Mr *Smith* in Rhodesia, they are unlikely to bring down the Soviet empire," he said, in the annual Alastair Buchan memorial lecture.

It should not be our aim anyway to give them the excuse for strengthening their economic grip on Eastern Europe or repressing the aspirations of their own people.

Lord Carrington, who is now chairman of General Electric, said that the West had squandered its advantages in the past by what he called "competitive détente", offering semi-strategic exports at absurdly low interest rates in an undignified scramble for Eastern markets.

Now countries had over reacted by threatening to sever *valuabe trade links.*

"I doubt if the Russians will be very impressed by these threats while America continues to supply them with bread and Europe with butter, and while the Poles go short of both."

In his most comprehensive review of international affairs since leaving the Foreign Office a year ago, Lord Carrington said we were witnessing the slow decline of the Soviet empire, but should beware of trying to bring down the crumbling edifice with one last shove.

"Our policy in Eastern Europe as elsewhere must be to encourage reform rather than revolution. Sporadic convulsions ruthlessly put down by the Russians and their clients *cannot* be *in the interests* of these peoples themselves.

"The Russians must learn and we must do what we can to teach them over the years that their security interests are not best served by an endless cycle of repression, but by giving the people of Eastern Europe a voice in their own destiny."

In an analysis of how Europe could pull its weight more effectively within Nato, he favoured a better division of labour between the member states, with Britain concentrating her own contribution through the Royal Navy.

The British, he said, with European and American support, had just sailed 8,000 miles to protect a handful of their kith and kin on a remote island. Could anyone doubt that we would fight to protect 55 million people at home?

There was now a little less talk about neutralism in Western Europe

Leading article, page 13

French nuclear test causes outrage

Wellington (AFP) New Zealand and Australia yesterday condemned France's latest underground nuclear test explosion in the South Pacific, with the former saying that if would revive "feelings of outrage" in the region.

In Canberra, Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, expressed deep disappointment that *France had gone ahead* with the tests despite the strong opposition his Government had conveyed earlier this month. He expected to discuss the matter in Paris next month.

There was no immediate official reaction to the French explosion elsewhere in Asia, but a Philippine Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated the country's general opposition to nuclear testing in the Pacific.

New Zealand scientists yesterday confirmed that France had exploded a 50-kiloton-yield nuclear bomb on Wednesday at its underground Mururoa test site. It is believed to be the first French nuclear test since a 70-kiloton explosion last July.

Soviet drive against Afghan insurgents

Delhi (NYT) – A Western diplomat here has said that a big Soviet-led offensive was under way in north-west Afghanistan *against* insurgent positions. Heavy casualties were reported in the fighting, which was said to be continuing on the outskirts of Herat, near the Iranian border.

The informant quoted a diplomatic report from Kabul as saying that Soviet and Afghan troops has opened the assault after making heavy air attacks on areas around Herat suspected of sheltering Muslim guerrillas opposed to the Babrak Karmal regime.

The drive, which apparently began some time this month, is *reported to have come in the* wake of big insurgent attacks on Soviet and Afghan forces. The offensive came amid preparations in Kabul for observaces of the fourth anniversary of the military coup of April 27, 1978, which placed the first of three pro-Soviet Marxist governments in power in Afghanistan.

Heavy fighting was also reported this month between Soviet troops and insurgents around the cities of Kandahar, Ghazni and Mazar-I-Sharif, near the Arghan-Soviet frontier.

An insurgent success was reported from the northern Panjshir Valley, through which the main highway connecting Kabul with the Soviet Union runs. There three rival Afghan insurgent factions were reported to have joined forces for an *ambush on April 1 of* a large Soviet-Afghan military convoy.

Some Russian soldiers were reported to have been killed

The three rebel groups involved in what the diplomat said was a rage display of unity were identified as the Hezbe-i-Islami, the Jamat-i-Islami and the Harakat-i-Islam. The diplomat said Mr Ahmed Iiasoud, the guerrilla leader in the valley, did not particpate.

On April guerrillas were reported to have overrun a military post in southern Kabul, killing or capturing all the *troops. The insurgent were said* to have been aided by an Arghan soldier at the post.

The Diplomatic report added that Kabul had been relatively quiet recently. On April 3, however, a noisy and violent demonstration erupted in the centre of the capital after a Soviet soldier shot and killed a young Afghan student during a brief quarrel.

Hundreds of Kabul residents were said to have shouted anti-Soviet slogans and hurled Rocks at the Russian soldier and his vehicle after the shooting. Order was restored when Afghan troops arrived, disarmed the russian and took him away.

Bonn given border death details

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

An East-West German transit commission meeting in East *Berlin yesterday discussed* in detail the death of a West German traveller in East Germany as the reverberations of the affair continued to echo through political circles here.

The East Germans *delivered* a detailed explanation of how Herr Rudolf Burkert met his death, and this has been passed on to Bonn. East Germany has meanwhile invited a West German forensic expert to make an on-the-spot investigation and talk to witnesses and to the interrogating officers.

The West Germans complained to the commission of the increasing harassment of travellers to West Berlin.

Newspapers gave a warning yesterday that people who gave even chocolate or cigarettes to East Germans in route could face fines of up to 700 marks (£180). They said border guards were increasingly resorting to spot checks on the air pressure in spare tyres and imposing instant fines in cases of infringement of the regulations.

Meanwhile the Social Democratic opposition has sharply attacked Herr Franz Josef Strauss, *leader of the Christian* Social Union, for his claim that Herr Burkert was murdered.

The SPD said he was trying to force the Government of change its policies towards East Germany, and said ideology was more important to him than a patient striving for the allieviation of human conditions in East Germany.

Survivors tell of yacht attack

Hongkong (Reuter) – Four survivors of the attack on a West German yacht in the South China Sea had to bury a friend at sea when he died only a day before they were rescued after nine days adrift, the skipper said yesterday.

Herr Peter Marx described how his 51ft yacht Sidharta was *hit and* set *ablaze* by artillery fire as it approached Vietnamese-occupied Amboyna Can Island, one of the romote, disputed Spratly Group, on Easter Sunday.

He said the attackers, whom he would not identify, had fired no warning shots, were flying no flag and "obviously did not want any witnesses".

"You can work out for yourself who they were", he said in a radio-telephone interview from the cargo ship which picked up the survivors from a small dinghy on Tuesday in the busy sea lanes between Singapore and Hongkong.

Herr Dietheim Müllor was killed during the attack but Herr Gero Band survived until Monday, though badly hurt.

"*I made a thorough check* that he was no longer alive", Herr Marx said. "We said a prayer. Then we had to push him over the side. It was very sad." Next day they were spotted.

● BONN: the Bonn Government yesterday condemned the shelling of the Sidharta and a Foreign Ministry statement said Bonn would make representations to the country responsible as soon as it was absolutely clear who had fired on the yacht.

Hanoi condemns Peking

Hanoi (AFP) – Vietnam *accused* China yesterday of another cross-border operation and renewed shelling attacks. A communiqé carried by the official Vietnam news agency said that Chinese gunners had fired 50 mortar rounds on a village in Cao Bang province, killing two people and wounding four others.

It said that a squad of between eight and 10 Chinese soldiers had entered the north-west Vietnamese province of Hoang Lien Son and opened fire on the population, wounding "a certain number of people".

The same day, the communiqué said, *dozens of* Chinese shells fell on a part of Cao Bang and the neighboring province of Ha Tuyen. It did not indicate what the casualties were.



Seventy-four years ago, Jewish idealists built the first kibbutz. Today it is a thriving community, but are the ideals still relevant?

Fading blooms of the desert

By Christopher Walker

Micha Bar-Am/Magnum

Tiberias, Israel
If the handful of hardy Jewish pioneers who came here from the freezing corners of Russia and Poland 74 years ago to found Degania, the first ever kibbutz, were able to return to inspect their idealistic creation on what were once the Malaria-infested shores of Lake Kinneret it is doubtful that they would recognize it – or approve of what it has become.

As if to symbolize the dramatic transformation which has overtaken the whole fo the kibbutz movement, the first communally-owned cattle shed built in the searing heat 650 feet below sea level has recently been converted into an air-conditioned luxury cinema. Close by, the imposing water tower that once provided a vital lifeline is now empty, its contents replaced by a computer terminal controlling the advanced irrigation system of the 100-acre complex of industry and agriculture which boasts an annual turnover of $10m a year.

The 600 members – like those of the movement as a whole, more than 90 per cent of them are Ashkenazis, or Israelis of European descent – have access to their own water skis and sailing boats, car pool, floodlit tennis courts, a newly-opened Olympic size swimming pool, riding stables and an in-house video system installed because it proved the only way of maintaining the kibbutz tradition of a weekly general meeting in the face of competition from Israel TV's most popular sports programme. This is now recorded so that the kibbutzniks can watch it later, having attended the forum which still takes all decisions communally, either by show of hands or secret ballot.

Instead of the original system of a battered cash box and an accompanying "honesty book" which provided Degania residents with their only access to ready cash, all members have cheque books and an overall budget which they are free to spend as they choose – dangerously close, some argue, to the dreaded concept of a wage. Most also prefer to eat their evening meals at home in their kitchenettes – less humble than those to be found in many Israeli homes – rather than trek to the communal dining hall. But all still have to do their regular turn of waiting on their fellows.

"Like every other institution in Israel, we have had to adapt to circumstances, to change in order to survive, and we think that so far we have succeeded", explains Yoya Shapira, the sprightly 62-year-old daughter of Joseph Baratz, one of Degania's nine original founders. On the wall of her modest house, the closest to the shimmering lake, the photo of her mother's formidable hands – she was the kibbutz milkmaid for more than 30 years – contrasts with the gleaming colour television set now provided free to all Degania families and the telephone installed in each of their houses.

"Of course people from outside, Israelis as well as foreigners, find it hard to reconcile these facilities with their image of a socialist community", explains Ron Shapira, Yoya's thoughtful son, who lives with his wife in a house about 300 yards from his parents. He is one of only 50 per cent of kibbutz-born children who now opt to stay living in the system – which, he readily admits, many of his fellow countrymen tend to see as anachronistic and damagingly elitist. "They tend to regard us as living in a country club, but for those who belong, these possessions are nothing more than a family would buy itself as it got richer."

Another kibbutznik from a younger and smaller community puts the matter more bluntly: "When you are still poor like we are, it is much easier to be ideologically pure."

There are now 276 kibbutzim inside Israel and the occupied territories, accounting for a total membership of 120,000 people, or roughly 3.6 per cent of the population. Just as no kibbutz can be described as representative of the whole, so the type of society to be found inside kibbutzim bears little resemblance to Israel outside, where nearly 60 per cent of the population are Sephardic or Oriental Jews.

Originally born of a peculiarly Jewish fusion of social and national ideals associated with the type of pioneer who gave truth to the age-old cliché of "making the desert bloom", the kibbutz has recently become the target of attack from right-wingers who now make up the majority of Israeli voters. One observer likened the movement to "a burnt-out rocket" which had achieved its original aim and was no longer relevant. When the Archbishop of York spent a holiday on a Jordan valley kibbutz, the political editor of the *Jerusalem Post* described it acidly as the Israeli equivalent of a visit to an English stately home.

In the early 1970s, a commentator compared the role of the kibbutz in Israeli life with Eton's in the British Conservative Party because of the high proportion of kibbutzniks filling top cabinet posts. But since the election of the first right-wing Israeli Government in 1977, the continued close association of the movement with the opposition Labour Party has contributed to its increasing isolation from political influence. It is estimated that only 2 per cent of kibbutz voters supported Menachem Begin in the 1981 election.

During that violent campaign, the Prime Minister reinforced the prejudice about the privileged life of kibbutzniks by portraying them as "millionaires" luxuriating in their swimming pools while the townspeople had suffered not so "benign neglect" under Labour rule. A much cruder message was contained in a notorious election pamphlet depicting kibbutzim as a many-headed monster devouring the population of Israel's poor development towns.

The majority of kibbutzniks, who because of their high standard of education tend to be among the most articulate and cultured of Israelis, are acutely conscious of the problem, which is related to one of the fundamental changes in the movement – the switch from agriculture to industry. The original tenet forbidding the employment of outside labour has long been discarded, although one of the two main kibbutz groups is now attempting to rectify matters by imposing financial sanctions from member communes that do not move away from hiring outsiders. "It is hard for us to be socialist allies of poor Israelis and their employers at the same time", explains David Twersky, ex-editor of the Kibbutz magazine *Shdemot*.

The switch to industry is illustrated by the statistics. In 1950 there were only 50 factories throughout the whole movement; by 1982 this had reached 325, often grouped on a regional basis with an enviable productivity record. In all, they employed 30 per cent of their labour from outside, a proportion that seriously concerns those who fear the ideological cement of the movement is gradually being eroded.

Just as immediately after the Second World War, kibbutz elders fretted about whether their experimental institution would survive the import of the radio sets and coffee pots being brought back from Europe by returning soldiers, there is now concern about whether the uniquely Israeli version of communal Utopia can survive the television, the family dining table and the growing pressure from parents to have their children sleeping at home.

Because of demands from second and third generation kibbutzniks who have now become parents (men and women tend to marry inside the movement, but not inside their own kibbutz, where a surrogate sibling relationship predominates), more and more kibbutzim are voting to keep their children at home overnight.

"It was a very traumatic decision, but most parents agree it was a right one", explains Mrs Karen Lior, the mother of two children whose kibbutz near Tel Aviv made the move last year after months of heated arguments. "When they were sleeping centrally, the system always broke down when the kids played up, because in the end the parents had to be called to handle them."

Kibbutzniks frequently refer to their way of life as a repository of many of the old-fashioned virtues in a fast changing urban society. "We are one of the few places in 1983 where the extended as well as the nuclear family is thriving", argues Twersky, who at the age of 33 is regarded as one of the up and coming leaders of the kibbutz movement.

With singles weekends now centrally organized for lonely members, beauty salons an accepted feature of many kibbutzim and the atmosphere more often than not that of a merciful, rural retreat from the asphalt jungle of Israel's urban sprawl, the reality of kibbutz living is now radically altered from the vision of its founding fathers.

By a bitter irony for a Marxist-socialist movement which started out rejecting the religious norms of traditional Jewish life in the European ghettos, the pioneering mantle once carried by the kibbutz is now being claimed by Gush Emunim (The Block of the Faithful), the extreme religious-nationalist movement which under the Begin Government has spearheaded the wave of Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank.

Much as western statesmen anxious for Middle East peace may regret it, there now seems little chance of the clock being turned back. In present day Israel the bearded, heavily armed zealots of the Gush have become the pace-setters while the more moderate kibbutz movement appears to be moving contentedly into middle age.





Top: The first stone house in Kibbutz Degania stands as a symbol of idealism to the kibbutzniks of today. Above left: The way it was – an isolated settlement on the banks of the Jordan. Above right: The pioneers who founded Degania.

Burton and Taylor are together again, but only on stage

A public playback of private lives

Boston
When Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton last came to Boston almost 20 years ago, they flew into a private airfield on wings of scandal, newly married after a romance that broke both their previous marriages and captured the attention of the world. Burton was coming to play Hamlet before taking it to New York, and a cast member recalls the crowd of 3,000 that broke on to the landing field and chased the Burtons in their plane into a hangar.

Pickets in the lobby of the stately Copley Plaza Hotel held placards emblazoned "Shame", and in the lobby of another of the city's main hotels the couple was mobbed by a crowd of 1,000 people, several of whom tore some of Miss Taylor's thick hair from her head, wrenched her neck and bruised her. "I never saw anything like this before. It is outrageous", Burton fumed.

That was 1964. They were in their thirties then, now, in their battered, quieter middle age, amid the avid curiosity which has replaced the hysteria, Miss Taylor and Burton have returned to Boston to do a play, the beginning of a 32-week run through New York, Washington and Los Angeles. New York previews begin on April 28, and the official opening at the Lunt Fontanne is on May 8.

Throughout the long turbulence of their separate and joint careers, their joint and separate marriages, they have never starred in a play together. But they had a friend. Noël Coward, who, more than 50 years ago, before he knew them – before Miss Taylor was even born – wrote a comedy called *Private Lives*. It is about a couple, a maddening, funny, magnetic pair, who, married and divorced, rediscover each other years later. Remarried to other people, they are each on the first night of a European honeymoon – in adjacent suites of the same hotel.

Leaving their new partners to the puzzled pang of untested beds, they run off to Paris for new rounds of love, hilarity and combat. It sounds a bit like the private lives of its stars, the twice-married, twice-divorced (from each other) Burton and Taylor.

Only once have Burton and his secretary-companion, Sally Hayes, come downstairs for breakfast, and that was when the hotel cafe had already closed to make the lunch changeover. They agreeably went away and returned later to ask if, perhaps, the kitchen could still do eggs. It did.

At the Copley Plaza, where Miss Taylor and her entourage have 20 rooms, the atmosphere has been equally quiet. Miss Taylor has been using a side door to come and go, virtually unrecognizable.

Rehearsals have been closed to the press. The actors had only three weeks to rehearse, and faced with what Zev Bufman, the producer, said were requests in the hundreds, Miss Taylor and Burton decided to grant no interviews. They have held firm, keeping mainly to their rooms, working on their lines, Bufman said, but even so, the first performance in Boston came before the cast of five had run through a full rehearsal.

Roused by the voyeurs' chance of watching the former Burtons play characters so closely patterned on the play of their own lives, Boston has rushed to the ticket window, grabbing all 1,750 seats in the Shubert Theater for all 17 performances. New York sales have also been tremendous.

Producer Bufman denies the rumour that Miss Taylor and Burton are getting $78,000 a week each for the production. But, he says, they are getting more money than a Broadway actor or actress has ever received in a play and when the play closes in Los Angeles, he says, the cast will tape *Private Lives* for showing on Home Box Office cable, in a deal negotiated for close to $3m. Additionally the tape will be used as a film in cinemas in Europe and elsewhere.

The treasury for all this coin is the Elizabeth Theater Group, a production company formed by Bufman and the 51-year-old, slimmed down Miss Taylor. Bufman produced *The Little Foxes* two years ago, in which Miss Taylor made her Broadway debut.

Burton, who has spoken candidly of his battles with alcoholism – he freely admits that he has days or weeks when he goes on a binge, but not when he works, Bufman says – appears dry but, if not, chasing Miss Taylor slowly around a table or simply rising from a couch, carries himself as carefully as a waiter would glasses on a flimsy tray.

Aged 57, he underwent surgery on the vertebrae in his neck, a procedure called a cervical lamenectomy, in April 1981, after being forced to drop out of *Camelot* in California. He resumed acting in January 1982, but was still wearing a neck brace a month ago when he began rehearsals for *Private Lives*. He is said to have since cast it off, and indeed, he seemed a bit more vigorous in Wednesday night's performance than he did on Tuesday – the result, perhaps, of chasing Miss Taylor about the stage six days a week.

Like old times, the audience assumes. "You know," said Betty Hourihan, the wife of a Boston lawyer, after watching Burton pursue Miss Taylor round a table, "you think you're watching their real lives".

Or, as Burton whispered to Miss Taylor after a crowd swept away the rest of their party and pressed in on the two of them at the couple's one appearance at a public benefit last week: "Here we go again".

Dudley Cleminden



Star-crossed lovers: Burton and Taylor kiss for a curtain call after playing *Private Lives*

The hidden depths of clam chowder

MOREOVER . . . Miles Kington

Some years ago I was sitting in the library of the United States Information Service in Grosvenor Square. I must have been there for a purpose – perhaps the end of the visa queue was in there that day – but I have no recollection of what it was. All I can remember is that the phone suddenly rang in the calm of the library and an efficient American librarian went to answer it.

"Hello," she said. There was a pause. Then she said: "Hold on, I'll look it up for you." She put the phone down and turned to a colleague. "Jesus Christ," she said bitterly. "Can you imagine a guy ringing up to find out what the state flower of Georgia is? Was it for this I went to college?"

Well, yes, I *can* imagine someone ringing up to find out that sort of useless information. It's the only sort that ever sticks with me. I am a compulsive reader of small, useless instructions, of lists of ingredients on boxes, of credits at the end of films. Who is Otis Zeffkind and why is he Gaffer? What is disodium inosinate, and how does it improve clam powder? These are the kinds of question I want to ask. I am not sure I want to know the answers, but I very much want to ask the questions.

It is for this reason that I have hanging over my desk a small dossier of clippings from here and there, which I have left till they should mature into a small piece for *The Times*, a piece full of unanswered questions and, I hope, a sort of plaintive poetry. Poetry? Certainly. If a list of anything goes on long enough, as Beachcomber proved with the Huntingdonshire cabmen, it acquires a strange lyrical quality.

Take the clam chowder, for instance. It contains, or did when I ripped the label off the tin, the following ingredients: water, potatoes, carrots, tomato paste, clams and clam juice, partially hydrogenated vegetable oil (soybean and /or cottonseed), modified food starch, sweet red peppers, celery, salt, dehydrated onions, hydrolized vegetable protein, natural flavors, dextrose, onion powder, garlic powder, monosodium glutamate (a flavor enhancer) sugar, dehydrated parsley, yeast, torula yeast, artificial colors, cellulose gum, carob bean gum, citric acid, malic acid, spices, disodium inosinate and disodium guanylate (flavor enhancers).

More than 30 participants in one small can of soup. There is something rather grand about that, or at least there is after the fifteenth item. Occasionally, it is one special item that sticks out. I have here an advert for the Hotel Prince de Galles, Paris, and their offerings at brunch. "Danish pastries, smoked sturgeon, scrambled eggs à la Kiwi, crab beignets, Yorkshire sausages" – all very nice, but then suddenly: "Shredded wheat a la Surrey". A la Surrey? Can anyone down there help me?

More poetry of a kind turns up on a wrapper from a Jamaica ugli fruit.

"Ugli is best when chilled. A couple of hours in your refrigerator before serving will bring its texture and flavour to perfection. Cut the ugli in half with a serrated or sharp knife. Sprinkle lightly with sugar. Leave it for two or three minutes to start the juice flowing freely. Now the flavour changes from the wonderful to fabulous. Eat your ugli with a pointed spoon. The few seeds are dropped into the convenient centre hole."

For out-and-out poetry I turn to the packet once containing Weleda salt toothpaste ("it contains no detergent and is therefore non-foaming") and merely transcribe their ingredients. "Sea salt, extracts of krameria, myrrh, and horsechestnut, blackthorn fruit juice, sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphate, sodium silicate, aesculin, methyl cellulose (thickener), silica, vegetable glycerine, essential oils of lavender, clove, geranium, sage, eucalyptus, aniseed and peppermint, menthol, homoeopathic potency of arum lily ash."

After all these years I cannot remember what the state flower of Georgia is but I can tell you the state flower of Pennsylvania: mountain laurel. I owe this information to Robert Engel, a lawyer from Pittsburgh who writes to me occasionally, under the impression that I am thirsting for information about Pittsburgh. Americans are so thorough that even his writing paper contains ingredients – or rather, it lists the 47 lawyers in his law firm. They seem to improve in flavour towards the end; the last 13 reads as follows: Charity J Imbrie, Vasilis C Katsafanas, Harry F Klodowski jr, Stanley J Lehman, Lawrence P Lutz, Jeffery B Markel, Alison G Poccia, Ronald J Ricci, Dean F Richardson, Philip M Sprinkle III, Stephen C Veltri, Gary Walk and Sidney Zonn.

I do not know about you, but I like Philip M Sprinkle III best.

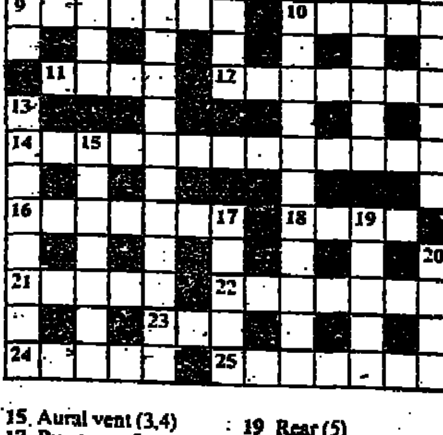
One of the more recent pamphlets I have received from Mr Engel is entitled *Significant Incidents in the History of Pittsburgh*. As there are only eleven of these, including a fire and the opening of Pittsburgh's first cinema, I will not go into them on this occasion, but I am held transfixed by the state information on Pennsylvania.

The state dog is the Great Dane. The state tree is the hemlock. The state animal is the white tail deer. The state bird (are you getting into the spirit of this?) is the ruffled grouse. But, and this is where a note of melancholy creeps in, the final entry reads: "State song – there is no official song".

No song for Pennsylvania? What then do they sing when they get together leading their great danes, wearing their mountain laurels and wave their state flags (state colours are blue and gold)? I do not know. I am not sure I want to know. But there is a hint at the end of the pamphlet: for additional information on Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, they say, "consult The Encyclopedia Brittanica" (Volume P).

Is this the only work written on Pennsylvania? Will it tell us why they have no song? Or, indeed, why they cannot even spell Britannica correctly? I think we should not be told.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 44)



ACROSS
1 Crustaceans (7)
5 Mother (5)
8 Definite article (3)
9 Pare down (7)
10 Deceitful plan (5)
11 Mid leg (4)
12 Insert (3,4)
14 From that time on (6,7)
16 Fragrant scent (7)
18 As well (4)
21 Scottish plot (5)
22 Small guitar (7)
23 Split (3)
24 Wary (5)
25 Temporary possession (7)

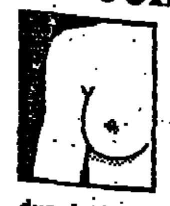
DOWN
1 Stitched (4)
2 Prevail (5)
3 Homeland (6,7)
4 Unduly high (5)
5 European sea (13)
6 Virgin Mary (7)
7 Throat tissue (8)
13 Not usual (8)
15 Aural vent (3,4)
17 Burst out (5)
19 Rear (5)
20 Withhold (4)

SOLUTION TO No 43
ACROSS: 1 Shriek 5 Lessen 8 Era 9 Advent 10 Banker 11 Beta 12 Helmsman 13 Instep 15 Safety 17 Aubretia 20 Rate 22 Thwart 23 Deacon 24 Awl 25 Syphon 26 Emerge
DOWN: 2 Hedge 3 Inexact 4 Ketchup 5 Label 6 Sinus 7 Elegant 14 Naughty 15 Swaddle 16 Forbade 18 Reach 19 Titan 21 Thong
(Solution to No 44 on Monday) The dictionary recommended is the New Collins Concise

FRIDAY PAGE

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Life-saving screen tests



Cancer of the breast and of the ovary together account for more than 16,000 deaths in British women every year. The figures would be dramatically reduced if diagnoses were made earlier.

Screening breasts with soft tissue X-ray, mammography, enables radiologists to find the tumour when it is still so small that it is impossible to feel with the hand. At this stage a patient's chances of complete recovery are good.

Professor Stuart Campbell, who screens patients with ultrasound at King's College Hospital, hopes to be able to recognize such small changes in the size and shape of the ovary that cancer may be diagnosed at a stage when treatment will be able to change the present 75 per cent death rate to 90 per cent cure rate.

Further advances in screening are announced this week by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund. Dr Richard Bulbrook and his team in cooperation with Mr John Hayward from Guy's Hospital, have for the past 20 years been analysing the blood and urine of 13,000 Guernsey women.

Significant abnormalities have been detected in the hormone levels in the urine of women who later developed breast cancer. For 10 years before a cancer can be detected the urine of women at greatest risk contains less than usual amounts of androgen steroid metabolites. Post-menopausal women who have higher than usual blood levels of prolactin, another hormone, have twice the risk. Hormonal patterns in women who are at risk of cancer of the ovaries are also found to be abnormal.

Not only will these biochemical findings be particularly useful in that they extend and complement the radiological means of early diagnosis which already exist; but the Imperial Cancer Research workers hope that it may be possible to find means of changing the hormonal balance in a patient so that these particular cancers become less common.

There is evidence that taking the Pill, which is one way of changing the hormone balance, does achieve this.

An eternal race

This year is the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the death of William Thackeray and the intellectual end of London clubland is honouring his memory; the Reform has already had a dinner to pay its respects, the Athenaeum is holding a reception in July. The irony is that, if the great man had been in a position to attend in body rather than in spirit, the wine drunk would certainly have exacerbated the distress he suffered from a post gonococcal urethral stricture. Appropriately, in this year gonorrhoea is again in the news.

Effective treatment of gonorrhoea became possible only with the introduction of sulphonamides in the 1930s; before then patients were subjected to bladder and urethal wash-outs with powerful antiseptic solutions, procedures euphemistically known as deep irrigation. After this treatment about 5 per cent of the sufferers developed, as did Thackeray, varying degrees of urinary tract obstruction, probably more likely to have been due to the use of the instruments than the disease itself.

Since the 1930s there has been a recurring story of an apparently miracle drug being found to treat gonorrhoea, only for the bacteria to become resistant to it.

The value of sulphonamides as a treatment was rendered useless by the way in which the Germans made it readily available, without supervision, to their troops in Italy. Penicillin, despite being very scarce, superseded sulphonamides in the British Army on the express orders of General Montgomery, but this, in its turn has been beaten by some of the strains of the gonococcal bacteria bred during and after the Vietnam war producing an enzyme which destroys penicillin.

Fortunately, two comparatively new antibiotics, cefotaxime and cefotoxin are available, but if the race between gonorrhoea and science continues, sooner or later the bacteria may go into the lead.

Beating breakdowns



When Beryl Downing, *The Times* shopping editor, was treated for breast cancer at St Bartholomew's Hospital this month, she had radiotherapy with the first Varian standing wave linear accelerator in Britain (The Times, April 20). It is due to be opened officially by Sir Eric Scowen next Wednesday.

The NHS could not afford to replace the existing, old machine, so the special trustees of the hospital, a charitable organization, paid more than £250,000 for a new American one. The cost of the installation was borne by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund as a major contribution in support of the work it does with the Cancer Unit at Bart's.

Increasingly, radio cobalt units have been replaced by travelling wave linear accelerators. The manufacturers of the Varian machine standing wave accelerator claim that the new machine has the advantage of greater reliability and improved focusing.

Doctors always try to ensure that a patient's programme of treatment, which has to be carefully calculated, should not be compromised by equipment failure; by reducing the electronic complexity of the linear accelerator the possibility of breakdown is reduced.

Dr Thomas Stuttaford
Medical correspondent

The many lives of Lana Turner







Changing faces of a screen goddess

The changing face of Lana Turner during her 45-year Hollywood reign. Left, with her mother and daughter, Cheryl; above, as she is today and, right, in her pin-up days.

Shirley Lowe meets the woman who kept a generation of gossip writers busy

It is less than 10 minutes from Lana Turner's high-rise condominium in Beverly Hills to my hotel, but she arrives in a chauffeur-driven limousine, accompanied by her hairdresser.

Miss Turner is 62 and she has been a Hollywood star for 45 years. Other sex symbols – Harlow and Hayworth, Mansfield and Monroe – have self-destructed, but the original Sweater Girl has survived seven marriages, dozens of highly publicized love affairs, the fatal stabbing of her gangster lover by her 14-year-old daughter, a drinking problem and, among such classics as *The Bad and the Beautiful* and *The Postman Always Rings Twice*, some pretty awful films.

She knows that a star never agrees to go anywhere without a limousine, a chauffeur and a hairdresser, never goes out unless she is looking her best. "When I leave home, I'm *on*", she says.

Her entrance is impeccably gracious. A tilt of the short blonde hair-do, newly crimped by her escort. A hand, tipped by perfect pink nails of alarming length, extended in warm greeting. She sashays elegantly across the room in well cut black slacks, a tasteful glittery blouse and high-heeled black slippers. The movie queen up there on the screen with the big bust is, in fact, petite. That's the word she would use, I think. Just 5ft 3in with the flawless face and figure of a well preserved 30-year-old, and if plastic surgery has helped a bit, we should all try it.

Miss Turner – you don't find yourself calling her "Lana" – speaks slowly, with a lot of lovely hand gestures, and her language is relentlessly refined.

She was discovered in the ice cream parlour opposite her school when she was 15 and became a star with her first film, when she was 17. She went to school on the MGM lot with the young Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney, gossiped and giggled over lunch at Romanoff's with Linda Darnell and Betty Grable. "We never stepped out without gloves and a hat," she says. "We were glamourous and we looked it. They were beautiful, beautiful years. I knew the golden era of Hollywood."

It was, she says, "all innocent fun" and, until she was 17, her only sexual experience was necking and a little petting: "I'd always fought off my eager young dates when they wanted to touch my breasts." Three or four husbands on, Miss Turner is still "dating", referring to her "engagement ring" and noting, as she sights a good looking man, that her "heart beats a little faster".

Her hand is on her heart now as she says: "Thank God I was never called on to do nude scenes. I watch some of the things today and even when they kiss – the mouths opening before they get together, the toungues lashing in and out, the bodies grinding – it's all so different from the beautful kisses we had with our lovely leading men." She blows delicate little kisses into the air. "It offends me, it's ugly. I turn my eyes away."

Louis B. Mayer once summoned the young Lana to his office and berated her for keeping late hours and getting her name in the papers: "The only thing you're interested in is . . . " and he pointed to his crotch. The world has been inclined to agree with Mr Mayer, after reading countless tales about Miss Turner's insatiable way with her leading men and good-looking stagehands. Yesterday, she published her autobiography, *Lana, the Lady, the Legend, the Truth**, to set the record straight.

She is, she says, a sensual woman but not a sexy one. "The public has always seen me as a sexpot, jumping in and out of bed with men all the time and having romances, but most times I married my romances."

Writing about her time with Tyrone Power, who broke her heart by marrying Linda Christian rather than Lana when his divorce came through, she confesses that she was not a great companion in bed: "What we shared was far more important than the physical side of our love . . . sex was never, with any man, the first thing on my mind . . . it was so much what I symbolized, so much of my image, that I closed myself off to the pleasures of the act. Holding hands, cuddling, being close together in bed, all those intimacies I enjoyed more than the actual sex . . . his gentleness was part of the reason I loved him."

Stars in the 1940s and 1950s were expected to be pure in public and the Turner–Power affair made headlines. "In those days you didn't 'live' with someone, you married them," says Miss Turner, "Just look at what happened to Ingrid Bergman when she defied the studios and had Rossellini's babies without marrying him."

Lana Turner had two abortions for propriety's sake and it sometimes seems as though her life has been ruled by reporters. "If I blew my nose wrong they'd write about it," she says, "and if they had nothing to write about they'd say: 'Let's see what we can make up about Lana Turner today.'" On the morning after her third marriage, to society playboy Bob Topping, Lana and her bridegroom stepped out of their honeymoon bungalow to find Hedda Hopper finishing up the remains of their breakfast and waiting for an "exclusive" on the wedding night.

"She was a crass, rude woman," says Miss Turner, "but what do you do? Tell her to get her so and so ass out of here?" It was when this marriage failed that Miss Turner attempted suicide. "My love hadn't been enough. I was completely unlovable, a wholly unworthy human being."

This was the weakest moment of her life. Somehow, she has always found the strength to cope with public humiliation and private rejection; when her marriages failed, when her men deserted her, when she was censured over the upbringing of her daughter. Cheryl had a classic Hollywood childhood with lavish parties and furs and strings of stepfathers and ponies and a mother who, with the best will in the world, was forced to spend more time in the studio than the nursery. There were "special" schools and psychiatric centres and plenty of publicized rows between mother and daughter, but Cheryl, now 39, is running a successful real estate business in Honolulu and has turned out better than Miss Turner ever hoped: "I not only love her as a mother, I respect her. I'm the first to look at her and say: 'I *like* that young woman'."

The two of them still find it impossible to talk freely about the terrible night when Cheryl stabbed Johnny Stompanato to death with a kitchen knife after she heard him threatening to beat up her mother. They call it "the happening." But, in spite of the trial (justifiable homicide) and the trauma of seeing her child behind bars, Lana Turner went on to an Oscar nomination, to a successful theatre career, to the unlikely role of a grandmother in a television series called *Falcon Crest*.

"Many times I've said, 'This, too, will pass'," she says. "Now, I can say, 'Okay, it's not going to come too close. I will come up and over this and be a better person.' I guess there was always a bit of that in me."

Ever since she eloped with bandleader Artie Shaw, when she was 19 and he promised her marriage and children and a cottage with roses round the door (the marriage lasted four months), Lana Turner has had a man in her life: "I married seven of them and I'm not proud of it. I always felt that a man would make my life complete, only to find out when I got to know them that I was stronger than any of them. Now, I like the fact that I do not have to depend on another human being to get me through a day, a week or a night."

Now, Miss Turner has found God. "He has always been in my life. He never left me, but I lost Him", she says. In the late 1970s she was very ill. "It had to do with drinking. I never got drunk or had a hangover. I didn't even appear to drink heavily. It was insidious. I was a sipper and there was always a drink there and I was taking small sips each day. I wasn't aware I was doing it. Finally, I became so ill that this beloved man, sitting right here in this room, said: 'I've made an appointment for you to see a doctor and don't say no.' My brother here", she indicates her hairdresser, "he truly saved my life."

Miss Turner went to the doctor, who asked her if she was willing to give up alcohol to get her health back and a strange thing happened: "A light came straight into my head, a light from God and I said to the doctor, 'You've got a deal.' I stuck out my hand and it was a three-way partnership. God, the doctor and me. I never went through withdrawal I never craved a drink. *That* came from a supreme power and to this very moment He still guides me."

As she exits, Miss Turner says: "God bless you and keep you safe. Write well and write with heart." Her right hand rests briefly, lightly on her left breast.

It is, I say, a treat to meet her and everyone I know thinks I am very lucky to have the opportunity. She chuckles: "I expect they all said: 'You must tell me what she's really like . . .'"

What she's really like is a genuine movie queen, the sort of solid gold superstar Hollywood doesn't manufacture any more.

**Lana, the Lady, the Legend, the Truth*, was published by New Engish Library yesterday, price £8.95.

The 'bête noire' who bit back for animal rights



Angela Walder, with her dog Gandhi, at the BUAV offices

Angela Walder, a clear-eyed 37-year-old, would pass unnoticed in a very small crowd. She impresses you with the matter of factness you might expect from a nurse or a teacher; yet the former Home Office Chief Inspector under the Cruelty to Animals Act, Colonel Vine, calls her "an hysteric, . . . a trouble-maker, a pain in the neck", and a former president of the Research Defence Society, who candidly admits "She's my *bête noire*", adds that she's "a right battleaxe".

Angela Walder's particular value to the animal rights movement is that she worked in a cancer research laboratory as an animal technician for 15 years before joining the opposition.

Every morning at half past eight above the Costa Brava nightclub in the Charing Cross Road she begins an 11-hour day as scientific advisor to the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. As World Day for laboratory animals approaches the offices have been open six and seven days a week. Beside the research papers to be read, the letters and lectures, the collating of new statistics and the publishing of the *Liberator*, there has been the complicated organization of Sunday's march from Clapham to Carshalton involving seven meetings with the police.

BUAV is an angry, active movement that has outgrown the respectable image of the National Anti-Vivisection Society. Young vegetarians and Positive Punks have replaced kindly middle-aged ladies in hats.

Angela Walder's first job was as an animal technician with a local drugs firm. "There was and is a careless attitude to life. A researcher will ask for large numbers of animals to be bred and then go off for a seminar or a holiday. When he comes back the animals are the wrong age for the experiment, so they are all killed."

At 19 she joined the new Institute of Animal Technicians and in 1965 went to the Gray Laboratory to look after the animals bred for cancer research. She had decided that she could do more for the animals inside the system than outside.

Angela remembers Dr Gray, the director of the establishment, with affection. "He was a decent chap. He said to me that if I saw something I didn't like I could come and discuss it with him at any time. I could say to him or to Dr Hewitt 'Must the experiment be done like that? Couldn't we design it like this instead, and cut down on the number of animals used?'"

When Dr Gray died, his place as director was taken by Professor Fowler, a medical physicist with, despite the title, no medical qualifications. His first move was to double the number of animals. Angela was made chief animal technician, and almost immediately became concerned over the treatment of the animals and the value of the experiments.

But she was most concerned over a series of new experiments by lab staff.

"On one occasion I found that they were taking live mice and chopping off their heads with a decapitating machine. I asked why the mice weren't anaesthetized and was told that the anaesthetic might get into the bloodstream and invalidate the experiment. Anyone with an ounce of medical knowledge would have known that a volatile anaesthetic doesn't get into the bloodstream."

Her experiences at Gray Laboratory need not be taken as the norm, but after six years of detailed research into British vivisection she concludes that the 4,500,000 experiments a year rarely benefit humans.

"The World Health Organization itself tells us that out of the 30,000 to 40,000 drugs on the market, only 220 are of any real benefit. We already know that smoking and alcohol are bad for us, we do not need any further testing on cosmetics. . . And as far as cancer research is concerned, Lord Zuckerman stated in the report carried out for the Government that giving cancer to laboratory animals has not and will not help us to understand the disease or to treat human sufferers."

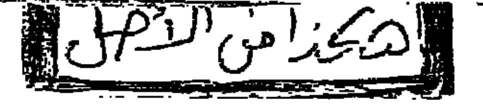
Angela and two of her technicians were encouraged to leave the cancer research laboratory in 1976. Professor Fowler remains the director.

With Kim Stallwood and Faye Funnell, Angela set up Coordinating Animal Welfare and under the same team BUAV took on an aggressive new lease of life. Membership in 2¼ years has risen from 2,500 to 16,000. Their first achievement was to close Club Row, a notorious East London animal street market. She has worked closely with Lord Houghton of Sowerby, chairman of the Committee for the Reform of Animal Experimentation, and on March 3 he put a Bill to close all sales of pets in street markets through its final reading in the Lords.

The battle cost Angela Walder eight arrests. She regards Club Row as "one small victory", but her solicitor Mary Rose Barrington remembers the long battle with admiration.

"When you meet Angela at first", she says, "she gives you no inkling that she is a really remarkable woman. It dawns on you gradually. She does get emotional, but I notice on television and on the radio she can get very angry but retains her grasp of facts and figures. While other people are blustering she'll inject five crisp facts."

Georgina Howell





THE TIMES DIARY

Fortress Camden

Having basked in the media attention when publicity focused on troubles at *The Times* (my best friends call me Blabbermouth) I feel sorry for the terrorized staff at TV-am. They scuttle from their Camden Lock-up not even daring to nod to reporters whose offices they ring every night begging for stories they might follow. "I'll be thrown in the canal if I tell you anything", one poor chum whispered as he crept past. Two very large minders guard the entrance, flushing out reporters who seek shelter from the rain and watching that no one talks. On Wednesday even the company's press officer would only say: "The only statement I have to make is that I am going home." Mind you, he said it with relief.

Black mark

An indignant parent has provided me with an extract from his son's school geography exercise on South Africa, headed "Black Workers": "The blacks have to do things like mining because they aren't very clever. So they are given silly jobs like washing things and mining. They live in huts because they are so thick they don't complain about wages. While they are slogging away the English are having cups of tea and generally sitting on their backsides and doing nothing and living in big houses with lots of money". For this effort the lad, a pupil of Ravens Wood School, Bromley, was awarded *eight marks* out of ten.

● *Rate demands from Islington borough council, whose activities frequently amaze, are accompanied by a selection of leaflets including one* Introducing Britain's Most Powerful Shower. *No, no, not the committee chairmen, just an advertisement from a firm of sanitary engineers.*

True or false?

Chile has proposed to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, meeting in Botswana, that it should continue to protect the Alerce false larch tree, provided that trade is permitted in dead specimens. Unusual as it is, the Alerce false larch, like all other trees, has the habit of becoming a dead specimen when it is cut down.

BARRY FANTONI



"I hope that means that if we don't like her election manifesto we'll be able to take it back and change it"

Girl guides

Of 800 who applied to take the London Tourist Board's course for guides, and 21 awarded their blue badges yesterday, Lady Jane Howard, daughter of Lord Waldegrave, was judged best of all. Part of her prize is a weekend in Cork. Lady Jane says she studied London on a boneshaker bicycle, and was often mistaken for a would-be lady taxi driver in search of "the knowledge". Three quarters of approved guides are women: LTB officials say it is to do with their being motherly and good with groups. That fits: Lady Jane has six children.

● *I have received a letter from Jehangir Dadabhoy Challa of Bombay, and am rather taken with his letterhead. "High Class Caterer", it says. "Marriage and Navjot Dinners, Reception in Wadi & Fields."*

Girling?

Kallaway, the sponsorship consultancy, keeps a list of perfect sponsorships, if only (like Bryant & May and *The Matchgirls*) they could be arranged. Favourites, of course, are *Oedipus Rex* backed by Mothercare and *Hamlet* brought to you by Danish Bacon. Kent Opera's *Fidelio* at Sadler's Wells has, appropriately, been benefiting Amnesty International collectors stationed outside. Now the company is seeking sponsors for next year's *Il Seraglio*. Any suggestions?

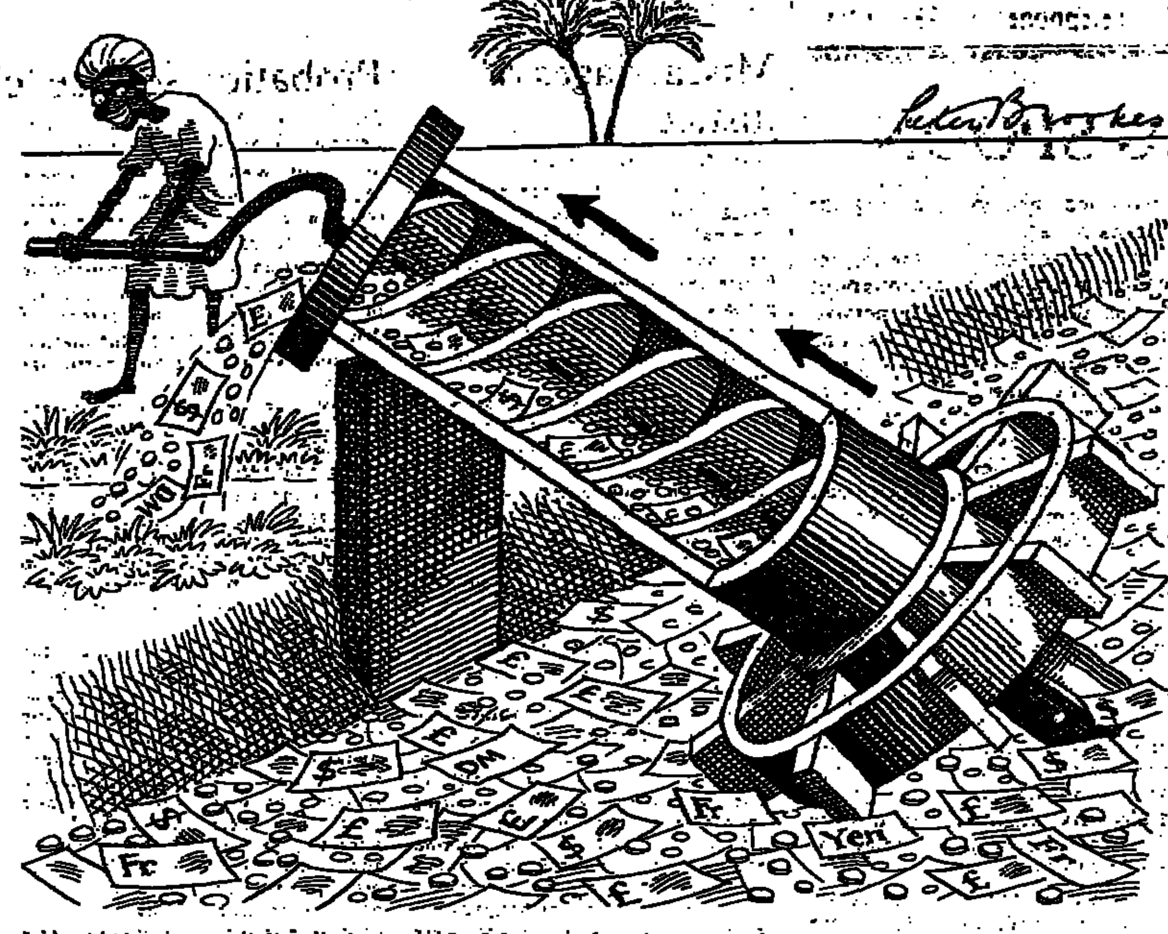


With Mrs PHS, as author of *Secrets of the Face*, running round the country telling people that the thicker their eyebrows the better the state of their kidneys, I am not surprised to see that the palmists are hitting back. In this week's *New Scientist* it is reported that researchers in Hyderabad have discovered that fingerprints can show susceptibility to duodenal ulcers. If you have many whorls, few loops and patterned palms, watch out. As soon as she comes home I am going to get Mrs PHS to study the PHySiognomy and tell me why I have not had ulcers for ages.

PHS

Third World aid must not be cut

While the Prime Minister prepared last week to meet Tom Clausen, President of the World Bank, she received some tough advice in *The Times* from one of her newly created peers, Lord Bauer, and his economist colleague Professor Basil Yamey, about the growing dangers of giving aid to developing nations. In an exclusive interview with David Watt after his visit to Downing Street, Mr Clausen replied to the Tory critics, beginning with the waste and extravagance of Third-World governments.



Clausen: Everything is imperfect and development aid misses now and then. But I would say the overwhelming weight of evidence speaks in the other direction. Take a look at the completed projects that have occurred in World Bank lending. The bank does not finance or tackle the support of any developing country unless we are convinced *it will produce at least an* economic rate of return of 10 per cent. The average of completed projects has been 17 per cent in bank lending, 17.9 in International Development Association projects. In the last four years the rate of return for agricultural projects has been 22 to 27 per cent on average. It's a good return in anybody's language. (These are not financial rates of return but economic rates of return.)

Watt: *Suppose you find that that rate is going down in a particular country. What sanctions do you have?*

Clausen: Clearly we watch the directions. We want to learn from mistakes as quickly as we can. The world does change and we also want to build on strength and successes. But performance depends on a great many things under control and out of control, and to control economic development in the kind of environment we've had in the last few years is very difficult. Difficult in developed countries, let alone in developing countries.

The World Bank and the development aid agencies do not deal in development themselves – we are dealing with sovereign nations and sovereign nations have their own views as to what the priorities are. We do not however finance every project that a country puts on our table saying, "We'd like to help on this." We appraise it and if we think it is suitable and will give a rate of return we'll support it. If it's a white elephant, then a moral and financial institution like the World Bank, unlike other kinds of aid agencies, is able to have a policy dialogue with the country.

What is important is our experience. We are able to advise a developing country in a non-politicized way, in terms of economics, and what will produce economic returns and raise the standard of living of people.

Watt: *If a country decides to spend x billion dollars on, say, building a new capital and you think it's a bad idea and a misallocation of resources, would you feel free to say so?*

Clausen: We would feel free to say so and we do say, where we do not approve. I myself sent a message to a head of government in which we said, "This is not the most desirable place or mechanism to achieve your objective and we cannot support it. However, if you use another instrument to achieve the objective and do it in these stages and, these locations, we'll support you."

We have the courage to do that. The government has the final say-so but we also have the final say-so as to whether we want to support projects that we don't think fit the strategy of the government.

Watt: *The critics say the claim that aid is supposed to alleviate poverty is not really being fulfilled. Do you feel that?*

Clausen: I would say there is a tremendous amount more that needs to be done. But we take to heart the mandate that we feel we have, from developed countries and developing, to make sure that we are alleviating pain and poverty. That is why our highest economic priorities *are agriculture and rural development* because 80 per cent of those people at or below the poverty level live in rural areas. If we can help the poor people and the poorest of the people living in the agricultural areas to increase their standard of living while helping them as entrepreneurs, we leave something permanently in place. We do provide something physical – an irrigation system, a transportation system, a port, institutions, education institutions, health institutions, railway systems. We are not interested in handing money to governments who can then say, "One for me and two for them."

I would say that if you and I were to jump up on Mars and look down on planet Earth and look at only the last 20 years we should note that the lifespan of individuals in the developing countries has grown from the lower 40s to the mid 50s. If you look at literacy, if you look at infant mortality, at health care, at standards of living, there are admittedly, huge gaps. But our emphasis is on those in the bottom part of the global pyramid and our role is to advance the standard of living of these peoples. Anybody who stands on a box and says that development assistance does not help promote that is speaking without the fundamentals of empirical evidence under him.

Watt: *Let me turn to another set of criticisms. What answer do you give to people who say, "Why should we put up money for these countries? We've got no responsibility for them. They're hostile to us. They're not going to be changed by our giving them money. What is our self-interest in it?"*

Clausen: In your lifetime and my lifetime we have seen countries that have been hostile to other countries and have gone through the process of evolution in time to become friends. Do we have a better chance for friendship with help or turning our back because the other country's ideology is a bit different? Do we in the West – we in San Francisco – trade with the East? Sure, we trade with the East. Is it in our vested interests to help the eastern countries to develop their economies, so they can absorb more goods and services from us? I was taught that markets would be served; and why not let us try to serve. Then we can *get some friendship.*

I am a cautious banker by tradition and I am still cautious; but the World Bank can play a very useful role over the decade in helping this to be a better world for all of us – for those in the East as well as in the West.

Watt: *But you've got to raise your money in the West.*

Clausen: We raise our money in the developed countries. We have access to the capital markets in the developed countries, we sell our securities by virtue of the fact that we have to call on the strong countries. I think East-West, North-South are political terms...

Watt: *But, you're in a political business.*

Clausen: No, we're not. That's why I believe it does not lend to economic understanding of global dynamics to talk in economic terms of North and South. That's why I objected a year ago in Tokyo that it is not a bi-polar world. It's a multi-polar world. Where do you put a country like Saudi Arabia – North, South, North-South, who cares? What we have to find is economic solutions.

Watt: *One thing you've said that makes the critics foam at the mouth is the argument about aid as a way of increasing trade. They would say that if you're going to subsidize economic activity, you'd much better do it at home.*

Clausen: I can't buy that philosophy. I think there is more to be gained by fostering trade on a rational economic basis than there is by excluding and isolating countries because of political ideologies. People are people whether they are in the east or the west.

Watt: *Another set of arguments I should mention concerns the problem of debt. Critics say that by lending more or by rolling over an existing debt you are encouraging Third World countries to carry on as they have before in a feckless or reckless fashion.*

Clausen: Well, there's no denying we're in very difficult financial times. The reason why more than 50 per cent of the debt that is owed by Third World countries was concentrated in, say, eight countries – Brazil, Mexico, the Argentine, Chile, South Korea, Yugoslavia and some others – was that these were the countries that were showing the best growth in exports and export *earnings when the global recession* began.

To talk of recklessness or fecklessness begs the issue. I don't think the world operates in a reckless way and clearly commercial banks don't operate in a reckless way. There may be a country here or there, but I think they are an exception. What we really need is growth. I think the problem is manageable. It must be manageable because if we turn our backs on the situation, that is a far greater evil than trying to use the IMF and World Bank to help these countries adjust to the transition to slower growth of the next few years and to get foreign exchange earnings up and curtail their internal growth and excesses.

Individual countries must adjust. The UK must adjust: it is adjusting. The US must adjust: it is adjusting. France is adjusting and Japan. Developed countries and developing countries alike are adjusting and it is in everyone's interest to cooperate, including the multilateral institutions. The most critical in this field is the IMF but let's not forget the World Bank or throw the baby out with the bath water by forgetting the long-term aspect of development in our efforts to solve the short.

Watt: *In this context what do you hope for from the Williamsburg Summit?*

Clausen: I would like the seven strongest nations to realize that the developed countries cannot pull themselves out of the economic mess that we find ourselves in, within their own strength. I think there's a growing awareness that the developed countries need the developing countries.

Not enough is going to these countries but given that 90 per cent of IDA goes to them, we are the largest and, may I say, the most effective, efficient, eloquent institution for intermediating funds and I think we deserve some support.

Cat and mouse with the KGB

"Pyotr" (left) – Vladimir Nikolayevich Lopukhov, introduced as Konstantin Semeyonovich Malyshev; "Yury" – Valery Vasilyevich Karpinsky, introduced as Andrei Nikolayevich Rodionov; "Igor" – Yury Fyodorovich Baryshev, introduced as Pyotr Korneyevich Didko; "Gleb" – Anatoly Nikolayevich Burlov, introduced as Vladimir Nikolayevich Lesnitsky

Edward Chick is now back in London after his 74-hour interrogation by the KGB for smuggling "subversive materials" into the Soviet Union. After a day in the headlines, he is likely to be forgotten, but the long struggle between the émigré organization NTS (Popular Labour Alliance) and the KGB continues both within the Soviet Union and abroad.

The size of this anti-Soviet movement is kept secret, but to judge by repeated attacks in the Soviet press, the authorities see it as a major threat. Its pamphlets and books advocating a new democratic structure for Russia are regarded as so dangerous that on discovery they are *immediately* confiscated and couriers like Chick arrested.

The long battle took a new twist in a fascinating drama, told by NTS sources, covering more than ten years and moving from Moscow to Helsinki, Paris and Rome. The main roles were played by the KGB officers whose photographs appear with this article; these men may now be somewhere in Western Europe still plying their subversive trade. First to travel in the West in the late 1960s was KGB agent "Peter", who, pretending to be a discontented Soviet citizen on a business trip, was approached by the NTS.

He agreed to smuggle their literature and political pamphlets into Russia. On his following trips he brought skilfully written letters to try to persuade his NTS contacts to send one of their leaders to Moscow to establish direct contacts with the group Peter claimed was now being formed.

The NTS immediately felt the need for caution since it operates on a system of small separate cells with no links inside the Soviet Union, only contacts with bases in the West. If one group is rounded up, interrogation will not succeed in *revealing any other groups.* Having made little progress, the leader of the KGB group, "Yury", decided to make personal contact and suggested a meeting in Helsinki.

Despite their doubts, the NTS decided to play along; if their new contacts were genuine, another cell would be added to the organization; if, however, their suspicions were correct they would learn much of value about KGB aims and methods. The meeting took place in 1970 and several others followed, both with Yury and with his assistants, "Igor" and "Gleb". Yury was always garrulous, talking of his group's *clandestine plans* and about the general situation in the Soviet Union. He was even prepared to answer questions about his family and friends, but talked only in vague terms about his job as a middle-ranking official in the Ministry of Education. He was extremely rude about the Soviet leaders and the Soviet system.

NTS suspicions grew when Peter brought along to one meeting a copy of a "manifesto" which he claimed the group was distributing in Moscow, but NTS sources denied that any such document was circulating. Much more useful for the NTS were the local newspapers, which Peter brought, since they contain useful addresses to which NTS literature can be sent, and are not available in the West on *subscription.* He even supplied several very scarce Soviet telephone directories.

Yury, with extraordinary good fortune for a humble official in the Ministry of Education, now organized a business trip to Paris, where he again insisted that someone in authority in the NTS must come to Moscow to plan strategy. He gave his home address and office telephone number, emphasizing that for reasons of security contacts must phone only from public telephone boxes.

Yury impressed his NTS contacts as an interesting and pleasant person, *but* he seemed astonishingly naive about the dangers which he would face as the leader of an NTS cell. In Moscow genuine NTS members checked the address and telephone number and discovered that no such number was listed at the Ministry of Education, and no official of Yury's claimed status would be entitled to an ex-directory number. Since in Moscow it is *possible* by paying just two kopeks at an information booth to obtain the address of anyone whose name and date of birth are known, it quickly became clear there was no such person.

Some NTS leaders favoured dropping the contacts immediately, but they were persuaded by others to continue the game, which would have the advantages of being able to feed disinformation to the KGB, receive more useful material from Peter and, by keeping the KGB busy with this operation, delay their launching some new ploy. The deception cost the NTS little but time and some political literature on the formation of a democratic Russia. Yury continued to insist that he needed senior men to talk to his friends, and asked for couriers to be sent with messages and literature at least twice a month.

He claimed that one of his group had been arrested, but they had managed to free him. Yury demanded that guns be sent for the group's "security". This suggestion was immediately refused on principle; any shooting could result in injuries to innocent bystanders and would only make matters worse for those arrested. *This* was a regular KGB ploy in their efforts to show the NTS as a terrorist rather than a political movement with purely democratic aims. Yury suggested distributing NTS leaflets in 1977 on the sixtieth anniversary of the October revolution, doubtless suspecting that the NTS already had such plans and hoping to forestall them. This time Gleb arrived in Rome *to* discuss methods *of* distribution.

The affair ended when Peter turned up with a letter from Gleb claiming that Igor had been arrested for a motoring accident; according to Gleb, he must have left the scene of the accident in order to hide the leaflets he was carrying in his car. The NTS decided that nothing more was to be gained; they had already learned the KGB's plans: to change the cell structure into a linked movement which would be easier to roll up; capture NTS émigré leaders; end the distribution of NTS political literature; prevent cooperation between NTS groups and other opposition movements in the Soviet Union, and of course, seize West European tourists serving as couriers. It would appear that the trap set for Edward Chick was part of the same KGB campaign.

Russian NTS members arrested in the Soviet Union are not expelled after a few days of tough interrogation, nor are they sent home after some years of harsh imprisonment, as was British lecturer Gerald Brooke. On March 1, Valery Senderov, a member of the independent trade union movement, was sentenced to seven years in a labour camp plus five years' exile to a remote region of the USSR after saying on arrest that he was proud to be associated with the NTS. Most members of the free trade union and other dissident groups prefer to stay separate from the Western-based organisation, which, judging from the Soviet press reports, the KGB regards as the most dangerous opposition movement.

Iain Elliot

Souren Melikian

How much profit left under the hammer?

If an illustration were needed of the distance that separates the art market from other fields of the economy, it has been provided by the attempted takeover by Cogan and Swid of Sotheby's in London.

The first essential difference is that the art market, unlike any other, does not deal in identical units. No two works of art are alike. The probable value of each is determined by its relative importance to others – in terms of aesthetic achievement, historical significance within the artist's oeuvre or a given category and state of preservation.

Moreover, the probable value is inseparable from a complex of past circumstances (whether it has been in the news recently or offered on the market) and conditions to be ensured at the time of the sale (the more expensive and important the work, the more sophisticated and chancy the buildup of potential demand). This is why the low and high estimates produced before a sale by auction-house professionals vary from 20 per cent to more than 50 per cent.

This is also why decision making in this business cannot be separated from expertise. The expert is not just an academic delivering remote advice. He is more like a doctor prescribing a therapy.

The second major difference is that the art market – with the exception of contemporary art, which accounts for a negligible proportion of transactions – is a closed market in which available quantities can dwindle only through museum acquisitions or destruction. Things have reached the point where the need to get a sufficient amount *for sale has led to a battle between* auction houses, each attempting to outdo the competition by offering better catalogues, better exposure of works to be sold through travelling exhibitions or better sale terms, ie, lower fees.

In some cases, this may even mean no fees because the prestige generated by the sale is considered essential and the fear of seeing the competitor getting the collection for sale too great.

Last, auction rooms have increasingly given way to pressure from speculation-minded vendors to accept high reserves. And, as in the 1981-1982 period, reserves tended too often to exceed the buyers' willingness to pay and works failed to sell with increasing frequency. All this led to auction houses spending more and earning less – hence, among other causes, Sotheby's discomfiture.

Bearing these factors in mind, auction house professionals dread the consequences that a change of leadership could have. First, they point out the leadership *has* been changed. So there is no point in arguing that Sotheby's has been mismanaged. Julian Thompson, the Chinese art expert who had nothing to do with the management side until the spring of 1982 – but had amply demonstrated his acumen as the builder of Sotheby's Hong Kong, its greatest success story over the years – has been running the show since then.

Some, however, and not just those based in London, concede that the New York end of the business is not yet displaying all the necessary managerial consistency. Most believe that a commission war might be triggered in an effort to develop business by attracting more vendors.

Mr Marshall Cogan has let it be known that besides putting up $100m (about £64m) to buy Sotheby's he and his partner would still be willing to lay out as much as $20m to allow Sotheby's "to regain its position of preeminence". Sotheby's would therefore have the financial muscle to adopt a more aggressive policy.

I believe that if the commission war starts, the effect on the art *market as a whole will be disruptive.* Christie's, the present and leading arch-competitor, would be under such enormous pressure that its most prudent decision-makers might be forced to give in. By lowering commissions in turn, they would soon run the risk of drastically reduced profits, if not even of being in the red.

Any such process would be spread over a period of time, say two to three years, which would be more than enough to have devastating effects on the auction market and on the trade.

If too many of the works that are currently offered to dealers, either directly for sale or on commission, should be shunted off their circuit, some would simply have to give up the game; since in today's penury market the main problem is to get the goods at a realistic price.

The second fear is that Cogan and Swid would be tempted to lay increasing emphasis on New York.

To attempt to build up the New York auction base at the expense of London could, in the view of many art-market professionals, be counter-productive for all concerned.

When the fear of geographical shifts of power was mentioned, Cogan replied: "We intend to keep the company legally domiciled in London. The board of directors will be predominantly UK. We intend to invite representatives of the experts' staff as well as existing Sotheby board members who can contribute to the future of the company."

A third fear of the staff, Cogan volunteered, was that the two businessmen would be using the firm's name for commercial purposes. "There will be no franchising of the name", he firmly says.

"Ah, now," comes the reply from the other side, "there are other ways..."

My guess is that if Cogan and Swid persist, they will succeed. If so, competition between rival auction houses will intensify, generating higher operating costs. And this, the market can no longer bear. As it is, the system is already too expensive in relationship to the sum total of goods it can process, and is in great danger of becoming permanently unprofitable.

There used to be untapped categories which served as the new frontier. Everything has now been explored, from biscuit tins to vintage cars. The alternative solution – pushing prices up – has found its limits. Too much then fails to sell.

This is the heart of the problem. No matter who runs the show, an era is inexorably coming to an end. The pace and the structure will have to change, worldwide.

The author writes on the saleroom matters for the International Herald Tribune.

Philip Howard

This machinery owes me money

One of these days I am going to accept its invitation, and 'phone the London Automatic Machine Company on 508 8111, in case of complaint. The trouble is that I never have time to because the train anticipates my complaint. This is the company whose machines pretend to dispense chocolate bars and chewing-gum on the platforms of London's Underground railway system. They accept your money, and refuse to disgorge. You curse, dance up and down, kick the machine, formulate a blistering complaint – and then the train comes. Any fool can see that you are throwing away 20 pence by putting it in one of the machines. The compartments are chock-a-block with chocolate bars, and have clearly never dispensed one of them. I dare say that there are not real chocolate bars behind the glass, but empty wrappers, as idle as a painted chip upon a painted promotion.

I shudder to think how much money the Underground highwayman at Hammersmith on the Piccadilly Line has ripped off me over the years. Probably the coins go straight down into a pit below, which has raised £3m since the grand opening in 1906 of Hammersmith as the western terminus of the Great Northern, Piccadilly & Brompton Railway.

You may say that the desire for chocolate bars is a pitiful weakness; that once bitten one ought to be twice shy; and that anybody who continues to poke tenpenny pieces through a little slot when he knows that nothing will come of it deserves *all* he gets: in this case, not a lot, except a backlog of complaints he can never make. But hacks racing around the world after scoops have to take their meals where they can find them. Hammersmith is the graveyard of journalists' lunches.

This is just one more melancholy example of the axiom that modern packaging and marketing, intended to make life easier, do the opposite. In the Dark Ages restaurants brought you milk in a jug and butter in a lordly dish (the lordliness depended on the class of restaurant). Today you get butter on your fingers and tie, unwrapping those tiny rectangular rhombohedra of butter, and the packages of everlasting milk are as impenetrable as the tin of pineapple was to the Three Men in a Boat. In Motorway cafés (I told you that hacks lead a hard life) everything comes packaged and sealed so as to cause the maximum inconvenience, even the mustard.

But of all the cants *which* are canted in this canting world – though the cant of hypocrites may be the worst – the cant of razor blades is the most tormenting. I do not ask much from the process of getting up in the morning. I should feel uneasy with a *levée* as elaborate as that of the Feldmarschallin in *Der Rosenkavalier*, with Italian tenors, hairdressers and chaps dressed as maids hiding in the cupboard. All I need is a razor blade that is easy to unwrap and fasten, and stays sharp. When I started shaving, it was evident that Gillette employed scientists to invent safety blades that were brilliantly sharp when they were unwrapped, and rusted as soon as they had been used once. In the Black Watch, where rust was a serious crime, the prudent Jock kept one unused razor and virgin blade for Adjutant's Inspection, and another necessarily rusty one hidden in his locker for shaving.

The introduction of new, double-edged, long-lasting razor blades should have been a liberation. As one might have guessed, the two main manufacturers change the packaging and machinery of their blades regularly, so that it is a law of life that one always has the wrong blades for the right razor. How can a chap in a crowded supermarket remember whether he shaves with Contour or Cutlass, or whatever silly names they are called? Whichever he buys is wrong: it needs a razor that slips in sideways rather than one on which you press down the little knob on the top. Damn Scipio Africanus, who was, according to Pliny the Elder, the first man to be shaved every day. I bet he used oyster shells; and I bet he had trouble unwrapping them, too.

THE TIMES

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STRATEGY OF THE LONG SPOON

Lord Carrington was right to raise the thorny subject of British-Soviet relations yesterday, when he called on the West to start a new dialogue with the USSR, especially in view of the imminent departure to Moscow of Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office. It will be the first bilateral visit by a British visitor since 1977. The years between have been marked by a growing rift, caused not only by Soviet policy in Afghanistan and Poland, but also by a general inability to accept as valid the ideology of the other side.

A senior Soviet political commentator, Alexander Bovin, who is now in London for the discussions of the Anglo-Soviet Round Table held in Chatham House, stated on BBC television on Wednesday that he saw no prospects for constructive dialogue with the United States while President Reagan remains in office. Bovin expressed particular annoyance at Reagan's attack on the USSR as an "empire of evil" but politely avoided repeating his usual *Izvestiya* attacks on the evils of the capitalist West.

This Soviet attitude is clearly not helpful. If the armed blocs wait until they approve of each other's system before conducting serious negotiations, the industrialized world could remain indefinitely in its present dangerous state, or come to ashes in a nuclear holocaust.

Britain has a particularly important role to play in this East-West dialogue, being firmly of Western Europe, yet having a "special relationship" with the United States which must remain a cornerstone of our foreign policy. What should our aims be in this vital dialogue?

In the matter of defence there is a sound basis for agreement with Mr Yuri Andropov's dismissal of unilateralism as "naive". If the USSR can be persuaded to remove its SS-20 missiles only by the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Britain and other European countries, then deployed they must be. Lord Carrington pointed out the need for Western Europe to play a bigger defence role. This must be complementary to Nato; it can certainly be no substitute for the Atlantic alliance.

The foreign policy of our two systems can never be reconciled. While the West's understanding of "peaceful coexistence" can be summarized as "live and let live", the Soviet leaders are committed to the definition in their Party programme that peaceful coexistence "furthers the world socialist revolution and helps mankind to accomplish the transition from capitalism to socialism". The theory of "socialist internationalism" by which the USSR justifies even armed interference in the internal affairs of its own satellites, once known in the West as the Brezhnev doctrine, has smoothly and almost imperceptibly become the Andropov doctrine.

Just as Britain has never accepted as legal the *de facto* incorporation of the Baltic states in the USSR – victims of the Nazi-Soviet pact of 1939 – we should not accept the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan or interference in Poland. What can be done about it is another matter. The Kabul regime may arrest a French doctor, but supplying medical aid to the Afghans is clearly a moral duty, whatever Moscow may say. Supplying radio transmitters is also reasonable. The wisdom of encouraging even unofficial deliveries of weapons must first, however, be carefully debated, although no moral scruples restrained the USSR during the Vietnam war.

It is important that the Soviet leaders are left in no doubt about British determination to persist, through the United Nations Organization and other forums, with denunciations of Soviet interference in other states. They have never hesitated to distort events in Northern Ireland and the Falklands, although there can be no comparison with Soviet actions elsewhere.

During his recent Moscow trip, the French Foreign Minister Cheysson took a firm line on matters such as the independent nuclear deterrent, and Britain must do likewise. Our support for human rights and the prisoners of conscience should not falter, nor should our determination to expel Soviet diplomats caught spying, despite the deterioration in relations which can follow.

In trade there is certainly room for progress. But there must be absolutely no question of a return to the silly détente of the 1970s when the USSR could receive imports of strategic value at absurdly low interest rates unobtainable in the Western countries themselves.

The USSR has long been skilled at exploiting the competitive urges of Western businessmen. The ban on all goods of strategic significance must be tightened. Even if means can be found to overcome such sanctions, the cost to the Soviet military budget generally rises. Where trade can grow to the mutual advantage of the peoples of both blocks, why not encourage it to the full? Cultural exchanges on a clearly reciprocal basis might also be allowed to expand again. The West certainly impresses Soviet visitors; and some defect. But there are no defections to the USSR by Western tourists.

THE POLITICS OF GRIEF

To turn away Argentine mourners after making such handsome provision for relatives of the British dead to visit the Falkland Islands has an appearance of harshness. Their grief is presumably no less, their desire to honour the graves with their presence as natural, and their claim on human sympathy as great.

But the matter is not as simple as that. In defeat the Argentine junta showed a numb indifference towards their captured soldiers on the islands and towards the dead that lay there. They ignored repeated British offers to facilitate the removal of the bodies to their homeland for burial. It fell to the British to give them burial, and that was done with care and soldierly respect. Two hundred and twenty-two bodies have been gathered, less than half of them identified, and they lie each marked by a plain white cross in a cemetery behind the hill at Darwin.

Such inhumane indifference on the part of the Argentine authorities seems to require a political explanation. Perhaps since they could not hold Las Malvinas with the living, they left their dead as token of their claim. At any rate there is good reason to suspect that elements in Argentina will seek at some stage to exploit the presence of these fallen soldiers in order to embarrass the British or rally patriotic sentiment. The nature of the present attempt to arrange a visit from Argentina does not help to disabuse one of that suspicion. The organizers, the Centre of Volunteers for the Fatherland, are a patriotic ginger group and their insistence on sailing under the Argentine flag is a deliberate challenge to the attitude adopted by the British.

The British Government is willing to permit relatives of the Argentine dead on the Falklands to visit their graves: it is not willing to allow any visit to be exploited for political ends or excesively embarrass the Falklanders. It has therefore committed the arrangements to the International Committee of the Red Cross, attaching a number of conditions all of which the ICRC has accepted.

One is that the visit should be organized and supervised by the ICRC. Others are that visitors should be close relatives of the dead, their names supplied in advance and verified by the Red Cross; that the vessel must not be under an Argentine flag or crew; that it should be inspected by the ICRC before departure; that no press or cameramen should be included; that the visitors should be accommodated on the vessel and escorted to and from the cemetery in the course of a single day.

These are reasonable conditions on which to insist (except that it is a bad principle, and betrays nervousness, to preclude eye-witness reporting of the event). Since the ICRC is unable to conclude arrangements with the Volunteers for the Fatherland because they will not agree to the Red Cross requirements of neutrality, the Government is unquestionably right to forbid entry to that particular expedition.

Nevertheless the British position is vulnerable to misrepresentation, especially in Latin America. It will be necessary to make very plain the willingness of the Government to open the cemetery to the relatives of the men it holds, and the reasons for the conditions imposed. It would be advisable to go further. Allowance must be made for the islanders' understandable reluctance to have Argentines back so soon in any capacity whatever. But that should not prevent the Government from taking a more positive position. While still leaving the arrangements in the hands of the ICRC, it could offer some encouragement to the Argentine people by looking out for more suitable sponsors than the present one, whether among the agencies of the Argentine Government or more likely among church organizations.

SOMETHING OFF THE TOP OF THE CAP

The combined efforts of the European Commission and Mr Peter Walker appear to be achieving a satisfactory outcome to this year's farm price negotiations in Luxembourg. It could not be described as a spectacular victory, but it is a decidedly welcome contrast to last year's humiliating defeat for Mr Walker, when he tried in vain to prevent a 10.5 per cent increase in intervention prices. His attempt on that occasion to use the so called "Luxembourg compromise", which allows EEC member states a veto on the plea of overriding national interest, was to his astonishment rejected by the then united forces of the Commission and the Council of Ministers.

This time round, however, the Commission was determined upon moderation. If there was any doubt about that, it was dispelled by Mr Poul Dalsager, the Agricultural Commissioner, earlier this week when he warned the assembled ministers that spending on the common agricultural policy was racing out of control, and that this year's shortfall might be as much as £1,200m.

Thus, knowing that they had an ally in Mr Walker, the commissioners let it be known that any change in their proposed 4.2 per cent average price increase would have to have the unanimous consent of all ten ministers. That was clearly not going to be, and it now seems that those countries which had been pressing for 7 per cent and more have had to resign themselves to increases as low as 2.3 per cent for milk and 3 per cent for cereals. Other products which are not in significant surplus will receive slightly more generous treatment.

One result will certainly be to damp down rises in food prices in the shops, although the relationship is not as simple as might be thought. The likelihood that farmers' incomes this year will grow less than their costs may have some effect in curbing production and therefore surpluses, but it will be at best marginal. Moreover, the debate is not yet at an end, since there is now bound to be considerable acrimony over the complex issue of monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs).

MCA's are intended to balance fluctuations between currency values and the more stable Green rates, in which farm prices are calculated. For countries with weak currencies they act as a tax on exports and a subsidy on imports, with the object both of eliminating what is seen as unfair competition and preventing the activities of speculators who would otherwise be able to buy cheaply in one country and sell profitably into intervention storage in another.

They are inevitably unpopular with farmers in, say, France, who feel they are being deprived of export opportunities offered by the present weakness of the franc. Conversely, their abolition would be strongly opposed by the German lobby which fears a flood of cheap imports.

It is possible to sympathize with both views. British pig farmers have yet to recover from the effects of "negative" MCA's in the 1970's, when sterling was at its weakest, which allowed Danish bacon to gain nearly half the British market. But equally the Germans have a case in arguing that, with products whose prices are centrally fixed in Brussels, they cannot compensate for the strength of the Deutschmark by greater efficiency, as they can in other industries.

The main objection to MCA's, however, is that they directly contradict one of the Community's basic aims, namely a free trade in agricultural products. They are yet another complication in the appallingly cumbersome CAP which, despite this week's welcome news, is as urgently in need of reform as ever.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Miscarriages of justice

From Mr Ludovic Kennedy

Sir, Those of us concerned with miscarriages of justice in the criminal law will be gladdened by the Government's proposals that in future the Home Secretary will be prepared to refer more cases back to the Court of Appeal and that the Court of Appeal will be readier to receive them.

What gives less cause for satisfaction, however, is the proposal, summarized in your leading article (April 14) of the Home Secretary "calling in experienced lawyers to conduct one-man investigations in particularly complex cases".

The recent history of one-man investigations by experienced lawyers is not a happy one because of their deep-seated though understandable reluctance to admit that, from time to time, things can go dreadfully wrong.

For instance, the first inquiry into the Evans/Christie case, conducted by the experienced John Scott-Henderson, QC, used a wealth of false premises and misleading arguments to conclude that justice had not miscarried. The second inquiry, by Mr Justice Brabin, found that Evans had not murdered his child (for which he was hanged) but perversely (for both bodies were found strangled together) that he had murdered his wife.

The report by Sir Henry Fisher on the Confait case left much to be desired, while just recently we have had Lord Hunter's report on the Meehan case in which, rather than accept the probability of police planting of evidence and despite Meehan's free pardon, he incriminated Meehan as an accessory to the crime in a scenario which owed more to inventiveness than credibility.

By all means let us have experienced lawyers to act as chairmen of these investigations, to lend tone to the proceedings and see they are conducted in a dignified and orderly manner. But if pronouncing on an alleged miscarriage of justice is the aim, let them be joined by two lay assessors: that way we are more likely to establish the truth.

As advocates and referees our Bar and Bench are second to none; but they are not the best people for determining whether the system which they and their brethren operate has erred.

There is nothing very radical in this proposal. After all, when judges sum up, they habitually tell juries that while they (the judges) are the authority on the law, it is the juries, or lay assessors, who must reach a verdict on the facts.

Yours etc,
LUDOVIC KENNEDY,
3 Upper Dean Terrace,
Edinburgh 4.
April 19.

Probation service 'cheeseparing' denied

From the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Office.

Sir, Lord Wells-Pestell and others (April 19), in expressing their concern at the Home Secretary's decision to reduce the salary scale for probation students, commencing with those who would start courses in 1983, refer to the extent of discussion and debate on the matter. I would like to make four particular points.

First, the changes in the salary scale will not apply to existing students, nor do they in any way touch on the pay of probation officers themselves. The new scales will apply to students who are accepted for sponsorship on courses beginning this coming September, so the letter is misleading to suggest that "every trainee will be worse off".

My second point is that the present system of salaried support by the Home Office for students, who aim to obtain a qualification (the certificate of qualification in social work) so that they could seek appointment in the probation service, was introduced in 1970 at a time when there was difficulty in attracting a sufficient number of applicants. It had the effect of placing the students in a favourable position in comparison with students preparing for similar careers (the annual unit cost of probation students is £7,000, compared with £4,000 for DHSS grants to social work students). The present extent of this favoured treatment is no longer justified with the very encouraging number of suitable applicants who now come forward.

Thirdly, in reviewing the salary scale, the opportunity was taken to give greater relative recognition to the special contribution which mature entrants can make to the work of the probation service and to which Lord Wells-Pestell's letter itself attaches importance. For those aged 34 or over the new scale represents an increase during the first year, and over the full period of the two-year course the reduction is less than half of one per cent.

My final particular point is that it seems to me that Lord Wells-Pestell's letter betrays a lack of understanding in describing as "cheeseparing" a measure which is expected to save £300,000 in a full year. It may help to put this sum of money into better perspective to note that the cost of introducing one of the most important of these new measures – community service for 16-year-olds – is estimated to be £250,000; hardly "cheeseparing".

The probation service has done well under this Government: between June 1979 and June 1982, the number of probation officers increased by 8 per cent to 5,600 and the number of probation ancillaries (such as community service supervisors) increased by 30 per cent to 1,026. During the financial year 1982-83 there was provision for an increase of 3 per cent in staff and staff support services, and provision for growth continues until March, 1985.

This growth will help the service respond to the increased demand, including growth in numbers of supervisory sentences in accordance with the Government's policy of encouraging the use of non-custodial measures. But at a time when the Government is seeking to restrain public expenditure as a whole no service can be exempt from the search for economies.

The Home Secretary shares the regret that the National Association of Probation Officers should have decided to hold a one-day strike on April 27 in protest at this decision, the more so in view of the importance he attaches to the contribution the service makes to dealing with offenders in the community.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MELLOR,
Home Office,
Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.
April 21.

CND's presence at peace meetings

From the General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Sir, The issue of CND's limited observer status at the forthcoming World Peace Council Assembly in Prague in June is not quite as simple as you would like to make it (leading article, April 21).

One large piece doesn't fit into the jigsaw which you outline. In May of this year CND will be present as full participants at the END (European Nuclear Disarmament) Convention in West Berlin. Yet that convention has been bitterly attacked by the Soviet Peace Committee, which very much resents END, which CND helped to found and continues to support.

That there are risks of manipulation in going to Prague is clear, but then we have also learned over the last few years that manipulation is not a technique known only to the East.

By a majority CND council decided that, at this time of a new cold war, it was better to try to communicate than to isolate. Is the nuclear arms race really exclusively the responsibility of the Soviets?

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE KENT, General Secretary,
Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament,
14 Goodwin Street, N4.
April 21.

Cypriot heritage

From Sir David Hunt

Sir, In your special supplement on Cyprus (April 6) Amy MacDonald writes that "The island was first inhabited in 1200 BC by Phoenicians and Assyrians, followed by Egyptians and Persians." The date is wrong and the facts are wrong.

The first settlements in the island are dated about 7000 BC. It was never inhabited by either Assyrians, Egyptians or Persians; the rulers of those countries took tribute from the Cypriot kingdoms for 50, 24 and 200 years respectively in the eighth, sixth and fifth to fourth centuries BC. There was a Phoenician kingdom at Kition (near Larnaca) from about 850 BC but this was their only settlement and there were nine Greek kingdoms. By the third century BC Kition had been entirely assimilated into the Hellenistic Greek cultural and political world.

Your correspondent's evident intention, or that of her informants, is to suppress all mention of the fact that throughout recorded history the population, language and culture of the island have been in overwhelming proportion Greek, a word she never mentions. Her choice of date is odd: it has no relevance whatever to the extraneous peoples she mentions but it is the approximate date of the arrival of the Greeks.

Since then, under successive rulers, the Greek character of the island has been preserved to the present day. The first major change in the racial composition of the island came after 1571 AD when the Turkish conquerors brought in Anatolian settlers whose descendants now amount to a minority of under twenty per cent.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HUNT,
Old Place,
East Wing,
Lindfield,
Sussex.
April 13.

Nuclear balance

From the Editor of NATO Review

Sir, Professor Sir Martin Ryle (March 30) says that "as late as June, 1979, the *NATO Review* affirmed the "non-dramatic" character of the SS20", and he later asserts that the same edition of the magazine notes that the deployment of cruise missiles in Europe "would make (arms) control impossible".

On re-reading the edition to which Sir Martin is presumably referring (no 3, June, 1979), I can find no trace of either statement. In fact, the text of a Nuclear Planning Group communiqué (of April 25, 1979) published in the documentation section stated that ministers:

discussed, with continuing concern, Soviet modernization of theatre nuclear force systems which is being undertaken on a scale well in excess of defensive requirements, and unprovoked by any Nato developments. In particular, ministers took note of the extensive improvements the Soviets are making in their long-range theatre forces threatening Nato Europe, especially the SS20 missile, which affords improvements over previous systems in providing greater accuracy and more mobility and in having multiple warheads on each missile.

The opening article in this same issue of *NATO Review* by Alexander Haig (then Saceur) made a similar point and, turning to the effect that any modernization programme by Nato might have on arms control efforts, Haig insisted that such a programme was "a prerequisite for sound arms control measures", something that subsequent developments would seem to confirm.

Yours faithfully,
PETER A. JENNER,
Editor, *NATO Review*,
Information Directorate,
North Atlantic Treaty Organization,
1110-Brussels, Belgium.

Public records

From Mr Victor Gray

Sir, The financial thinking behind Mr Camp's (April 15) "entire answer" to Lord Teviot's escapes me. He seems to be merely pushing the problem from the Public Record Office pillar to the local government post. Save the taxpayer at the ratepayer's expense.

True, some local record offices already hold registrars' records, but very many would find themselves quite unable to cope with the burdens of space and time which would be created by the transfer of local superintendent registrars' records.

It may be an "entire answer" for the genealogist, but it does nothing to resolve the real problem behind the Bill: that a projected 100,000 researchers will be released on the PRO (or on local record offices, if Mr Camp has his way) without any financial provision for coping with them.

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR GRAY,
The Association of County Archivists,
Essex Record Office,
County Hall,
Chelmsford,
Essex.
April 19.

Christians and Jews

From Miss Anna Kasket

Sir, How can we be "grateful" for any deed which is evil, whatever the immediate consequences? While seeking to conciliate both sides in the current "scapegoat" antisemitism arena, may I suggest that Archdeacon Derek Hayward (April 16) is, on the other hand, treading dangerous ground in providing Jews with a less than attractive get-out clause and Christians with better means of absolving themselves of "sending Jesus to the Cross" after all.

We can only agree that it would have been better if there were no sin and no crucifixion, rather than there are bad acts and that humanity is granted the occasion for these to be redeemed. Christians, in turn, must not assign Jews the role of instruments or slaves, in the interest of their own salvation.

Sin existed before the crucifixion; the crucifixion itself, as Archdeacon Hayward writes at the beginning of his letter, is the specific and uniquely horrific example able to enforce our sense of sin.

It is, sadly, obvious that the discussion about the crucifixion and antisemitism is in essence a discussion about blame: either the Jews are to be blamed as the best collection of the worst kind of men or as the correspondent in the latest edition of the *TLS* tries to suggest, we are not meant to be relieved vicariously (I would add, on the human plane) and "neither shall the children be put to death for the fathers" (Deuteronomy 24:16).

Yours sincerely,
ANNA KASKET,
Lincoln College, Oxford.

Fall in casualties

From Mr Frank West-Oram

Sir, Early indications (report, April 14) of a significant fall in motorist road casualties, following the compulsory seat belt measure, are indeed welcome.

However, for purposes of comparison, I think you should in future issue alongside the motorist figures details of casualty changes to pedestrians, pedal cyclists and motor-cyclists, who get no benefit from seat belts and who make up more than half the total road deaths – 3,315 out of 5,846 in 1981.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK WEST-ORAM,
Vice-Chairman,
The Pedestrians' Association for Road Safety,
1-5 Wandsworth Road, SW8.

Water Bill changes

From Mr Roland C. Rench

Sir, Before the Water Bill was published I expressed, through your columns, (letters, July 19, 1982) serious doubts, concerning Government proposals for restructuring the membership, etc, of water authorities. Those misgivings have now been reinforced by the insistence of the Government, in the House of Lords, not to concede any amendment whatsoever to clause 7.

In particular, I am astonished that, despite overwhelming pressure from all quarters, an amendment that would have made it *mandatory* for the chairperson of a Consumers' Consultative Council to be elected by its members (and not left to the discretion of the associated water authority) was not accepted.

There is still time for the Government to relent – and demonstrate that it believes in democratic methods as well as Victorian values.

Yours faithfully,
ROLAND C. RENCH,
8 Minshull Place,
Park Road,
Beckenham,
Kent.
April 17.

Middle East tensions

From Mr Alan Mackie

Sir, Surely the Palestinians have every reason to blame the Americans for their present predicament and it is cavilling of you to suggest, in your leader of April 12, that they should not.

Of course there are thuggish elements in the Palestinian resistance movement. But their posturing does not alter the issues and indeed is irrelevant to them. With extremism there will be victims, be they called Argov, Sartawi, Hamami, the Maalot children or the 8,200 civilians killed in Lebanon – Messrs Begin and Sharon are, after all, the Israeli equivalent of Abu Nidal.

First and foremost, it is American pusillanimity, exacerbated by moderate Arab states' complaisance in allowing her to get away with it, that is the root cause of the current Middle East crisis. Lacking the guts to confront the Jewish lobby, successive American Administrations have fished for an Arab leader to "go it alone".

King Hussein nearly took the bait in 1967 after the June war but was not given sufficiently concrete assurances. President Sadat, the first Arab leader to break ranks was, in his own words, "left naked" after Camp David when Mr Begin denied any undertaking to freeze settlements and President Carter was impotent to enforce what was a clear and crucial understanding. Little wonder that the King has balked at joining the current peace talks without the PLO on vague American promises to pressure Israel. American promises have no credibility.

There are no illusions about Israel on Capitol Hill. The Israeli armed forces – now the fourth most powerful in the world and equipped with two years' supplies – are uncontainable, according to one senior Congressional staffer. The problem has been left to the academics, who have tapped a rich vein in studies on "how the persecuted assume the characteristics of the persecutor", the inference being that there is nothing America can do about Israeli intransigence but put the problem on the psychoanalyst's couch.

This is clearly nonsense. America has given or lent Israel since its birth 35 years ago getting on for $100bn. The Government is still providing annually $785m in balance-of-payments support and $1.7bn of military aid before considering at least a further $1.4bn of private transfers, which include tax-free donations from individuals and Jewish organizations.

Without these funds Israel would not be able to finance its West Bank settlement programme or any other adventure for that matter, Lebanon included. Indeed, the mere hint that these funds were in jeopardy, given the parlous state of Israel's economy, would be enough to stop the programme dead in its tracks, so improving the Middle East negotiating climate dramatically.

Yours truly,
ALAN MACKIE,
66 Canonbury Road, N1.
April 14.

From Mrs R. Veeder

Sir, How refreshing to see in *The Times* (April 12) an editorial which at last begins to perceive the reality beneath the myth surrounding the activities of Mr Arafat and the PLO.

Mr Arafat is indeed guilty of self-deception. He always has been. The question to be considered is how, for so long, has he managed to deceive not only himself but a large proportion of the world's media and a majority of its politicians?

Could this monstrous deception not have been nurtured and encouraged by the overwhelming and sycophantic attentions paid to Mr Arafat by media and politicians alike? A man who has never been more than the managing director of the largest terrorist corporation ever known, has, over the years, been elevated to the position of an international statesman.

Always interviewed in the most reverent and uncritical fashion by journalists in the media, and excused in all his most brutal actions by politicians ready to jump on the bandwagon of using the Palestinian cause to ensure their own standing in the Arab world, Arafat has been led to believe that the lies he told and the deceptions he indulged in were perfectly acceptable to all but a few.

The world has been deceived and, by willingly allowing itself to be so, has invited more deception. The losers in this game are the Palestinian people. A millstone has been placed round their neck by their Arab brothers and has been kept there by the blinkered vision of the world's media and politicians.

Yours faithfully,
R. VEEDER,
5 Okeover Road,
Salford,
Lancashire.
April 13.

Endangered species ?

From Lord Cudlipp

Sir, The *Daily Express* published yesterday (April 19) a coloured section entitled "Our Vanishing Countryside," naming some of the species on the protected list covered by the new Wildlife and Countryside Act.

The danger list included the kingfisher, the otter, the swallowtail, the whooper swan, the osprey, the hoopoe, the golden eagle and the snowy owl, with whose characteristics we are all familiar, but omitted the editors of the *Daily Express*, the most endangered species of all.

There have been six editors of the *Daily Express* within six years.

One hopes that Sir Larry Lamb, the new incumbent, will demonstrate another phenomen of nature, the survival of the fittest.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH CUDLIPP,
The Dene,
Aldingbourne,
Chichester,
West Sussex.
April 19.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 21: Today is the fifty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this morning at the start of the 3rd stage of the Sealink International Cycle Race 1983 at Barry Avenue, Windsor.

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 21: The Duchess of Gloucester this morning opened the Greater Manchester Police. Manchester International Airport Sub-Divisional Headquarters and later as President, visited the Princess Christian College. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness opened the Wallness Gamma Camera Unit at the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, Salford.

The Duchess of Gloucester travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
April 21: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, this morning visited Quest Automation Limited at Ferndown, Dorset, and in the afternoon, as President of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, opened Zetland Court, the Institution's new home in Bournemouth.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain John Stewart.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
April 21: Princess Alexandra was present this afternoon at a recital given by the Royal College of Music in honour of His Majesty The Sultan of Oman at St James's Palace.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Her Royal Highness was represented by the Hon Angus Ogilvy at the Memorial Service for Mr Lanning Roper which was held at St Mary's Church on Paddington Green today.

The Duke of Gloucester will visit the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, Suffolk, on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, on May 25. In the afternoon he will open Harwich Day Hospital, Essex.

The Duchess of Gloucester as Patron, will attend the annual meeting of the Counsel and Care for the Elderly at Plaisterers' Hall, London, on May 25.

The Duchess of Kent is to be Patron of The Myton Hamlet Hospice, Warwick.

The President of Sri Lanka and Mrs Jayewardene will pay a state visit to the United Kingdom from June 7 to June 10.

Lord Brooke of Cumnor, CH, and Baroness Brooke of Ystradfellte celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage today.

A memorial service for Mr J K Swire will be held today at St Helen's Church, Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate, London, EC3, at noon.

A memorial service for (Bryan) David Farrer will be held at St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, on Wednesday, May 4 at noon.

Luncheon

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Professor Geoffrey Slaney, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, yesterday entertained at luncheon at the college Viscount Leverhulme. Mr D. M. Anderson, Mr Raymond Burton, Mr J. N. W. Hearder, Mr C. J. Messer and Mr Peter Lord.

Reception

Guild of Freemen of the City of London
The Guild of Freemen of the City of London held its annual service in St Paul's Cathedral yesterday. An address was given by the Dean of St Paul's. Afterwards the Master, Mr David Eldridge, and Mrs Eldridge received freemen and their ladies at a reception held at Guildhall.

Dinners

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister was host at a dinner given yesterday at 10 Downing Street in honour of Dr Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany. The other guests were:
Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Dr Gerhard Stoltenberg, Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Dr Norbert Blüm, Dr Manfred Wörner, the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Herr Lothar Rühl, Herr Jurgen Sudhoff, Dr Waldemar Mueller-Thuns, Dr Franz Pfeffer, Dr Klaus Zeller, Dr Schmitt, Dr Rudolf Miller, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Mr Francis Pym, MP, Mr Michael Heseltine, MP, Mr Patrick Jenkin, MP, Mr Nigel Lawson, MP, Mr Norman Tebbit, MP, Lord Cockfield, the Duke of Portland, Lord Gormley, Mr William Deedes, Mr Denis Healey, MP, Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, Sir Nicholas Henderson, Sir John Burgh, Sir Anthony Royle, MP, Mr Nigel Forman, MP, Herr G Z Steffens, Professor M C Kaser, Professor E W J Mitchell, Mr Correlli Barnett, Mr A D Loehnis, Mr Malcolm Rutherford, Sir Robert Armstrong, Sir Antony Acland, Sir Julian Bullard, Sir Jock Taylor, Mr Peter Middleton, Mr Michael Franklin, Mr Michael Quinlan, Mr Robin Butler, Mr John Coles and Mr Bernard Ingham.

Founding Societies' Award
The Founding Societies' Award was presented last night to Sir Trevor Holdsworth, Chairman of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds plc, for his outstanding contribution to industry and his success for raising charitable funds for the Edgbaston Nuffield Hospital, the Institute of Occupational Health and the Mental Health Foundation. The award is made annually to a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales who has made an outstanding achievement in any field of endeavour. Among those present at the dinner were:
The Lord Lieutenant of South Yorkshire, Mr Gerard Young, the Deputy Lord Mayor of Sheffield, the Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire, the President of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales and many chartered accountants.

Marketors' Company
The 1983 marketing address was given by Sir Patrick Meaney, President of the Institute of Marketing, at a dinner held by the Marketors' Company at Stationers' Hall last night. The Master, Mr J K McPhie, presided and among those present were: Lord Mais of Walbrook, Senior Warden, Mr C A Nunn, Middle Warden, and L C Smith, Junior Warden.

Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their ladies, attended a ladies dinner given by the Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company at Carpenters' Hall yesterday. Mr F T Briggs, Master, and Mrs Briggs, received the guests and the speakers were the Master, the Lord Mayor, Mr F S Bird and Lord Boyd-Carpenter.

Institution of Civil Engineers
Mr J. V. Bartlett, president, presided at the annual dinner of the Institution of Civil Engineers held at the Hilton International Hotel yesterday. The principal speaker was Sir Frederick Catherwood, and Mr J. A. Sheddon also spoke. Other guests included the Ambassador of Thailand, the High Commissioner for the Bahamas, the Chairman of the Greater London Council, Lord Hinton of Bankside, Sir Kenneth Newman and Sir Kenneth Corfield.

Lincoln's Inn
The Treasurer, Mr Justice Goulding, entertained the following guests at Lincoln's Inn's Grand Day dinner last night:
The Finnish Ambassador, the High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago, the Right Rev Lord Coggan, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lady Wilberforce, Mr Justice Leggatt, Sir Derek Vestey, Sir Ian Sinclair, QC, Lady Megarry, the Very Rev E F Carpenter, Monsignor A N Gilbey, Dr I E S Edwards, Mr C M Farrer, Mr Anthony Cripps, QC (Treasurer, Middle Temple), Professor R H Graveson, QC (Treasurer, Gray's Inn), Professor J A Steers, Mr Elihu Lauterpacht, QC, Mr Julian Slade, Mr D A Pease and Lieutenant-Colonel F R Bridges, RM (under treasurer).

Printers' Charitable Corporation
The annual boxing dinner of the Printers' Charitable Corporation was held at the Café Royal last night. Mr Gordon Brunton, 1983 president of the corporation, presided and among those present were:
Mr Norman Garrod (chairman), Lord Delfont, Sir Eric Cheadle, Mr Robert Maxwell, Mr Henry Cooper, Mr Bill Keys, Mr A. E. Powell, Mr Jarvis Astaire, Colonel Norman Brann, Group Captain Frank Vincent and Major-General Tony Dyball.

Service dinners

Honourable Artillery Company
Prince Michael of Kent attended the annual St George's dinner of the Veteran Company at Armoury House last night. Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse, First Sea Lord, proposed the toast "England" and Colonel and Alderman G. D. Spratt responded. General Sir Victor FitzGeorge-Balfour presided.

RAF Swanton Morley
A ladies' guest night was held in the Officers' Mess, RAF Swanton Morley, yesterday. Air Marshal Sir Alec Morris, Chief Engineer (RAF), and Lady Morris were the principal guests. Squadron Leader G. Van Ree presided.

Corps of Royal Engineers
The Corps of Royal Engineers held an RE Corps guest night in the RE Headquarters Mess, Brompton, yesterday. The Chief Royal Engineer, General Sir Hugh Beach presided and the guests included Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Burgess and Air Marshal Sir Peter Harding.

Supper

Lady Mayoress of Westminster
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster gave a buffet supper in honour of the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Cork at City Hall last night. The guests included the Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland and Mrs Kennedy.

Meeting

Imperial Cancer Research Fund
The forty-fourth annual meeting of the governors of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund was held at 44 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2, yesterday. The president, the Hon Angus Ogilvy, was in the chair. The annual report for the year ended September 30 1982, was presented by Mr D. Innes Williams, chairman of the council. The accounts were presented by Sir Thomas Gore Browne, Teasurer of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Marine Society

The 211th annual court of the Marine Society will be held at 3 pm on Thursday, May 26, at 202 Lambeth Road, the society's headquarters. Viscount Runciman of Doxford, president, will be in the chair. The Earl of Inchcape will be the guest speaker.

Memorial services

Dame Rebecca West
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Dame Rebecca West was held at St Martin-in-the-Fields yesterday. The Rev Charles Hedley officiated. Mr Michael Denison read from the works of Dame Rebecca West, John Donne, Robert Louis Stevenson and D H Lawrence and Mr Bernard Levin gave an address. Among those present were:

Mr and Mrs Osei Duah (grandchildren), Miss Alison Macleod, Mr Jack Selford, Mrs R Lingford, Mr C D Lingford, Mrs James Byam Shaw, Group Captain I H Barclay.

Baroness Norman, Lady Gladwyn, Mr Maurice Macmillan, MP, Lady Antonia Fraser, the Hon John Jolliffe, Lady d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Sir Anthony Denny, Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, Lady (David) Kelly, Lady Liddell Hart, Lady Ashton, Miss Glenda Jackson, Mrs Michael Denison, Mr Steve Race, Professor G P Wells, Mrs Victoria Glendinning, Mrs Thelma Cazalet-Keir, Mrs Sybille Bedford (English PEN and International PEN), Mr and Mrs Graham Hutton, Miss A L Barker, Miss Joanna Richardson (Royal Society of Literature), Mr Michael Alexander.

Mr J W M Thompson (editor, "Sunday Telegraph"), Mr Geoffrey Handley-Taylor, Mr and Mrs Leo Brook, Miss Mollie Panter-Downes ("The New Yorker"), Mr Michael Rubinstein, Mrs Martha Gellhorn, Miss Margaret Rawlings, Miss Diana Stainforth, Mr Stanley Olson, Mrs T Munro, Mrs D Motta, Mr John Milloy, Mr Justin Lowinsky, Miss Joan White, Mr Nicholas Bagnall, Mr Arthur Crook, Mrs John Stanley-Clarke, Miss Rebecca Stanley-Clarke, Mrs M Huxstep (Charles Lamb Society), Mr and Mrs Laurence Kelly, Miss Mina McKay (Simmons and Simmons), Mrs Ursula Owen and Miss Alexandra Pringle (Virago Press), Mr M Le Fanu (Society of Authors), Mrs E Norman-Butler, Father Milun Kostic, Mrs C Oduro, Mr J Chadwick and Mr A J Jones (Camlenel), Mr Peter Eyre, Mrs Gwenda David (Viking Press, New York), Miss Jane Barlow, Mr Anthony Curtis ("Financial Times") and Mrs Curtis and Mr Michael Sissons (AD Peters).

Miss R. Dunning
A memorial service for Miss Ruth Dunning was held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, yesterday. The Rev Michael Hurst-Bannister, senior chaplain, Actors' Church Union, officiated. Rear-Admiral W. T. C. Ridley read from the works of Canon H. Scott Holland and Miss Barbara Lott gave an address. The organist was Timothy Ridley (greatnephew). Among those present were:

Mr Jack Allen (husband), Commander J F Dunning, RNVR (brother), the Rev Marcus and Mrs Morris (brother-in-law and sister), Mrs W T C Ridley (sister-in-law), Miss Sally Morris, Mr and Mrs Christopher Williams, Charlotte and Harriet Williams, Mrs Jan Hallwood, Commander and Mrs Peter Ridley, Nicholas Ridley, Mr Stephen Allen, Mr and Mrs Keith Allen, Mr John Allen, Miss Caroline Allen, Mrs J N King, Mr and Mrs D King.

Lord Graves, Sir John Ackroyd, Mr Ronald Gow and Dame Wendy Hiller, Mr Emlyn Williams, the Rev Dr Chad Varah (Befrienders International), Mr Martin Tickner, Mr Timothy Ackroyd, Miss Diana Morgan, Mrs Mary McFadyean, Mr Bernard Baschwitz, Miss Janet Burnell, Mr Clifford Mollison (Green Room Club), Miss Molly Weir, Mr Keith Smith, Mr Brian Oulton, Mr Dudley Sutton, Sir Eric Ashton (British Music Hall Society), Miss Sylvia Peters, Mr George Howell, Mr Rowland Davies, Mr Peter Cornelius, Miss Gwen Nelson, Miss Lally Bowers, Miss Rosemary Stevens (Actors' Benevolent Fund).

Mr Frank Williams, Mr Charles Morgan, Miss Barbara Lynam, Miss Audrey Lees, Mrs Colin Douglas, Mr Jeffrey Wickham, Miss Jenny Laird, Mr Patrick Ide, Mr and Mrs Richard Hallwood, Mr and Mrs Guy Deghy, Mr Hugh Manning (British Actors Equity Association), Mr T Plunket Greene, Mr John Gale (Theatre National Committee) and Mrs Gale, Miss Karen Nichols (Theatrical Ladies Guild), Mr Bill Shine, Mrs Brian Reece, Mr Michael Reece, Mr John Hollingshead, Miss Patricia Somerset, Miss Alice Lidderdale, Mr Neil Ardern, Mr and Mrs Charles de Chazal, Miss Sheila Wilcox, Mr Stuart Latham, Mrs Peter Carey, Miss Jan Carey, Miss Elizabeth Collins, Mrs Peggy Aitchison, Mrs Bay White and Mrs Jessica Morris.

Mr Lanning Roper
Princess Alexandra was represented by the Hon Angus Ogilvy at a memorial service for Mr Lanning Roper held at St Mary's Church, Paddington Green, yesterday. The Rev John Foster officiated and read from *The Pilgrim's Progress* by John Bunyan. Lord Aberconway, president, Royal Horticultural Society, read the lesson and the Marquess of Normandy gave an address. Among those present were:

Mrs W C Roper, Jr. (sister-in-law), Mr Newby Roper, the French Ambassador and Mme de Margerie, Mary Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness of Normanby, the Dowager Marchioness of Cholmondeley, the Earl of Mulgrave, the Countess of Rosse, the Earl and Countess of Snowdon, the Countess of Clanwilliam, Patricia Countess Jellicoe, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, Lady Ivor Churchill, Lord Justin Phipps, Lady Rupert Nevill, Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, Lord Moyne, Lord Sherborne, Lord Gibson (chairman, National Trust) and Lady Gibson, Lady Reigate, Lord and Lady Iliffe, Lady Ashcombe, Lady Aberconway, Lord Norrie, Lord Fairhaven, Anne Lady Hollenden, Mr Michael Heseltine, MP, Lady Ariel Keith, Lady Mary Keen, Lady Sophia Meade, Lady Daphne Straight, Lady Evelyn Phipps, the Hon Lady Bowes-Lyon, the Hon Simon Sainsbury, the Hon Mrs Alan Hare, the Hon Mrs M Gascoigne, the Hon Lady Vanneck, the Hon Mrs Mark Wyndham, the Hon Edward and Mrs Boscawen, the Hon Mrs S R Cubitt, the Hon Mrs Wallace, the Hon Lady de Zulueta.

Sir Joshua Rowley, Sir Osbert and Lady Lancaster, Sir Robert and Lady Sainsbury, Sir Harold and Lady Hillier, Lady Boyd, Lady (Robin) McAlpine, Lady Heald, Sir Denis and Lady Hamilton, Sir Edward Ford, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric and Lady Penn, Dame Sylvia Crowe, Mr Richard and Lady Lepel Kornicki, Major and the Hon Mrs B Shand, Brigadier and the Hon Mrs Douglas Phelps, Mr and the Hon Mrs Christopher Bridge, Mrs Noel Blakiston, Mr Reginald Cornell, Mr and Mrs Simon Young, Mr John Cavanagh, Mr Hardy Amies, Mrs R Willis, Mrs Anthony O'Reilly, Mr Anthony Huxley, Mr J S Mattock, Mrs James Lees-Milne, Mr and Mrs Simon Hornby, Mr Denys Sutton (editor, "Apollo") and Mrs Sutton, Mr Frank Giles (editor, "The Sunday Times"), Mrs W R Benyon, Mr John Bond (Crown Estates, Windsor), Mr Michael Martin, Miss Anthea Terry, Mr Humphrey Whitbread, Mr and Mrs J G Links, Mr John Codrington, Mr and Mrs Humphrey Brooke, Mr Michael Wright (editor, "Country Life"), Mr Jim Rose, Mr John Cowell (secretary, Royal Horticultural Society) and Mr Lawrence Banks (treasurer, and also representing the International Dendrology Society), Mrs Alan Hardy (chairman, National Gardens Scheme) and Miss Rachel Crawshay, Mrs Christopher Hussey, Mrs N Smallwood and Mr I O Chance.

University news

Glasgow
Appointments
Professorships: Dr I B Cowan (Scottish history); Dr D I Graham (neuropathology); Dr S M Keane (accountancy); Dr C J Lander (sociology); Mr M C MacLennan (political economy); Dr T A Norton (botany); Dr R S Phillips (zoology); Dr R P Sinha (political economy); Dr P G Toner (pathology, Royal Infirmary); Dr J D Zizioulas (systematic theology).
Readerships: Dr A J Kennedy (French); Dr J A F Thomson (mediaeval history); Dr P H Morsbach (psychology); Dr A A Kee (religious studies); Dr P J R Layboum (electronics & electrical engineering); Dr D J Murray-Smith (electronics & electrical engineering); Dr W Fitch (anaesthesia, Royal Infirmary); Dr K E Carr (anatomy); Dr H J Duncan, Dr A L Porte, Dr A G C Smith, Dr D N J White (all chemistry).
Senior lectureships: Dr D H Walker (French); Dr A Broadie (moral philosophy); Dr R J Lyall (Scottish literature); Dr D J Wheeler (electronics & electrical engineering); Dr T Hodgkiss (mechanical engineering); Dr A E Orucu (jurisprudence); Dr J W Dow (biochemistry & medical cardiology); Dr J T Knowler (biochemistry); Dr W S Stevely (biochemistry); Dr M H Gladden (physiology); Dr J C McGrath (physiology); Dr R J Cross (chemistry); Dr R G Sutcliffe (genetics); Dr A S Morris (geography); Dr G E Farrow (geology); Dr J Hall (geology); Dr M J Tomlinson (mathematics); Dr J Hough (natural philosophy); Dr W J P Barnes (zoology); Mr J W Lewis (management studies); Dr P B Beaumont (social & economic research); Mr D Maclennan (social & economic research); Dr J J Parkins (animal husbandry).

Essex
Appointments
Dr Anthony Frank Shorrocks, reader in economics at the London School of Economics, and Dr Sanjiv Madhwarao Ravi Kanbur, fellow and director of studies in economics at Clare College, Cambridge, to be professors in the department of economics from October 1.
Lectureship: Dr M J Clark, department of electrical engineering science, from January 1 1984.

St Edmund's School, Canterbury

Summer Term begins today. Andrew Coleman (Watson) is captain of school; Angus Roche (Wagner) is captain of cricket. The triennial service of commemoration and intercession for the work of the Clergy Orphan Corporation will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, May 17. Those wishing to attend are asked to apply for tickets to the secretary at 57b Tufton Street, SW1P 3QL. The St Edmund's Society Summer Gathering will be held on the weekend of June 4/5. An orchestral concert will be given on May 21, and a wind band spectacular on July 8. The Archbishop of Canterbury will conduct choir house Confirmation in Canterbury Cathedral on July 2. Speech Day is on July 9 after which term ends.

Holmwood House, Lexden, Colchester

Summer Term began Thursday April 21. There are 252 boys in the school, including 80 in the pre-prep department. The classrooms in the new library building will be in use this term. Performances of the musical *Me and My Girl*, will take place on April 28, 29 and 30 at 7.30 pm. Examinations for scholarships and bursaries will take place on Saturday, May 7. Sports Day is on Friday, May 27. Term ends with Prizegiving on Saturday, July 16. The guest speaker will be the Headmaster of Harrow School.

Woodhouse Grove School

Summer Term begins today with 502 pupils in the school. S A J Kippax is captain of cricket, C I North captain of tennis and A G Page captain of athletics. Confirmation Service is on June 7, led by the Chairman of the West Yorkshire Methodist District (the Rev John Atkinson) and the Bishop of Bradford. The Old Grovian cricket and tennis matches are on July 2 and term ends with Prize Day on July 9 when the guest speaker will be Mr Neil Balfour, MEP.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. F. R. Baring and Miss M. C. Moncrieff
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of the Hon Sir John Baring, of Lake House, Northington, Alresford, Hampshire, and of the Hon Mrs Baring, of 4 Onslow Gardens, London, SW7, and Miranda, daughter of Captain and Mrs Charles Moncrieff, of Kinloch Lodge, Tongue, Sutherland.

Herr U. Certain and Miss R. Anson
The marriage will take place shortly in Germany between Ulrich, son of Herr and Frau Friedrick Certain, of Waldbronn, and Rowena, daughter of Mr and Mrs Malcolm Anson, of Congresbury, Bristol.

Mr D. M. Chase and Miss N. M. R. Thompson
The engagement is announced between Martyn, younger son of Mrs Stephanie Chase and the late Reginald Chase, LDS, RCS, of Finchampstead, Berkshire, and Noëlle, third daughter of Mrs Barbara Thompson and the late Jack Thompson, of Chichester, Sussex.

Mr S. C. Curwen and Miss J. K. Snell
The engagement is announced between Simon, second son of Mr and Mrs J. G. Curwen, of Chobham, Surrey, and Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. E. Snell, of Dinas Powis, South Glamorgan.

Mr T. R. H. Du Boulay and Miss P. Kelly
The engagement is announced between Thomas, younger son of Professor and Mrs Robin Houssemayne Du Boulay, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Patricia, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Kelly, of Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire.

Captain S. R. Edwards and Miss C. E. J. Howard
The engagement is announced between Simon Edwards, 15th/19th The Kings Royal Hussars, son of Mr and Mrs B. E. Edwards, of Little Burstead, Essex, and Cerys, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs H. Howard, of Athens.

Mr G. P. J. Earle and Miss P. C. Gerrard
The engagement is announced between Glenn, elder son of Group Captain and Mrs B. P. Earle, of Crowmarsh Gifford, Oxfordshire, and Phyllida, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. N. Gerrard, of Ashdon, Essex.

Mr D. J. Fawcus and Miss S. J. S. Durrant
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs Harold J. Fawcus, of Church Enstone, Oxfordshire, and Susan, daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond Durrant, of St Albans, Hertfordshire.

Mr S. P. Hebditch and Miss F. G. Miller
The engagement is announced between Stephen Paul, son of Mr and Mrs R. Hebditch, 9 Smythe Close, Tunbridge Wells, and Frances Gail, daughter of Mr and Mrs K. Miller, Meadow Cottage, Speldhurst.

Mr J. M. Hobbs and Miss J. Simpson
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, second son of Mr and Mrs Neville Hobbs, and Julia, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Gordon Simpson, of Eastbourne, Sussex.

Mr T. A. Jeffrey and Miss S. E. E. Wilson
The engagement is announced between Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs T. I. Jeffrey, of Pitmullen House, St Andrews, Fife, and Susanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. T. Wilson, of Fenstanton, Huntingdon.

Mr I. A. Page and Mme D. van Hentenryk
The engagement is announced between Ian Page, of Kingston upon Thames, and Denise van Hentenryk, of Brussels.

Mr J. P. Pearce and Miss C. A. Counsell
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Peter, younger son of Mr O. P. Pearce, of 13 Kingsway, Newcastle, and the late Mrs G. E. Pearce, and Caroline Anne, elder daughter of Mr Henry Counsell, of The Manor, Lympsham, Somerset, and Dr Pamela Counsell, of 8 Clifton Park, Bristol.

Mr M. W. Sullivan and Miss V. Mullins
The engagement is announced between Michael William, only son of Mr and Mrs W. J. Sullivan, of Loughton, Essex, and Victoria, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. S. Mullins, of Pembroke House, Dorridge, Warwickshire.

Mr P. Venables and Miss L. Benson
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs Venables, and Lesley, daughter of Mr and Mrs Benson.

Marriages

The Rev B. S. A. Gadd and Miss S. E. Cossins
The marriage took place on April 9 at St Peter's Church, Newlyn, Penzance, between the Rev Bryan Stephen Andrew Gadd and Miss Susan Elizabeth Cossins.

Mr J. Gaggero and Miss A. Colvin
The marriage took place on Thursday, April 21, in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, of Mr James Gaggero, only son of Mr and Mrs Joseph Gaggero, of 6 Kings Yard Lane, Gibraltar, and Miss Arabella Colvin, younger daughter of Mr Michael Colvin, MP, and the Hon Mrs Colvin, of Tangley House, Andover, Hampshire. Father Martin Salmon, OSB, officiated, assisted by the Rev John S. Westmuckett and Archdeacon Leslie Williams, who gave an address.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by George Galliers Pratt, Evan Gibbs, Rosanna Buckley, Emily Colvin, Anna Haynes, the Hon Sophie Jeffreys and Gabriella Stagnetto. Mr Timothy Haynes was best man.

A reception was held at Claridge's hotel.

Mr M. S. Roberts and Miss H. M. Sharp
The marriage took place at St John's Church, Stamford, Lincolnshire, on April 9, between Mr Mark S. Roberts, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Dundee, and Miss Helen M. Sharp, of Wothorpe, Stamford.



The missing portrait of an aging Mr Andrews

Mystery of missing 'Gainsborough'

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Gainsborough's portrait of "Mr and Mrs Robert Andrews", a newly married couple proudly posing on their estate, is one of the greatest joys of the National Gallery in London.

Unnoticed in some collection, however, should be hiding a second portrait, depicting Mr Andrews in later life, complete with receding hairline, suitably covered by a wig, and double chins.

The sale at Christie's today of a portrait of Mrs Andrews's parents, Mr and Mrs Carter, seated beside a statue in their park has prompted their five times great grandaughter to write to *The Times* to inquire whether anyone might know the whereabouts of the missing portrait of Mr Andrews.

Mrs Kathleen Walter saw the photograph of Mr and Mrs Carter's portrait, which had been found in New Zealand, when it was reproduced in *The Times* on March 8. She had in her possession an old photograph of the picture, probably taken in the early years of this century, with "Mr and Mrs William Carter – T Gainsborough – parents of Mrs Robert Andrews" scribbled on the back.

She has a second old photogragh of an oval portrait of an eighteenth century gentleman in a frame, with the sides clipped off by the photographer.

The back is printed as a postcard and announces in rather old fashioned handwriting "Robert Andrews Esq ... painted by Gainsborough".

According to family tradition Robert Andrews and Gainsborough were at school together and the painting in the National Gallery, dated 1748, was a wedding present from the artist. Dr John Hayes, director of the National Portrait Gallery, who is an authority on Gainsborough, says that he and other scholars were not aware of that.

Dr Hayes accepts fully the newly discovered "Mr and Mrs Carter" as from Gainsborough's hand but doubts that the oval portrait could be his work.

The wedding portrait of Mr and Mrs Andrews

Awards for RAF rescuers

Master Air Loadmaster Bob Danes, stationed at RAF Leuchars, St Andrews, is to receive a bar to his Air Force Cross and Flight Lieutenant Alan Coy, Flight Commander of B Flight No 22 Squadron at Leuchars, is awarded the Queen's Commendation for Valuable Service in the Air for a hazardous sea rescue last November.

Their helicopter, then based at RAF Coltishall, Norfolk, helped to transfer seriously ill seamen from the Chinese vessel, the Kungming, to hospital, despite 50ft waves and a 60-knot wind.

Latest wills

Miss Beryl Cecily Lawley, of Streatham, South London, left estate valued at £249,407 net. She left £31,500, her home and effects variously to personal legatees and a number of religious and national charities, and £5,000 and the remainder of her property to St Peter's Church, Leigham Court Road, Streatham.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Martin, Mr William Keith of Eastbourne, East Sussex ....£396,901.
Mawer, Mr Henry Alwyne of Wragby, Lincolnshire, auctioneer and valuer ....£461,868.
Phillips, Sir Leslie Walter of Eastbourne, East Sussex, chairman of the Baltic Exchange 1963-65. ....£38,853.
Robbins, Mr Edward Leslie Gifford of Westerham, Kent, a pioneer of management consulting ....£716,370.
Whitehead, Mr James Buckley of Grasscroft, Oldham, Greater Manchester ....£608,446.
Pugh, Professor Ralph Bernard, of Southwood Park, London, professor of English history, London University 1968-77 ....£82,234
Tooth, Mr James Frederick, of Gloucester £332,314
Barber, Mr William Henry, of Beeston, Nottinghamshire £451,265
Brown, Mr Cecil, OBE, of Hampstead, London, draughtsman and architect £163,688
Farrow, Mrs Janet Madge, of Eastbourne, East Sussex £566,936
Haines, Mr James Stanley, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, farmer £285,144
Herring, Mr William Henry, of Goadby Marwood, Leicestershire £346,738

Birthdays today

Mr Leo Abse, MP, 66; Lord Airedale, 68; Mr P. Bowring, 60; Mr Glen Campbell, 45; Mr George Cole, 58; Dr Eric Fenby, 77; Mr Robin Hutton, 50; Mr Ronald Hynd, 52; Sir Harold Jeffreys, 92; Sir Leslie Kemp, 93; Mr Laurier Lister, 76; Mr Yehudi Menuhin, 67; the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, 67; Professor Sir Eric Scowen, 73; Sir Robert Wade-Gery, 54.

Deputy Lieutenants of East Sussex

The following are to be Deputy Lieutenants of East Sussex:
Mr P G Armitage, of Rye; Mr C C Bridge, of Firle, near Lewes; Mr G C Christie, of Glyndebourne; Baron Monk Bretton, of Cooksbridge, near Lewes; Lieutenant-Colonel G H Hart, of East Dean; Mr J Hodgson, of Hastings; Mr P E P Gladwin, of Hove; Mr J R Lovill, of Beddingham, Near Lewes; Brigadier Dame Jean Rivett-Drake, of Hove and Sir George Terry, of Hailsham.

Dürer drawing for British Museum

Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, has allocated a double-sided drawing of the Virgin and Child by Albrecht Dürer to the British Museum. The drawing costing £259,492, was accepted in part payment of capital transfer tax.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Morony to be United Kingdom Military Representative on the military committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in October, in the rank of general.

Judge retires

Judge Freeman retired yesterday from the Circuit bench on the South-eastern Circuit.

Knighthood for judge

A knighthood is to be conferred on Mr Justice Macpherson of Cluny on his appointment as a Justice of the High Court of Justice.

OBITUARY

SIR ERIC TURNER
Reconstruction of plays from Greek papyri

Sir Eric Turner, CBE, Emeritus Professor of Papyrology in the University of London and Honorary Fellow of University College, died in Inverness on April 20 at the age of 72.

Eric Gardner Turner was born on February 26, 1911, the son of William Ernest Stephen Turner, who, as its first Professor, founded the subject of Glass Technology at Sheffield.

He was educated at King Edward VII School, Sheffield, and at Magdalen College Oxford. His first academic appointment was in Humanity, and then in Classics, at Aberdeen; he was Reader, and then Professor of Papyrology in London at University College from 1948 until his retirement in 1978, being the first holder of that titular chair, and also the first director of the Institute of Classical Studies on its foundation in 1953, a post which he held with creative distinction for ten years.

Versatility was a characteristic of his scholarship; he had interests ranging from the Mycenaean Bronze Age to the end of the Roman Empire, and he is remembered with the highest regard as a teacher of classics by successive generations of Scottish and English undergraduates.

But books and documents from the ancient world were his academic meat and drink. A long career of editing and organizing others to edit papyri from Graeco-Roman Egypt was fittingly honoured in 1981, when the Egypt Exploration Society published a volume in his honour with new texts edited by some fifty colleagues from 10 different countries.

Volumes of *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri* from 1957 onwards contain many new contributions to knowledge derived from texts edited by Turner. Among the literary authors who came his way was Menander, and his reading and reconstruction of some extensive but very difficult remains of the play *Misoumenos* ("The Man She Hated") would alone be a crown to many a career.

But the crowning achievement of Turner's career will be seen by many students of classical antiquity in his trilogy of books *Greek Papyri: an Introduction* (1968; 2nd edition, 1980); *Greek Manuscripts of the Ancient World* (1970) and *The Typology of the Early Codex* (1977); he was working on a revised edition of the second of these books at the time of his death, aided by an Emeritus Research Fellowship from the Leverhulme Foundation.

In the intense and demanding expertise of his papyrological scholarship, Turner followed on it, and developed, an Oxford tradition deriving from Grenfell and Hunt, the excavators of Oxyrhynchus. With him, this side of his work was sustained by a personality which, without ostentation, took a profound satisfaction in communicating with other scholars and examining ideas for mutual benefit and support; the art by which he sustained his own achievements was freely and sympathetically extended to promoting the work of others.

The detective quality of his mind was put to work in wartime in the now celebrated intelligence operations at Bletchley Park. He enjoyed music and theatre at home; travel and new places abroad, and was greatly respected by colleagues overseas both for his own personal qualities and as a representative of his country and its scholarship.

He was from 1974 to 1977 President of the Union Académique Internationale; he was a Visiting Member of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton on several occasions from 1961 onwards, a member of a number of distinguished academies and learned societies in Europe and the United States, and the holder of honorary doctorates from Brussels, Geneva and Liverpool.

Election to the Fellowship of the British Academy came in 1956 and to the Honorary Fellowship of University College London in 1979. Turner was knighted in 1981, having been appointed CBE in 1975.

He is survived by Lady Turner, a daughter and a son.

MR ALAN MELVILLE

Mr Alan Melville, the South African cricketer, who was 10 times captain of his own country and also captained Oxford University and Sussex has died aged 72.

He was born at Carnavon, Cape Province, on May 19, 1910, and showed such unusual promise as a boy that he played for Natal while still at school. In 1929 he was invited to come to England with the South African side, but as he was due to go up to Oxford the next year, his studies had to be put first.

At Oxford he obtained his Blue as a Freshman and in 1931, owing to the illness of D. H. Moore, captained the side which won at Lord's and led them again the next summer. He then took over the Sussex captaincy, but after making nearly 2000 runs in 1935 he returned to South Africa in 1936 to join the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. There he played for Transvaal and was the obvious choice for the leadership of South Africa against the MCC team under Hammond in 1938-9. At Durban in the final Test Match he scored 103.

After serving in the war with the South African forces, he came to England as captain of the 1947 side and by hitting two centuries in the first Test Match at Trent Bridge, followed by another at Lord's, he became the first player to score four successive hundreds against England. His wide knowledge of English cricket, his shrewd and capable captaincy, and his charming personality did much to promote the great success of the tour, even though he did not return home with the rubber.

When F. G. Mann took the MCC to South Africa in 1948-9 Melville was able to play in only one match; a serious injury which he had sustained to his back when a boy and which he had contested with remarkable fortitude and powers of resistance all his life – at one period he was in a steel jacket for a year – finally put the close to his playing career. Had it not been for this unfortunate handicap he would doubtless have borne an even more famous name.

Tall, with an upright and graceful style, he did not thump the ball like his great contemporary, the younger Nourse, but stroked it away from his bat with the effortless ease of a Woolley. He was an exceptionally fine slip-fielder, and in his earlier days a successful googly bowler.

DR R. K. CALLOW

Dr R. K. Callow, FRS, who died at the age of 82 on April 12, was a scientist who made a number of important contributions on a variety of topics where both chemical expertise and biological interest have to be combined.

After attending the City of London School he went up to Christ Church, Oxford, as an exhibitioner to study chemistry. After obtaining his degree Callow spent some time in industry, but returned to Oxford as a Research Scholar of Christ Church.

In 1929 he was invited by Bourdillon, who was on the staff of the National Institute of Medical Research at Hampstead, to join him in work on the structure and action of vitamin D. The structure of this vitamin was then unknown and the structure of steroids in general was a matter of considerable divergence of opinion. In fact, it was not until 1932 that Rosenheim and King published their famous paper putting forward structures for sterolas and bile acids, which found immediate acceptance worldwide.

The loose association which existed between Bourdillon, Rosenheim, King and Callow was very fruitful and led to the isolation and characterization of vitamin D.

Callow became involved with a great variety of problems related to the work on vitamin D. Thus, he investigated the claim that rickets might be produced by the action of certain cereals, but it was shown that this was due to interference with calcium absorption. He also became interested in the structure and action of sex hormones.

In his work, especially on oestrone Callow was assisted by Nancy Helen Newman whom he married in 1937.

When the war started Callow was impatient to join the Forces, in spite of being in a reserved occupation. Despite fierce discouragement from Sir Henry Dale, director of the National Institute, he persisted, and at the end of 1940 he joined the Royal Air Force with a strong wish to fly. However, he was made an armaments officer and spent much of the war in India, being mentioned in despatches.

After the war he took up his interest in steroids and a variety of other topics such as antibacterial substances. At that time there was a considerable interest in the partial synthesis of cortisone from related naturally-occurring steroids, and this led to collaboration with J. Cornforth (now Sir John). During the course of this work Callow went to Africa to collect material from arrow poisons and the sisal plant to obtain from these sources substances from which cortisone might be prepared. This led to some interesting work but it never became a practical operation.

Later in his career he became interested in the structure and action of the substance produced by the Queen Bee, and this led to a general interest in the biochemistry of insects.

After he retired, he continued work on pheronomes and, with the support of the Agricultural Research Council, started practically a new career at Rothamsted. With the help of a mass spectrometer which was made available for this research, Callow carried out some fruitful work in this new field.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1958.

Mr Archibald Macdonald, who died on April 20, was a JP of the County of London and had been a Liberal MP for Roxburgh and Selkirk 1950-51. From 1943 to 1945 he was director and secretary of the Wartime Paint Manufacturers Association, and from 1965 to 1966 vice-chairman of Joseph Freeman Sons & Co.

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CHINA

Problems facing the post-Mao leadership may seem to be insuperable barriers to progress but it would be wrong to overlook the Chinese ability to mobilize extraordinary inner resources. David Bonavia reports.


Nobby Clark

China's history since the death of Mao Tse-tung in 1976 has been mainly a search for political stability and for improvements in the living standards of the common people.

At the 12th congress of the Communist Party last year, large numbers of aged revolutionary leaders in Peking were shunted sideways onto special advisory bodies, and younger people were brought on to play more active roles in administration and policy-making.

In the provinces, however, progress towards the reduction of gerontocracy has been slower. The Communist Party, with some 40 million members, is still having difficulty dealing with the estimated 16 million of them who joined during the leftist upheavals of the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) and who are no longer considered politically reliable, or who are dishonest or inefficient.

The outstanding elder statesman of the post-Mao era is Mr Deng Xiaoping, who still controls China's destinies despite relinquishing formal tenure of his posts as Deputy Chairman of the party, and Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Deng's right-hand man is Mr Zhao Ziyang, the capable and energetic Prime Minister who has contributed much to the progress of economic reform – basically a reversion to cash incentives for workers on farms, in factories and in offices and shops.

This process has entailed a return to family farming in the rural areas, and a large degree of freedom for the peasants to decide what they will grow and to whom they will sell what they do not eat themselves.

After fulfilling the production contracts with local organs, the peasants can sell their produce on the free market both in the countryside and in adjacent rural areas.

Pleased by the success of this measure in raising peasant incomes and foreign exchange earnings from cash crops, the leadership has recommended that industrial enterprises work out suitable versions of the "responsibility systems", as the reforms are called. Laundries and even Peking opera troupes have implemented a system of income-sharing based on earnings.

It remains to be seen whether such methods of economic growth, which some people in China denounce as "capitalist", will succeed across the board, or whether the delays and red tape of bureaucratic socialism will defeat them.

Besides the move towards a weeding-out of the party ranks, which has met strong opposition from entrenched interests in the provinces and the armed forces, the Party is supposed to be in process of separating its ideological work, and moral exhortations to the nation at large, from its previous role as the linchpin of administration and control at all levels.

Officials who previously held high rank both in the party and in the organs of government are being encouraged to opt for one or other of them. In matters of day-to-day administration, the party is supposed to let the recently formed People's Congresses work through the organs of government, intervening only when absolutely necessary.

Progress towards this ideal will necessarily be slow, given the reluctance of officials to lose any of their power and to retire in a timely manner so that younger cadres can take more responsibility.

An associated problem is that of the intellectuals – defined as those with degrees, or specialized knowledge – many of whom have not been satisfactorily rehabilitated since the Cultural Revolution and whose abilities are being wasted on low-powered jobs, often in remote areas to which they were exiled under Mao.

The level of tertiary education is still low, and there is a severe shortage of places for school-leavers who want to pursue it. Unless this problem is solved, China will continue to be technologically backward except in a few prestige areas such as nuclear missiles, in which it is anyway greatly outranked by the Soviet Union and the United States.

Equally serious is the problem of unemployment, particularly among young people. Though the authorities gloss this over as "waiting for employment" (only capitalist countries supposedly have "unemployment"), it is creating a generation of sceptical, if not cynical, young people whose ideals and energy are being wasted.

Political ideology has been out of fashion since Mao's death, and the mass of the people are more interested in finding better housing, clothes and consumer goods. Food supplies are adequate if modest, and prone to price rises because of the existence of a free market.

Mao's ideal of continuing "class struggle" under socialism has been rejected by the Deng leadership, which, ironically enough, means a practical reversion to class privilege, both covert and overt.

An official who pulls strings to get his or her offspring into a university will be let off with a reprimand or demotion if the matter is uncovered. A worker or peasant will have no strings to pull.

In practice it is hard to achieve any improvement in one's lifestyle without "going through the back door", as the Chinese put it. Personal relations and family alliances are often essential for people to further their careers.

The concern expressed by the leadership at Western cultural influences, coming in the wake of more trade and other contacts with the outside world, seem rather exaggerated, and based on an excessively prudish view of morality.

Chinese young people long to travel abroad, but few will ever have the opportunity or the means. Officials on overseas trips are often berated for spending their time sightseeing and sending home colour television sets.

There is small hope of improvements in standards of living if the present population growth of over 1.1 per cent continues. The city dwellers have on the whole accepted the policy of the one-child family, but the peasants, who make up for some four fifths of the population, are still keen to have more children, especially boys.

Girl babies are still widely despised, and recently there have been press condemnations of the practice of female infanticide in the rural areas.

All these problems would seem to place insuperable barriers to progress. But the Chinese have shown their ability to mobilize extraordinary inner resources too often in the past to be counted out of the global struggle for prosperity and security.

In public health, China is miles ahead of most other under-developed countries, and while there is now greater emphasis on improving research and medical skills, the raising of hygiene standards, pioneered under Mao, has left its mark. The population problem is to some extent the product of falling infant mortality and longer life expectancy.

Nor is China riven by the communal or religious conflicts which devour the energies of so many countries. Clan feuds persist in the most backward areas, and there is unrest among some of the ethnic minorities – especially the Muslims of Xinjiang – but the gradual progress towards universal literacy is an important heritage of the country's unitary culture and written language.

The Government's credit is good with Western firms, and the leadership has succeeded in almost wiping out the budgetary and foreign trade deficits which resulted from over-spending in the late 1970s.

Although China is not a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, its prestige among other Third World countries is high. As the leaders point out, not a single Chinese soldier is stationed on the territory of any other country. The South-East Asian nations, while still wary of their big communist neighbour, regard it as a useful counterweight to the more aggressive and expansionist Vietnam.

Above all, China has gained respect – among those who symphathise with its goals – for its willingness to experiment, and to discard unsuccessful formulas. In its development as a socialist state, China has tested the frontiers of Marxist theory, and drawn back when its limitations were plain. The country is now at the opposite extreme, testing rightist socialism similar to that of Yugoslavia. If China remains a socialist country into the 21st century there is no doubt that its adaptation of Marxism will also reflect its long and unique cultural development.

ECONOMY

Reform is the priority for 1983

Reform has become the keynote of the Chinese economy in 1983.

Record harvests and a surplus on foreign trade last year were a striking endorsement of recent agricultural reforms which gave farmers material incentives to produce more. This has strengthened the hand of the present leadership group, whose economic policies were expressed in the new Constitution and the long-delayed five-year plan (1981–1985) adopted by the National People's Congress last December.

With solid economic and political victories in their pocket, the Dengist group is preparing to launch a rectification movement in the second half of this year to eliminate vestiges of "leftism" – that is, resistance to the new policies – remaining in the party. This should help to extend economic reforms to industry and commerce, where they have come up against recalcitrant middle-level officials.

The private sector is expanding, especially in urban areas. There are 2.6 million individual enterprises in China employing 3,000,000 people with a gross annual turnover of more than 10,000m yuan (about £3,300m), officials say. State-owned and cooperative enterprises are converting to profit-based accounting.

None of these measures can succeed without thorough changes in the pricing and employment systems, but these are finally begining to crack.

China is adopting a three-tier mixed economy with fixed prices for certain primary commodities and consumer staples, floating prices for a wide range of manufactured goods, including many consumer products, and free prices for farm and rural sideline industry products sold in markets.

This tripartite division parallels the division of the economy into three sectors: compulsory planned, guidance (or non-mandatory) planned, and free market, as described in the report by Mr Hu Yaobang, the Communist Pary General Secretary, to the 12th party congress last September.

Equally important changes could finally remove the "iron-ricebowl" system of guaranteed income and employment for urban workers, which has stymied attempts to improve worker productivity. In March the Ministry of Labour and Personnel called for the extension to all areas of the contract employment system, previously applied experimentally in selected enterprises in a few areas. Under this system, the worker and employing organization enter into a contractual relationship, clearly spelling out the duties and rights of both parties.

The scheme allows for flexibility adjusted for productivity in a variety of ways. There is the implicit concept that a worker who fails to satisfy his contractual obligations can be dismissed – a revolutionary concept in a society which until recently accepted, in theory at least, that workers were entitled to their job and pay.

The five-year plan for 1981-1985 outlined by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, in December, calls for modest short-term economic growth, combined with intensive development of the energy industries and transport and a gradual technological overhaul of China's existing industrial enterprises. The aim is to provide a foundation for more rapid economic growth in the second half of the decade.

Mr Zhao endorsed the open-door *policy of expanding* foreign trade and encouraging foreign investment in China. Foreign trade is expected to grow by an average of 8.7 per cent a year over the five-year period. Last year it recorded a surplus of 2,800m yuan, but export growth was flat as China finally succumbed to stagnation in world trade and protectionism in the US and other key markets.

The plan anticipates a 3,000m yuan deficit for 1983, with imports growing 25 per cent. Much of the increase will come from technology and equipment needed for China's ambitious modernization programme.

Occidental Petroleum, of the US, announced in March that it had signed an interim agreement with the China National Coal Development Corporation to develop a 15 million tonne-per-year coalmine at Pingshuo in Shanxi province, the location of China's biggest coal reserves. The joint venture will require an investment by Occidental of between \$230m and \$300m (about £153m-£200m), which would make Pingshuo by far the biggest foreign investment in China.

About 70 per cent of the output is earmarked for export to Japan, the Philippines and Hongkong. The coal will be moved from Shanxi along newly-upgraded railways to a *coal port at Qinhuangdao.*

In another important energy project, a nuclear power plant will be built in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone near Hongkong. This will involve contracts for the nuclear power industries of both France and Britain, well-informed sources say, on the basis of future sales of electric power to Hongkong.

Heavy industry grew by a surprising 9.3 per cent last year, far exceeding the 4 per cent range set by planners in late 1981, and this will undoubtedly put further strain on China's already stretched energy supply and transport system.

Light industry grew by only 5.1 per cent, reversing the two-year trend of two figure light industrial growth under the readjustment policies, which had favoured light industry. The policies cut investment costs and heavy industrial growth in order to hold down energy demand and expand the supply of consumer goods.

One factor in the levelling-off of light industrial growth has been the gradual saturation of markets for synthetic textiles and some manufactured goods, especially less-favoured brand names. Gone are the days when it was necessary to queue up to

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buy a watch, bicycle or sewing machine. Town dwellers now want colour, not black-and-white, television sets, and Japanese if possible.

The shift to profit-based accounting has made it easier to identify inefficient producers of shoddy goods, which are now piling up in warehouses. Efficiency-minded bureaucrats are forcing such enterprises to shift to new product lines or close down.

Robert Delfs
China Economy Correspondent
Far Eastern Economic Review

AGRICULTURE

Growing more and reaping rewards

Recent structural changes in Chinese agriculture and the end of the drought after nearly three years in north China have contributed to record harvests, which the Chinese hope will be exceeded again this year.

Total agricultural output rose by nearly 7 per cent in 1982, which is the minimum necessary to achieve the leadership's goal of quadrupling national production by the year 2000.

Though the area sown to grain was slighty reduced, the estimated harvest figure is 344 million tonnes, an increase of nearly 6 per cent over 1981.

Cotton totalled 3.37 million tonnes or nearly 14 per cent more than the previous year. Oil-bearing crops were put at 11.2 million tonnes, an increase of almost 10 per cent.

Though better weather helped farmers, Peking claims the record harvests were due at least partly to the new system of family farming which has motivated the peasants to produce and market more. Leading authorities compare the system with the agricultural cooperatives of the 1950s, which were swept aside by the late Mao Tse-tung's imposition of the people's communes.

The communes, which centralized all rural work from 1958 on and were aimed at achieving uniformity of living standards, were severely modified after they failed to keep the country fed in 1961. However, some concepts of egalitarianism persisted in the three-tiered administrative system applied to farming from 1962 until 1980, and were expressed in the system of work points.

Work points were designed to reward hard work and pay stronger and more active peasants more than their fellows. In practice, however, they discouraged personal initiative and denied the peasants the right to enrich themselves through their own efforts.

In most places, work points have been replaced by the system of production contracts which, Chinese economists claim, mobilize the peasants' self-interest by rewarding them not only according to their labour input, but according to the effectiveness and productivity of their work.

At the same time, it is strenuously denied that the new system amounts to redistribution of land, with the peasants becoming owners of the fields they farm. Land, in theory, is still owned by the collective, while the peasants own some tools and technical equipment, and have the right

In practice it makes little difference, except that exploitation of poor by rich peasants is ruled out, thus avoiding one of the greatest causes of misery in pre-revolutionary China. The factors working for greater output are purchases of chemical fertiliser, hard work, a modest degree of mechanization, bank loans, and progress in scientific farming.

Agriculture will generally continue to be small scale until the enhanced earnings of the country as a whole can finance the merging of the land tracts now farmed by families, groups of families and sometimes individuals, thus making mechanization economic and avoiding rural unemployment.

The latest trend is towards families' specializing in certain types of work considered inferior to grain production during Mao's lifetime – forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries, fruit, vegetables, and cash crops. The party and government are actively encouraging peasant families to devote themselves to any one or a combination of such occupations.

The wheel of rural policy has come round so far that now there are even families considered to be "specializing in grain production". Previously, families were expected to spend most of their time and energy making their villages self-sufficient in grain, and ideally selling surpluses to the state. Now the peasants can eat or market their crops freely after delivering their contracted grain quotas or other produce to the authorities.

The communes themselves have ceased to be centres of political mobilization and control, and are now purely administrative units providing some essential services. The rural township or *xiang* has reverted to its former role as the basic organ of government.

Nothing could better symbolize the turn-about in farm policy than the appointment of a middle-aged intellectual to act as party secretary of the once-famous Dazhai production brigade in Shanxi Province, the model of Maoist austerity and egalitarianism. Mao and his group despised intellectuals, and compared them unfavourably with untutored peasants as builders of socialism. Now it is the peasants who have shown the strongest anti-socialist tendencies, and won their point.

Chinese theorists, of course, would reject this analysis, and say the peasants were as eager as anyone to implement socialism when the time is ripe. But the socialist idea of "paying each according to his work" has failed to make Chinese farming efficient, and the slogan nowadays is "paying each according to his output".

The idea of peasant self-enrichment is no longer thought anti-socialist, but is greatly encouraged, so that there are now peasant families earning considerably more than industrial workers and people in administrative jobs, and a few have even bought their own tractors, which they can use on their own land or hire out for gain.

Chinese farming – for which only 15 per cent of the country's land is suitable – now concentrates on value rather then mass output. Forest and aquatic products, handicrafts, meat and eggs are no longer regarded as luxuries whose cultivation should be assigned a low priority. But the proclaimed goal of improving the protein content of the people's diet will wait on the development of transport and refrigeration to ship beef and lamb from the frontier grasslands to the heavily populated interior. Pork, chicken, beans and fish still supply most of the protein in the Chinese diet.

Export industries, however, are benefiting from the better supply of secondary products, while several million tons of grain are imported each year to satisfy the basic requirement of the foodstuffs in the big coastal cities.

David Bonavia

OIL

Getting into the offshore field

The coming year will be critical for China's ambitious plans to develop its offshore oil reserves, which many experts believe could rival those of the North Sea or Alaska and make China a significant force in the world oil market by the 1990s.

In the five years since the Chinese Government first announced it was inviting foreign oil companies to help to explore and develop its virtually uncharted continental shelf, progress has been painstakingly thorough – and slow. Although wells have been drilled around Hainan Island in the south and in the Gulf of Bohai in the north, the start of the major exploration programme in the South China and Yellow Seas, which alone will tell whether or not China could become an important oil exporting nation, has been postponed again. It is unlikely to begin before the end of this year.

Since August last year the Chinese Government has been evaluating the bids for 43 offshore tracts in the South China Sea and Yellow Sea submitted by the oil companies. Although initial expectations were that the first licences would be awarded by the end of last year, they are now unlikely to be granted much before the middle of the year. There is evidence that the recent fall in world oil prices is causing most of the oil companies involved to hold out for better terms in the all-important contractual arrangements for profit and production sharing between the industry and the newly created Chinese National Oil Corporation.

The outcome of the negotiations - and the drilling that follows them - will be critical for both sides. For the Chinese, development of their offshore oil is far more than just another manifestation of Deng Xiaoping's "open door" economic policy. It holds out the prospect of secure energy supplies for many years, as well as a vital source of badly needed foreign currency earnings.

Oil companies regard offshore China as one of the last great unexplored oil provinces. The seismic surveys they carried out for the Chinese Government as a condition of being able to bid in last summer's auction identified more than 100 large and potentially oil-bearing structures, many of which could produce substantial quantities of oil, if they are confirmed by drilling. The 33 companies which bid for licences include all the leading international companies such as BP, Shell and Exxon.

China has been a significant producer of oil for more than 30 years, having been helped by the Russians to develop the first of her many onshore fields. Present production from the onshore fields is running at about 2 million barrels a day, slightly less than Britain's North Sea output, but sufficient in recent years to meet China's domestic needs and leave a small surplus for export.

Although no official Chinese forecasts are available, there has been speculation among Western analysts that China's onshore fields have recently peaked, underlining the need for new developments. A recent confidential World Bank report forecast that China could become a net importer of oil by 1990, particularly if domestic consumption continued to grow.

What is not in dispute is that China does not have the experience, equipment or financial resources to tackle the far more demanding task of offshore development on its own. This is reflected both in its decision to open the door to Western oil companies, and in its stipulation that the companies should help to lay the groundwork for a strengthened indigenous industry by employing and training Chinese labour for their offshore operations.

As for the financial commitment, Chang Yanging, vice chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, said a few months ago that China would need between \$20,000m and \$40,000m (£13,000m to £26,000m) to develop its oil and coal resources. Most Western estimates are that sums of this order will be needed over the next 20 years for oil development alone if the offshore area proves anything like as rewarding as has been predicted.

Estimates of the likely reserves in China's offshore waters are inevitably speculative, but Dr Jack Birks, a former managing director of BP, puts the likely figure at between 20 billion and 40 billion barrels. This is in line with many other estimates, and would make offshore China slightly more productive than the North Sea.

The drilling already done by three oil company consortia, one Japanese, one French and one American, has been patchy, with several oil shows and a number of "dry holes". These have all been in relatively shallow water, but are not regarded as the best areas on offer.

The waters off the mouth of the Pearl River will attract the greatest industrial interest, and this area was well represented in last summer's auctioned acreage. The total area on offer amounted to some 60,000 square miles, equivalent to the entire United Kingdom sector of the North Sea.

The Chinese have taken advice from other oil producing countries, including Norway, about the form and terms of licence agreements. The model agreement produced last year was complex and onerous but not that exacting by international standards, with profits in the early stages being divided 75 per cent to the Chinese Government and 25 per cent to the oil companies.

Two key conditions for China are that all the initial exploration and development costs are paid for by the companies, with the Chinese state oil company taking over once the costs have been repaid out of the oil produced. This is in addition to the stipulations that the companies use Chinese labour and equipment wherever possible.

Jonathan Davis
Energy Correspondent

POPULATION

Time to end the baby boom

China's latest Constitution, promulgated on December 4, 1982, proclaims unequivocally that the state "promotes family planning so that population growth may fit the plans for economic and social development". It also notes that "both husband and wife have the duty to promote family planning".

China is one of the few countries to have highlighted and promoted birth control so explicitly in a national Constitution. This comes as no surprise in view of the results, just being released, of China's most recent census, which was conducted in June, 1982.

The figures showed a nation of over 1,008 million people on the mainland of China which could conceivably grow to 1,400 million by the end of the century if peasant families continue to prefer to have three children.

Since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949 more than 450 million people have been added to China's population and 40 per cent of this net gain occurred during the baby boom from 1962 to 1972. The results of this boom should be carefully considered in conjunction with the working of the new marriage law of 1980, which stipulates the minimum legal age of marriage as 20 years for women and 22 for men.

Based on the latest demographic data, up to 13 million marriages annually can be anticipated for each of the remaining years of this decade. Nearly 65 per cent of the population is under 30, and an enormous number of couples is now coming into the marrying age and could produce a child within the first year of marriage.

It is little wonder that the slogans "delay marriage", "delay pregnancy", and "delay for ever having a second child" are seen and heard throughout China today.

There is potential for another enormous baby boom during this decade and well into the 1990s unless a large proportion of young childbearing women can be persuaded, bribed or even coerced into having an only child.

China is expected to increase its population by an additional 15 million in 1983, and in each of the immediate years thereafter. Yet planners suggest that for the next 17 years the annual population increase will have to be kept in the vicinity of 10 to 11 million or lower to achieve their target of a population of 1,200 million by the year 2000. These aims are considered over-optimistic by many statistical demographers and family sociologists.

To date some 16 million couples throughout China have pledged to have only one child, and some 100 million couples of child bearing age are reported to be active contraceptive users. However, Chinese family planning officials, as well as demographers, believe that it would be necessary for at least 50 million young childbearing couples to pledge to have only one child, and for 200 million couples to use contraceptives if the Government is to achieve its goals for the year 2000.

Short-term goals have been proclaimed to reduce the present 1.4 per cent annual growth to about 1.2 per cent by 1985 and to less than one per cent by 1990.

Unfortunately there are now emerging several unexpected consequences of the birth control programmes which have been in operation during the last few years. One is the increase in infanticide, especially female babies.

In November last year the influential and widely read *China Youth Daily* published an article called "Save the baby girls". In addition to warning parents against such unlawful acts, it noted that "according to statistics a serious imbalance characterised by the ratio of 3:2 between male and female babies that have been born and have survived in the past two years has occurred in some communes".

The newspaper went on to note that "if this phenomenon is not checked immediately, there will be a serious social problem in twenty years' time when a large number of young men will be without spouses".

In his 1981-85 five-year plan speech to the National People's Congress last November, Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, warned rural peasants especially to "change radically the feudal attitude of viewing sons as better than daughters and regarding more sons as a sign of good fortune". He encouraged the protection of "infant girls and their mothers", and called on Chinese society to "resolutely condemn the criminal activities of female infanticide and maltreatment of the mothers"

Before the one child family

continued on next page

THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

300 miles

Continued from previous page

campaign. peasants could grudgingly absorb extra daughters: now they have little choice and most make up their minds to either kill a female baby or to let it live and try again for a boy. They would then of course incur the displeasure of village cadres and local party leaders who have to monitor the birth quotas and answer to their superiors as to the success of their efforts.

An additional factor, which does not augur well for the future educational or cultural levels of the rural population, relates indirectly to the recently initiated personal responsibility system (PRS), the euphemistic label for private production by peasants. This encourages the use of children's labour and could detract from the value of full school attendance, particularly in the case of girls.

In addition, some peasants are apparently prepared to forego the uncertain package of financial incentives associated with the one child family bonus scheme.

To counteract these tendencies some provinces have encouraged local units to make a "birth control responsibility system". Failure to utilize contraceptives or take "remedial measures" (abortions) results in a fine and cancellation of an agricultural contract and even withdrawal of private agricultural plots.

With an 80 per cent rural population, China needs positive rather than punitive, government intervention on a large scale if the agricultural responsibility system is to be encouraged and a considerable reduction in family size is to be achieved. It is estimated that most rural families have and still want at least three children, and nearly 20 per cent of all rural births last year were third children or higher.

Until recently the absence in China of a corps of demographers able to investigate and experiment in research design, survey and evaluation, precluded sound and accurate demographic advice.

Accordingly, the most important of the 1982 census results would perhaps be the discrete abandonment of the ethereal target of under 1,200 million for the year 2000, and the development of sounder, safer and more sensitive socio-demographic policies. It is certainly necessary to lower national population targets if they have been unsoundly over-inflated in the first place. But a change in goals, facilitating a population for the year 2000 of 1,250 or 1,300 million, would relieve the enormous pressures on Chinese families during the remaining years of this decade.

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RELIGION

The right to worship in an atheist state

The traditional view that a Chinese was "Confucian in office, Taoist in retirement and Buddhist as death approached", once summarised the guiltless practicality and eclecticism characteristic of the Chinese attitude to religion.

The contemporary state is officially atheist but its citizens are constitutionally free to believe in Buddhism, Taoism, Islam or Christianity as long as these constitute neither a threat to national security nor to health. The attitude of the state to religion has been ambivalent, ranging from tolerance to the destructiveness of the Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution.

Officially, religion is combatted with science in the assumption that it will slowly wither in the face of implacable logic. The usefulness of religious monuments in China's lucrative tourist trade means, however, that the atheist state pays for the upkeep and repair of major temples, churches and mosques. The price that monks, nuns, pastors and imams have to pay is that of large groups of foreign and Chinese tourists among the faithful.

Each major religion has a governing association which, in the words of Zhao Puchu, President of the Buddhist Association, "acts as a bridge through which the Government keeps in touch with Buddhist affairs and opinions, and its policy is conveyed to believers". The leader of China's Protestants, Bishop Ting, who visited Britain last year is, like Zhao Puchu, a skilled diplomat, constantly compelled to juggle Marxism and Christianity and balance conflicting interests.

The Constitution forbids "foreign control" of religion, so relations with believers in the outside world are one of the most delicate issues. Some think that it was outside support that kept Islam, Christianity and Buddhism going during the Cultural Revolution. Certainly the only religion with no substantial outside contacts, Taoism, appears to be in serious decline.

Numbers of adherents are difficult to discover since the estimates of the Chinese Religious Affairs Bureau are very low, and those of outside religious bodies often excessively high. There are anywhere between 10 and 20 million Muslims and more than three million Protestants (which is three times the number in 1949). There are probably between three and six million Catholics. The number of Buddhists is even harder to guess, but some people have claimed that there are up to 100 million. Sadly, there are only a few thousand Taoists left. Confucianism withered with the end of the imperial house.

Many Chinese still appear to be Buddhist as death approaches, for one of the most flourishing centres is the Nine Flower Mountain in Anhui province, dedicated to Ksitigarbha, the God of Hell. This was traditionally a place of pilgrimage for the bereaved and now the monks hold an almost continuous cycle of masses for the dead.

Relatives pay for a mass with up to five monks dressed as Ksitigarbha in splendid red robes and as many as 30 others chanting for four hours. They travel for up to 1,000 miles to this place of Buddhist salvation, which also attracts young postulants from all over China.

The majority of China's Muslims live in Chinese Turkestan, on the border with the Soviet Union. They are mainly Uighurs and Kazakhs, whose language and culture differ from the rest of China. Relations with the Chinese are often difficult and, by the Uighurs at least, are often expressed in religious terms.

To the Chinese Government, *the strength of Islam among the* minorities in this sensitive border area is potentially dangerous for it could provide a platform for separatism or discontent.

The outside world and the danger of foreign interference have played a major part in the life of the Christian Churches in China. After 1949 the Protestants quickly set up the "three -self patriotic movement of Protestants Churches of China", stressing allegiance to the new Chinese government. Tied by the implacable rule of loyalty to the Vatican, China's Catholics demurred. They were not helped by the Vatican policy of recognizing refugee cardinals in Taiwan and the upgrading of its representative there to full nunciature status. Though a Catholic Patriotic Association was set up, some refused to recognize it. In 1981, about 20 Catholics, including some Jesuits, were arrested in Shanghai *for presumed loyalty to* Rome.

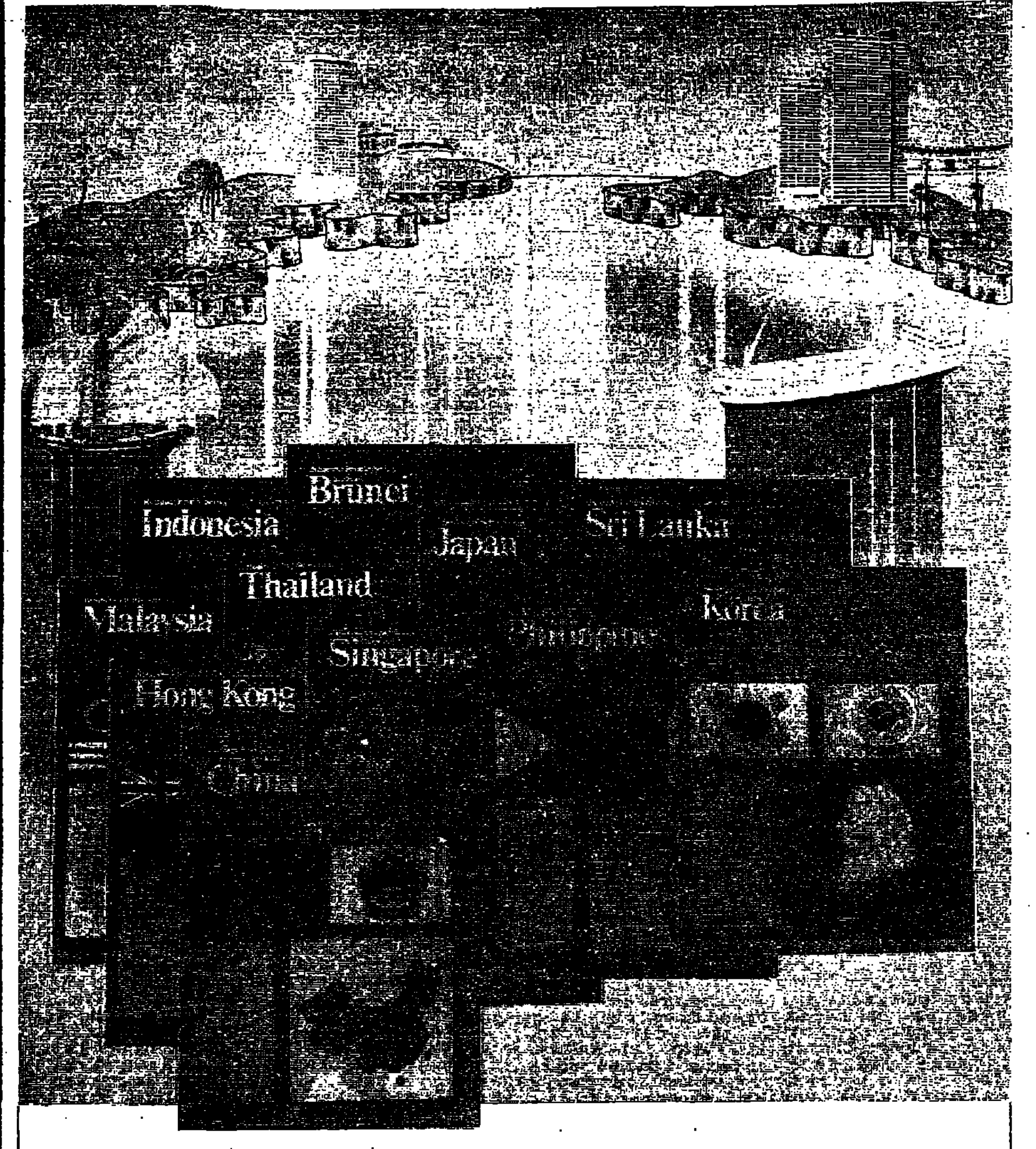
Though the Protestants have suffered less because of their relations with the outside world, they face some internal problems. A man called Witness Li (or Nee) formed a group called The Little Flock and then left for America. Staunch members of the Flock, one of whom kept a tame sheep in her Peking courtyard until anti-pet campaigns of the 1950s led to its slaughter, are placed in a difficult position by the betrayal and absenteeism of their leader.

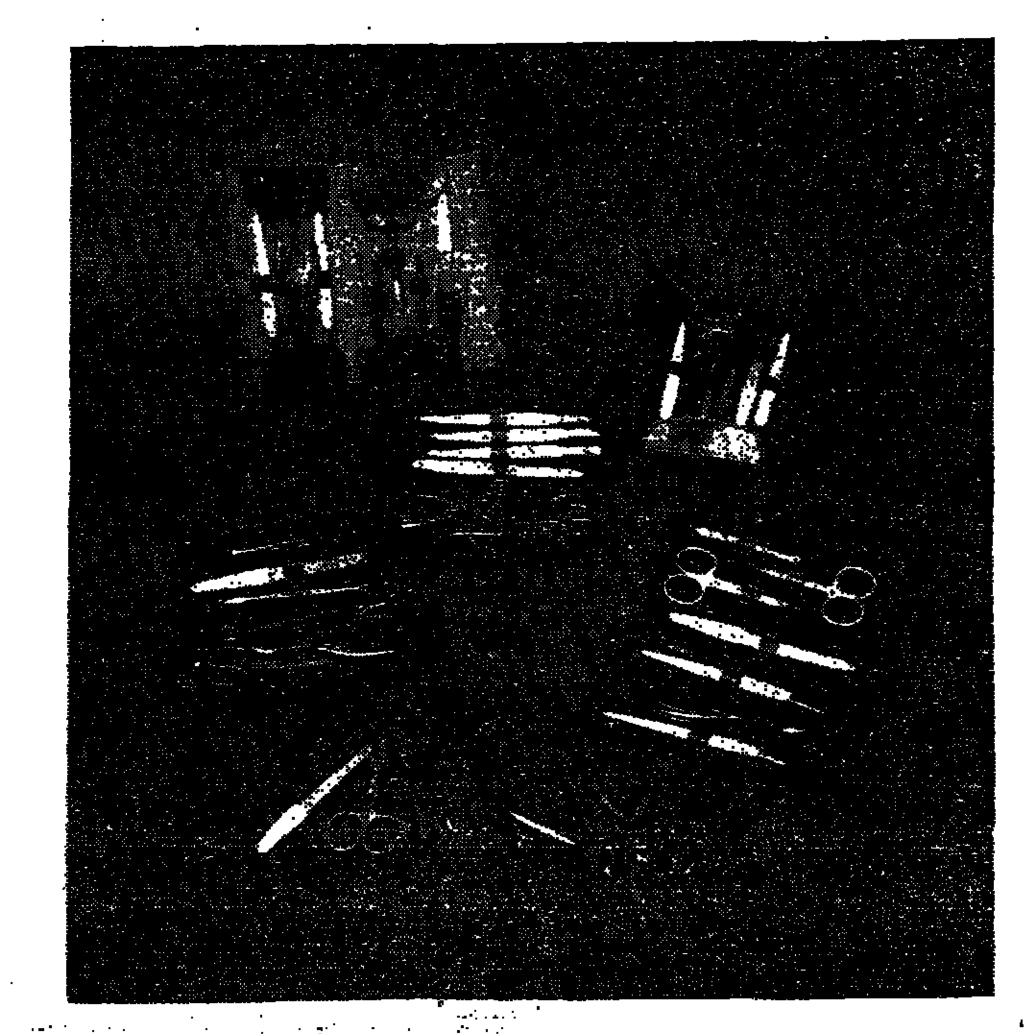
There is also a rather embarrassing heretical sect called The Yellers. Acting on an unusual interpretation of a verse in St John's Gospel, they shout, "Thank you, Jesus Christ. We are greater than you and you are smaller than we". They are an embarrassment to the Protestant authorities.

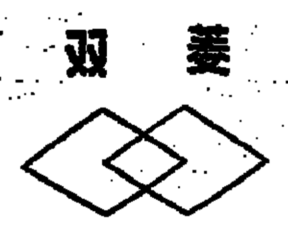
The future of religion in China is not easy to predict. The slow decline of Taoism suggests that, without outside help, the future of religion is uncertain. Continuing problems with Catholics loyal to the Vatican suggest that outside support is also very provocative to the Chinese authorities.

Even during the Cultural Revolution, people managed to maintain their faith with discretion. The great grandmother of a friend of mine was a devout *Buddhist with no images to* worship so she decided that a corner of the window sill was her altar and she prayed to that. Unostentatious practicality of that sort is probably the best method for the survival of religion in China. Excessive zeal would be both dangerous and out of keeping with tradition.

Frances Wood
The author, who is research assistant in the Chinese section of the British Library, has climbed three of the Holy Mountains in China.







China is the third largest country in the world after the Soviet Union and Canada. The articles below give the flavour of widely differing parts of this huge land area.

SICHUAN

At home in Heaven's Country

Nowhere else are 100 million people so cut off from international life as in the province of Sichuan. It is probably only as the home of pandas and of a spicy cuisine that it impinges on the consciousness of the non-Chinese world. Even within China the province is isolated in the far southwest, hemmed in by mountain ranges, while the gorges and perilous rapids of the Yangtse long hampered communication with the more developed east of the country.

Sichuan's history has been turbulent. "When all the earth is peaceful, Sichuan is the last to be at peace. When all the earth is in disorder, Sichuan is the first to be disordered." Such is its repute.

The province is happier in its natural endowments. "Heaven's Country" is its appellation, from the fertility of the soil of the Sichuan Basin, where climate and the works of man (the 2,000-year-old Dujiangyan Irrigation System, fanning out from Guanxian) combine to ensure the province against drought, yielding a splendid lushness of vegetation. Bright green rice fields under a grey, rain-filled sky provide the characteristic backdrop of the Sichuan countryside. Chengdu, the provincial capital, set in the Sichuan Basin, is reputed to enjoy less direct sunshine a year than London.

Most of the province's population (99,700,000 according to the census of July 1982) live in the Sichuan Basin, also known as the Red Basin from the red and purple colouring of its soil. The well-watered Chengdu Plain is the most fertile and thickly peopled area of this basin, but even in the hilly parts, crops are grown on carefully built terraces.

Rice, wheat, rapeseed, sugar, tobacco, peanuts and cotton are the major crops on the plains. Maize and sweet potatoes are cultivated in both lowlands and hilly areas. The province is self-sufficient in grain but no longer exports it to other parts of China. Sichuan's citrus fruits are famous, and tea and silk production are being expanded. Tung oil trees flourish in the hills of east Sichuan.

Pigs and poultry, with buffaloes, are the chief livestock of the plains, with goats being reared in the hills. Sichuan's pig bristles enjoy an international reputation.

More attention is being devoted to the long neglected highlands of west Sichuan, bordering Tibet. Here, cattle raising and arboreal crops offer good prospects and the region is expected to make a greater contribution to the province's economy. This sparsely populated area is inhabited by non-Chinese tribes. They are gradually being "sinicised" as the Han Chinese settle the valleys.

Reafforestation, both on the western plateaux and on the hills of the Sichuan Basin, is an urgent priority. Indiscriminate felling of trees was a major factor in the disastrous floods on the Chengdu Plain in 1981.

Chengdu is the cultural and political capital of Sichuan. Chongqing, however, is the larger city with six million inhabitants as against less than four million in Chengdu (in both cases the figures include the rural population of the two municipalities). Chiang Kai-shek established his wartime capital in Chongqing and Sichuan formed the base for resistance to the Japanese invaders.

In the last 30 years both Chengdu and Chongqing have been developed as important industrial centres. Textiles, machinery and chemical fertilisers are among the province's major industries while Chongqing and the new city of Dukou in south Sichuan have large steel works. An ambitious scheme for a vast hydroelectric project in the Yangtse gorges is still in the planning stage.

The utilization of Sichuan's abundant resources of natural gas has been the province's most dramatic mineral development in recent years. Mining of coal and iron ore is also significant and Sichuan has the mineral resources to underpin great industrial growth.

The Chengdu-Chongqing line is the backbone of the provincial railway system while other lines now link Sichuan to northwest China (and then eastward to Peking) and also southwards to Yunnan and Guizhou. Main roads have been improved and extended and the Yangtse rapids have been rendered safer by the demolition of rocky outcrops.

Despite industrial and mining development agriculture is still the mainstay of Sichuan's economy. For 20 years the province's agricultural surplus was expropriated at low prices, with little being given in return.

In the Cultural Revolution fierce fighting took place in some Sichuan cities. By 1975 the province was in desperate straits and in that year Deng Xiaoping visited his native province to apologize for the way it had been treated.

Zhao Ziyang, as Party First Secretary of the province, then tried to revive its economy by, among other things, trying new methods of industrial management which gave more initiative and incentive to individual enterprise. Attention was focused on Sichuan to see the effect of these experiments, which now, however, appear to have stalled.

The new agricultural "responsibility systems" (effectively, a return to family farming) seem, on the contrary, to be going ahead strongly. Sichuan was a pioneer in the abolition of rural communes and in substituting new structures which separate administrative and economic functions in the countryside.

The province has begun direct export trade to foreign countries and several restaurants controlled by the provincial catering bureau have been opened abroad. In an age when mini-states dot the globe with their diplomats, this great province is represented in the outside world, not by embassies, but by restaurants.

Audrey Donnithorne

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GUANGDONG

Peasants flourish on rich delta land

Guangdong, China's most southerly province, covers 220,000 sq km, only a little less than the United Kingdom. Its population of 59,300,000 (64,700,000 including Hongkong and Macau) is exceeded only by Sichuan, Shandong and Henan.

The province is one of China's great agricultural regions. It is a double-cropping rice area and its economic crops, especially sugar, peanuts, fish, fruit, vegetables and silk-cocoons, are of great significance. Its industry is overshadowed by agriculture, although in terms of total industrial value it ranks fifth among China's provinces.

Guangdong has occupied a strategic place in the history of modern China. It was in the van of Western efforts to break down the cultural and commercial barriers surrounding China from the early 19th century.

Since the beginning of efforts to re-orient Chinese economic policies in 1978, the province has played a distinctive and innovative role. Remote politically and culturally from the central authorities, it has been well placed to take full advantage of changes which allowed individual provinces greater freedom to formulate new economic policies.

Guangdong is a province of geographical and cultural contrasts. Language marks it off from other regions of China and its long association with foreign commerce has made it open to influences different from those that predominate in northern China. From a northern Chinese perspective Guangdong was on the periphery of the Chinese cultural system.

The core of the province is the Pearl River delta, the cultural centre of Cantonese Guangdong and one of the most prosperous regions not merely of Guangdong but of the whole of China. Population densities in the delta are astonishingly high and the land is remarkably productive, with rice yields on the average exceeding 7.5 tonnes per hectare.

Offshore lies the island of Hainan, almost as large as Taiwan, and the homeland of several minority peoples. It has a vast, yet unrealized, potential as China's only year-round source of tropical products.

Other regions of the province, mostly mountainous, are extremely poor, with the exception of the small and densely populated Han River delta in the eastern part of the province, of which Shantou (Swatow) is the major urban centre, and the Maoming region in the west, where there is oil.

A significant degree of economic autonomy has been granted to the province since 1979. Its most dramatic consequence has been the creation of special economic zones (SEZs) in Shenzhen, close to Hongkong, Zhuhai, next to Macau, and Shantou. Developments in Shenzhen and Zhuhai have been rapid. Shantou, like its counterpart in nearby Xiamen (Amoy) in Fujian province, is less favourably located and development has been slower.

The SEZs are administered directly by the provincial government and both Shenzhen and Zhuhai have been granted municipal status. The border at both points has been effectively pushed back and Chinese citizens are given entry to the zones only with special permits.

There has been a great deal of investment in infrastructure since 1980, the effects of which extend beyond the zones. The most noticeable is the construction of a highway linking Shenzhen (and effectively Hongkong) with Guangzhou (Canton), and efforts to improve road conditions between Macau and the provincial capital.

The SEZs are not strictly export-processing zones. A variety of different arrangements are possible: direct investment, joint ventures, cooperative enterprises, compensation trade. The generally depressed economic conditions in 1982, and especially the slump in the Hongkong property market, have acted as limits to growth.

The elaboration of rural development policies has brought significant changes in the Chinese countryside, especially in the more modern areas. Guangdong's foreign exchange earnings exceeded $2,000m (about £1,315m) in 1982.

Peasant incomes have increased dramatically. Foshan prefecture, at the core of the delta, had almost 10,000 households with annual incomes over 10,000 yuan (£3,000) in 1982. Shunde county, notable for fish, sugar and silk production, had a per capita rural income of 700 yuan (£230), which is almost four times national average (and five times its 1976 figure).

Rural economic success has not been limited to the agricultural sector. Rural enterprises at the commune and brigade levels have taken advantage of relaxed economic policies to establish links with enterprises in Hongkong and Macau. As the price of labour in Hongkong and Macau increases, and as both territories shift to more sophisticated production lines, the processing of finished goods, especially plastics and certain textiles, has moved north to the communes of the delta region. The countryside in the delta region is thus extremely prosperous and many peasants enjoy new housing and an array of material goods superior to those even in urban China.

Graham Johnson

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XINJIANG

Ringing the changes in old Turkestan

The huge slab of what used to be called Turkestan is being slowly opened as a centre for tourism and archaeological studies. Despite tension between the local Muslim population and the immigrant Han (ethnic Chinese), communications and living standards are being gradually improved.

Xinjiang includes within its 636,000 square miles the delectable oasis city of Turfan, known for its grapes and melons, and the desolate salt flats of Lake Aidin in the middle of the depression, the lowest point in China.

New hotels are being built to replace the primitive guest houses erected by the Russians, who used to be influential in the region. Air-conditioning will slowly replace the deep cellars where people seek refuge from the scorching dry heat of summer.

Since ancient times, people of many races and religions have striven to make the desert habitable. Water draining off the Flaming Mountains (named for their appearance) is brought by deep man-made conduits to irrigate the vines of Turfan and support man and animals from wells in the desert.

The Gobi extends from western Mongolia into northern Xinjiang, a stony wilderness where nothing grows. But the Tianshan or "Heavenly Mountains" separate the desert from the fertile plain around Urumchi, the region's capital, and have tall trees and a cool, tranquil lake at 6,000ft above sea level.

Tent-dwelling Kazakhs tend their livestock in the foothills, while the more settled Uighurs – also of Turkic stock – plough fields and harvest wheat for the delicious unleavened loaves eaten by Central Asian Muslims.

Local officials decline to discuss the race riots which have claimed casualties at the remote outpost of Kashgar, in the far West, once a centre of Russian influence. Though the Muslims and Han appear to maintain reasonably cordial relations in Urumchi, the Cultural Revolution caused great damage by its extreme-left hostility towards religion and traditional dress and customs.

Nor did Mao and his followers help by exiling more than a million youths from the Shanghai area to "temper themselves and make revolution" in the uncongenial surroundings of Xinjiang. The Chinese of the Yangtse Delta do not like mutton, milk or cheese – staple foods in Xinjiang – and were eminently unsuited to conditions there. Many of them have now returned home, though some have settled down in Central Asia.

The local culture is now smiled on by the Chinese authorities, and the Arabic script has been revived for the writing of the Uighur and other Turkic languages, replacing the modified Roman alphabet which was used to replace the Russian-style Cyrillic script in the 1950s.

Local imams are trained to read the Koran in Arabic, and a few have been able to make the pilgrimage to Mecca. Mosques again collect rents from property they own in the cities, to finance restoration and the training of young imams. The Muslims of Xinjiang are Sunnis, with the exception of the Iranian Tadjiks in the south, who are Shi'ites and have given the authorities a lot of trouble, according to sources in Urumchi.

From the second century B.C. onwards, Chinese forces entered and at times dominated Xinjiang, and silk was exported through there to west Asia and Europe by two separate routes. During the Tang Dynasty (618–907 A.D.) there were highly civilized Buddhist kingdoms at the oases, interchanging the influences of China, Persia, India and the Arabs.

Islam appeared in the eighth century A.D. but was eclipsed for a while by the Buddhist-convert Mongols. China vied with Russia for influence in the 19th century, and Xinjiang became a Chinese province in 1884. Russia maintained consuls and economic missions there until the 1950s.

Among the archaeological sites of interest are the caves at Bezeklik near Turfan, part of whose remarkable frescoes were removed by the German scholar Von Le Coq, some of the finest being destroyed by the Allied bombing of Berlin in the Second World War. There are also ancient tombs and former garrison cities built of mud bricks of a kind which one can still see skilled workers turning out at a rate of about one every 10 seconds to harden in the sun.

Visitors are kept well away from the Chinese nuclear testing site at Lop Nor, and from the long, sensitive border with the Soviet Union, where there was border fighting in 1969. Distances in Xinjiang are long, but a "Shanghai" saloon car with driver and guide may be hired at a reasonable cost.

David Bonavia

NORTH–EAST

Industrial heartland near Soviet border

The three northernmost provinces of China, Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang – the area once called Manchuria but now known simply as the North-east – comprise what is arguably the most economically dynamic region of China.

Liaoning, the southernmost of the three, and the most industrialized and urbanized area in China, produces more than a quarter of the country's steel and iron and is the leading producer of cement and machine tools.

Heilongjiang, the northernmost province, is the most important source of petroleum in China. The Daqing oilfield, with estimated reserves of 2,500 million tonnes, produces 50 million tonnes of oil per year, approximately half of China's total oil production. With the largest virgin forests in China, Heilongjiang meets almost 30 per cent of national timber needs. It is the country's biggest producer of soyabeans, sugar beet and other important cash crops and a leader in China's emerging dairy industry.

Changchun, the capital of Jilin province (and former capital of Manchukuo, the Japanese puppet-state), is the location of the No. 1 motor vehicle plant, China's largest.

Despite their bitter climate and short growing season all three provinces are major producers of surplus grain. However, more and more acreage is being devoted to sugar beet and other cash crops following the liberalization of China's agricultural polices.

Farms in the north-east are vast and dwellings far apart, a sharp contrast to the tiny fields and villages pitched only a stone's throw from each other which are typical of most of northern China. The larger fields and much smaller population density make mechanization a practical alternative and the region leads in the number of tractors.

After displacing Russia, which built the first railroads in Manchuria and developed Port Arthur, now known as Lüda-Dalian, Japan, recognizing the economic potential of Manchuria, initiated industrial development of the region. The Japanese took over southern Manchuria in 1895 and dominated all of north-east from the 1920s until the end of the last war.

Soviet aid to China in the early 1950s concentrated on the north-east; much of the region's industrial plant is of Soviet origin and dates from this period. The build-up was accelerated during the Korean War, when the north-east was a staging area for Chinese troops.

Investment in the region, and consequently industrial growth rates, declined during the 1960s with the cessation of Soviet economic aid and as Peking sought to distribute industrial capacity to other regions. As tensions across the Ussuri River heightened, Chinese planners feared that industrial bases in Manchuria could be vulnerable to Soviet attack. The north-east is strategically difficult to defend in that rail and road links southwards to north China are concentrated in a narrow strip between the Gulf of Bohai and the Nulu'erhu Mountains of Inner Mongolia.

More recently, investment in the north-east suffered in the wake of the readjustment policies of 1980-81, which cut back heavy industrial investment in favour of less energy-intensive light industry. Higher growth rates should return this year with the further expansion of heavy industrial growth. The region should also benefit from the programme to technologically upgrade equipment in existing factories as an alternative to building more complete plants since it has a higher proportion of older factories dating from the period of Soviet assistance in the 1950s.

Russian influence is still apparent in the architecture and cuisine of Harbin, the capital of Heilongjiang, though the once 100,000-strong White Russian community has been reduced to only a few dozen elderly survivors.

For the time being, the Japanese are the dominant foreign presence in the region, however. Representatives of Japanese trading companies and other firms are ubiquitous.

Most foreign firms active in the area are engaged in trade or construction. Japanese firms are building a 300,000 tonne-per-year capacity ethylene plant at the Daqing oilfield and Fluor, a US engineering and construction company, was recently awarded a US$50m contract for expansion and modernization of the Fushun coal mine.

Robert Delfs

هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

The Royal Ballet opens in New York

Classicism brilliantly debauching itself

Varii capricci
Metropolitan Opera House

The Royal Ballet appear to have invested Frederick Ashton as their laureate: his penultimate ballet, *Rhapsody*, celebrated the Queen Mother's eightieth birthday, and *Varii capricci*, his latest single-act work, is also a *pièce d'occasion*, made to launch the company's one-week season in the Britain Salutes New York festival.

Ashton plays up to the event by providing what is in effect a paean to the Sixties, Britain's *belle époque*. *Varii capricci* stars Antoinette Sibley and Anthony Dowell, whose partnership (soldered by Ashton when he brought them together in *The Dream* in 1964) is integral to this decade, as indeed are the names David Hockney, who designed the set, and Ossie Clark, who did the costumes for the ballet. The Sixties have special relevance for Ashton too: five of his finest and most enduring ballets were created then (*La Fille mal gardée*, *The Two Pigeons*, *The Dream*, *Monotones* and *Enigma Variations*). But anyone expecting sentiment or nostalgia will be as surprised as the New Yorkers were on the first night. Ashton roguishly subverts the Americans' idea of the Royal Ballet – all refinement, reticence and style, epitomized in *Enigma Variations*, which opened the programme – and shows English classicism debauching itself.

Wearing a spiv's satin suit and hair slicked into a dyed black quiff, Dowell is Lo Straniero, a strutting young gigolo who meets and dallies with the mistress of an Italian villa (Sibley) at an early evening pool-side party. Warming to the audience's raucous delight at seeing a great artist slumming, Dowell embellished the John Travolta touches Ashton has given him: the "chasseing" walk, self-preening and a pose borrowed from Nijinsky's Faun in which Dowell freezes sideways-on with fingers clenched and thumbs raised. Ashton has intuitively hit upon the mood of the moment in New York, where the hottest tickets in town are for *On Your Toes*, in which another classical star, Natalia Makarova, lets rip in a high-kicking stripper routine.

Although in *Varii Capricci* we see a stagey side of Ashton that parodies the gentle humour we associate with him, the vulgarity is still in good taste. One way he achieves this is by using Sibley as a barometer of conventional classicism: her costume is Juliet or Ondine-style white chiffon, and her movements and duets with Dowell are designed to draw attention to her pure, stately Royal Ballet line. Sibley is right back on form, and although both she and Dowell had some difficulty covering the baseball-field of a stage, seeing them perform together was to see time confounded.

Ashton has recruited eight of the Royal Ballet's bright young things as Varii amici. They are there to flank Sibley and Dowell, though characteristically his choreography individualizes them – especially the boys. The finale provides each with a chance to flaunt the steps he is best at: split-jetés and penchées from Phillip Broomhead and Mark Freeman, scissoring jumps by Douglas Howes, fast skating spirals by Stephen Sheriff. Like birds, the boys are decked more flamboyantly than the girls. Ossie Clark bares their shoulders with chiffon festoons in sugary colours. The girls (Genesia Rosato, Karen Paisey, Gail Taphouse and Ravenna Tucker) match the boys colour-wise but are used more as a quartet. Several of their movements echo *Les Biches*, like the hand-on-hip épaulement and indolent shoulder-laugh.

The costumes for *Varii capricci* are periodless and oddly incongruous with the set. Hockney has combined the smouldering sky and the conifers from *L'Enfant et les sortilèges* with the primitivistic palm tree from *Les Mamelles de Tiresias*, and of course included his hallmark – the swimming pool with abstractions of sunlit water. Clark's lingerie frills seem camp and ineffectual against the strident *Parade* colours.

Hockney's set, loosely modelled on William Walton's garden in Ischia, was intended as a *jeu d'esprit* to amuse the composer, Ashton says, because it was he who initiated the ballet. "The Waltons were very proud of their garden, that's why it's a joke. But then William went and died on me so it can't be a joke any more." Walton originally composed *Varii capricci* in 1972 for solo guitar and had often asked Ashton to use it for a ballet. Ashton finally "tackled it out of friendship for William". The coda to the work, which he asked Walton to add, arrived from Italy the day the composer died.

Ashton's choreography faithfully illustrates the various moods of the score: the cool, *Gymnopédie*-inspired section used for a sinuous Sibley/Dowell *pas de deux*, the syrupy passages and the razzmatazz finale. Ashton also responds choreographically to nuances in the title: the word "capriccio" at once sums up the fleeting central relationship and (in its sense as a musical term) the brevity and impulsive style of the piece, as well as describing its impact – that of a lively fancy, a whim. It shows a new flippancy in Ashton which the Americans loved.

Julie Kavanagh

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The Travolta touch: Anthony Dowell with Antoinette Sibley

Cinema

Bergman's celebration of life's joy and terror

Fanny and Alexander (15)
Lumiére

The Wicked Lady (18)
Leicester Square Theatre

10 to Midnight (18)
Classic Haymarket

A Swarm in May
ICA Children's Cinema

From the opening shot of young Alexander peering through the stage of a toy theatre, Ingmar Bergman's **Fanny and Alexander** promises extraordinary cinematic magic. The promise is duly kept. Few recent films have rendered the act of sitting before a silver screen so pleasurable; few recent films have radiated such full-blooded human warmth. The story of the well-to-do Ekdahl family in a Swedish cathedral town early in the century takes a little over three hours, yet Bergman never lets us wriggle or peer at our watches; we become so drawn into the director's imaginative world that we never want to let the film go. (Another version lasts two hours longer – this is destined for BBC television.)

Bergman's achievement becomes all the more startling when one recalls his previous production, *From the Life of the Marionettes* – a film with all the festivity of a mortuary slab, made by a director trapped in a cul-de-sac of painful emotions and frigid techniques. His release was triggered by a remark from a Swedish colleague, Kjell Grede: since Bergman loved so much of life, he said, why were his films repeatedly depressing? So *Fanny and Alexander* was consciously designed as a celebration of life (with its terrors as well as joys), a spectacle rather than a conundrum. *Fanny* was also consciously designed as Bergman's last cinema film (in future he will work for television, opera or the theatre).

Characteristic themes dominate the canvas: intimations of mortality, the battle between good and evil, musings on the artist's role (inspired by young Fanny's and Alexander's father, who runs the local theatre). The personnel are equally familiar: Sven Nykvist, Bergman's cameraman for 20 years; performers like Harriet Andersson, Jarl Kulle and Erland Josephson. There are also hints of autobiography. For Bergman, the son of a Protestant minister, experienced himself the puritan rigours under which the sensitive Alexander wilts; some exterior scenes were shot in Bergman's home town, Uppsala.

But it would be unwise to dig for detailed parallels in a film so charged with mystery. The basic story appears simple enough: two children are prised away from their congenial, cluttered home when their widowed mother marries the local bishop; friends and family return them to warmth and safety. The complexities and magic derive instead from Bergman's fecund decorations: the brilliant kaleidoscope of moods. Early scenes resound with communal jollity: a flatulent uncle plays games with a candle, a bed collapses through too much bawdiness. Halfway through, the kaleidoscope darkens. The children are pitchforked into the spare white walls and forbidding faces of the bishop's house, shot by Nykvist with shrieking clarity. Later, the tone changes again as Fanny and Alexander are conveyed to the antique shop of a Jewish family friend, stacked with peculiarities – a puppet god, a breathing mummy, an epicine relative kept behind locked doors.



First view of Bertil Guve as Alexander

Some of the film's peculiarities are clearly heightened by the elimination of two hours' footage. After their establishing scenes, various Ekdahls fade away; transitions between sequences are cut to the bone. Yet nothing hampers the awesome command of camera movement, colour, decor and editing, or the adroitness of every performance (from Jan Malmsjö's chilling religious martinet to the beautiful warmth of Pernilla Wallgren's limping nursemaid). This is cinema at its most magnificent, and a perfect illustration of the film's closing quotation from Strindberg's *A Dream Play*: "Anything can happen, anything is possible and likely. Time and space do not exist. On a flimsy ground of reality, imagination spins out and weaves new patterns."

Rather less spinning and weaving take place in Michael Winner's remake of the old Gainsborough saga of seventeenth-century naughtiness, **The Wicked Lady**, though the screen hums with other activities. Maypoles are twirled, breasts are bared; Faye Dunaway whips a rival in vicious slow motion; rogues and doxies over-carouse at the Leaping Stag inn; an absurd Sir John Gielgud expires crying for "Sir Ralph" (Richardson? – no, it is one of the characters). I could continue for paragraphs, but the film is such a sitting duck that it seems pointless to take pot-shots. The 1945 version – directed by Leslie Arliss, a slender talent – was nothing more than a fatuous concoction built to satisfy the public's wartime fancy for licentious period behaviour. Michael Winner, clearly, was the ideal person to make a contemporary equivalent. He has done so, moreover, with much of the original dialogue, which pours out of the hapless cast spiced with the odd four-lettered addition. If the exercise was undertaken with tongue in cheek, then there is more cheek than tongue.

Ten years ago, Charles Bronson's vehicle **10 to Midnight** would have been directed by Michael Winner, but their old association now seems ended. Instead, Bronson is treated to J. Lee Thompson, a British director of an older, more demure generation. The Bronson persona appears unchanged: granite with a twinkle. The plot is equally familiar. "He's our man, Captain", Police Sergeant Bronson snarls, "and I'm going to get him." He does, too, by fabricating evidence against the cunning murderer of pretty Los Angeles girls and taking the law into his own hands. The Hollywood veteran William Roberts provides an untidy script, yet the product is slightly less reprehensible than expected.

Far from Los Angeles' wailing streets, English cathedral choirboys intone in Latin; bees buzz in hives, source of the wax used for altar candles. This is the world of **A Swarm in May**, adapted from William Mayne's novel, produced by the astonishing Children's Film Unit (supervised by a former teacher, Colin Finbow, but manned entirely by children from 11 to 16). The soundtrack recording and dialogue delivery are flawed, but the colour photography is gloriously confident. The film's homogeneity also satisfies: here is a story about children growing into responsibility, filmed by children engaged in a parallel process through work in the Unit. As with their previous production *Captain Stirrick*, Channel 4 helped provide money, but the Unit still needs a financial life-raft; funding organizations, including the British Film Institute, have been unresponsive, claiming the Unit slips between stools and sponsorship guidelines. They would do well to ponder on Charles Bronson's maxim in *10 to Midnight*: "Forget what's legal and do what's right."

Geoff Brown

Opera

Fidelio
Sadler's Wells

Here at last is a *Fidelio* that makes good, strong, simple sense. Jonathan Miller's production for Kent Opera, new last October, comes to London with the same cast and the same style of solid dramatic involvement. Maybe this is not the world's best sung *Fidelio*, but it has a quiet honesty that might easily be compromised by vocal heroics. David Johnston's Florestan is a case in point. His is an individual voice, gravely and gently noble, and he uses it to telling effect at every moment of his aria, expressing himself so truly that one almost forgets he is singing at all. It is the music and the situation that come across, not the voice, and the scene is a marvellous vindication of the Kent Opera style.

Teresa Cahill is also right in the spirit of the thing as Leonora. This is not a part she would wish to undertake, I imagine, in larger theatres or against a larger orchestra, but her young, vulnerable heroine works exceedingly well. Again she brings a gentleness to the opera, and a truth, her voice a warm flame of compassion and sensibility that holds its own well even in the jubilant finale.

She is of course just as well equipped for the domestic scale of the opening in this production, along with Meryl Drower as an attractive, unfrivolous Marzelline, Mark Curtis a fine, plain Jacquino and Thomas Lawlor a characterful Rocco. Their quartet shows Dr Miller working admirably to make a musical number seem a natural flowering of the drama, not an intrusion. Indeed, one great virtue of this prodution is the way music happens without any fuss, but comes always to cadence the action, so that the opera inevitably becomes a sequence of ever larger spans as the action becomes more poignant.

The tone of the orchestra is not often on the same level of straightforwardness. Rather Roger Norrington conducts a fiery account of the score, working like a poster artist to exaggerate images in the melodrama or paint movements in quick, bold lines. There is a second performance tonight.

Paul Griffiths

Theatre

Twelfth Night
Stratford

Quite a deal of poison has been seeping into this play over the past few years, but John Caird's production is the first I have seen that projects *Twelfth Night* as an all-out dark comedy.

This is good news not only for jaded old spectators who have seen the piece too often. There is a limit to the amount of fun that can be extracted from the drinking scene and permutations of Malvolio's letter in a play that was never more than intermittently uproarious. And there is everything to be said for muting the comedy for once and giving full attention to the central matter of the illusions and frenzies of love.

Ilyria in this version contracts to a love shrine. Robin Don (making his Stratford debut) offers a gloomy rock-strewn promontory flanked by an overgrown gateway to Olivia's estate and surmounted by the bare ruined boughs of a towering tree. Here the obsessed Orisino is permanently encamped; and the only modification for the other scenes is the withdrawal of the gate. The air is filled with the surge of the sea and melancholy sea music (by Ilona Sekacz), sometimes projecting an atmosphere of heartbreak, sometimes swelling into operatic violence as for the first appearance of the shipwrecked Viola.

What emerges in this setting is a tragicomedy of erotic errors. All those involved in it are possessed and hurried on to a fate over which they have no control. Mr Caird's company show most of the characters, even the lucky ones, to be mismatched. There could be no more hopeless union than that between John Thaw's swaggering, bullying Toby and Gemma Jones's Maria, not a merry prankster but a prim household official, every bit as status-conscious as Malvolio, who characteristically dusts the tree stump before sitting down.

Sir Andrew is obviously a non-starter, but that news would be wasted on Daniel Massey, his face breaking into pathetically eager smiles at every sight of the icy Olivia. As for Olivia herself, she speaks for all the others in her lines on catching the plague. Sarah Berger plays her as a sharp-featured heiress to whom disdain comes easily, who is then reduced to naked vulnerable desire: and when she intervenes in the duel (Toby just having landed Sebastian a blow in the groin) she falls on the aggressor, fists flailing and pummelling him to the ground.

Most pitiful of all is Emrys James's Malvolio, a strutting velvet-uniformed grotesque who sheds all his self-love once his mistress seems to be within reach, and finally appears before her to put simple half-broken questions. When he gets his cruel answer, he bows respectfully to the company and only screams his last line after making a dignified exit. And it is no threat of revenge, simply an explosion of intolerable pain.

As one of the few who benefit from the happy wrack, Zoë Wanamaker's Viola is at a disadvantage in a show that reserves its main sympathy for the losers. Her Viola, blank-faced and inwardly suffering, encompasses lyriqism and fun but never takes over the emotional centre.

Of the non-lovers, the most interesting is Richard O'Callaghan's Feste. We have grown used to seeing Feste as the soul of *Twelfth Night*, but Mr O'Callaghan presents him as a razor-sharp and spiteful observer of the surrounding follies: making a living out of them, and cherishing grievances with a real zest for revenge. The Topaz scene is the ugliest I can remember

Irving Wardle

Television

Intelligent and convincing case

That recent television soap opera *World War III* seems to have provoked more anxiety than John Pilger's anti-nuclear diatribe to which last night's **The War About Peace (Central)** was the riposte. Is Ronald Reagan really as bad an actor as Rock Hudson? Will a woman head the CIA? Will obscure events in Alaska destroy civilization as we know it?

Our fears were at least momentarily stilled by Max Hastings, who made the not unimportant point that our perceptions of nuclear war have in large measure been formed by film and television spectaculars of that kind. And this is part of a larger point, that most people's attitudes towards the possibility of nuclear conflict are a compound of hearsay and fantasy, received opinion and wishful thinking. No wonder it has become a favourite with novelists.

Mr Hastings's own film, although clearly designed to "balance" Mr Pilger's, did not suffer from an excess of zealotry or wishful thinking; it was so thorough that it became almost boring. He criticized the politicians just as sternly as he did the unilateralists and there were any number of "talking heads" with names like Beefburger or Dynorod to give us the facts. One could have done without Mr Heseltine or Vice-President Bush, of course, who inspire an utter lack of confidence, but the contributions of John Ericson and Michael Howard seemed relatively sane and judicious.

There has been in recent years a proliferation of documentaries concerned with the perils of nuclear war, but "overkill" for once is valuable. The more excessively conscious we are of the dangers, the better. At least now we have a shared perception of the issues involved, and of that enmity of which the "arms race" is an expression. The element of miscalculation or ignorance which helped to provoke the two previous world wars has as a result largely been removed. This consciousness works on another level, also: nuclear weapons may not have abolished warfare but, as one practically anonymous American suggested, they have redefined it as a barbaric and senseless activity. There is no heroism with a Cruise missile.

It is doubtful, though, that this programme will change anyone's mind. Those with a pessimistic or lapsarian view of human behaviour will still consider nuclear weapons as an inhibiting force, working against man's natural aggression. Those of a more Panglossian temperament will tend to be unilateralists, in the hope or expectation of a benevolent reaction from "the other side". No amount of argument will affect what in the end are instinctive and, in many cases it seems, barely conscious attitudes. Nevertheless, Mr Hastings made his case in an intelligent and, for me, convincing manner – but, then, I was convinced already.

Peter Ackroyd

Concert

Sinfonietta/Pay
Queen Elizabeth Hall/Radio 3

Early Britten is in favour. After the wonderful revelations of the pre-Op 1 Four French Songs, and the record including that cycle which Simon Rattle conducted, there seems to be a run on the 1932 Phantasy for string quintet and the little "Alla Marcia" for string quartet have both surfaced. On Wednesday the London Sinfonietta added to the fray with Britten's first acknowledged and numbered work, the Sinfonietta – scarcely an unknown work, but how fascinating its clarity and crispness now sound against the background of the voluptuous French settings of four years earlier.

The players were confident, a touch too confident in the over-emphatic flute solos and a little loose of rhythm, but the twin larks ascending in the second-movement variations were beautifully ethereal, and the slow emergence of the bassoon solo out of the intense climax was well handled. Antony Pay, once the Sinfonietta's regular and brilliant clarinettist, now a guest conductor, seemed less than fully at ease here (as a player he surely preferred conductors who cued less demonstratively) but through the rest of the evening he relaxed considerably.

So did the music. Indeed, Britten's Nocturne of 1958 sounded positively somnolent in Philip Langridge's sweetly tasteful performance: though the timbre was always pleasing, he seemed unable to invest the quieter moments with real intensity. There were fine harp, bassoon and cor anglais solos, taking their part in Bach-like duets with the soloist, but there was always a feeling of detachment – which may indeed lie in the music, since it sounds so much less involved and responsive than Britten's best word-setting.

Les Illuminations, from 20 years earlier, is far more successful in this respect, and Langridge seemed to repond to its rhapsodic conviction by opening up his voice, to great effect. If at times, in the Interlude, for example, one yearned for the smoother sounds of a conventional chamber orchestra, there was much to be said for the Sinfonietta's strongly characterized reading, which Pay directed firmly: the sustained, muted textures of "Being Beauteous" were magically lit.

The centrepiece of this concert was to have been a new work by the Danish composer Hans Abrahamsen, whose *Winternacht* the Sinfonietta gave earlier this season. But he elected to write a larger work for later, and so instead we had his 1973 Preludes 1-10: witty, striking little ideas for string quartet, exploring a C major fragment, or chords above a repeated A flat, or a near-Bach motif, with a gentle insistence that owed little to Reichian minimalism. To end, a jolly diatonic gavotte, and why not?

Nicholas Kenyon

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

US buyers flock back

ACCOUNT DAY : Dealings began, April 11. Dealings end, April 22. Contango Day, April 25. Settlement Day, May 3.

US buyers returned to the market yesterday, pushing up the prices of leading stocks in a flurry of activity as ICI, Britain's biggest industrial group, confirmed what the rest of the stock market had known for months – that the group is on the mend.

The shares jumped to a record high of 470p in response to the chairman's optimistic comments. Brokers estimated that up to five million shares changed hands following the speech by Mr John Harvey-Jones.

Earlier this month Scottish brokers Wood Mackenzie upgraded their full year profits by £102m to £462m on the basis of an improved performance from the pharmaceutical division and reduced losses in petrochemicals.

Yesterday Mr Harvey-Jones confirmed that pharmaceuticals had turned in a god performance enabling the group to concentrate on further rationalization among the loss makers. The chairman's words were just the tonic the market needed, carrying far more weight than the Confederation of British Industry, or any Government minister. Jobbers already short of stock marked prices sharply higher as blue chips established double figure gains.

The FT Index closed 13.8 up at 692.0 – its best one-day gain since February 3 when it jumped 14.8. At one point it was up 17.3, 4.5 short of the magical 700 barrier that it had been widely predicted the index would hit this week.

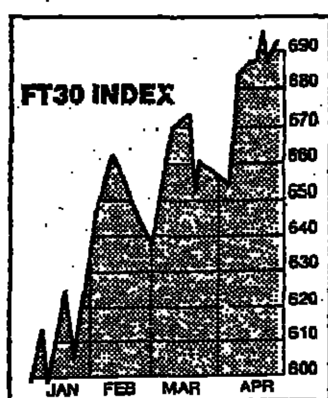
Albert Fisher's acquisition of Wentworth Import and Export, the fruit and vegetable wholesalers with Chilean interest, has been completed. Yesterday brokers Hichens Harrison completed a vendor placing of 900,000 shares at 43½p to raise £391,000. But the chairman, Mr Tony Millar, a former Michael Ashcroft associate, refused to comment on whether any further acquisitions were planned.

US support boosted several of the leaders with Beecham up 12p at 413p and BOC Group, with big American interests, 17p dearer at 231p. Recovery stocks also benefited. TI Group rose 14p to 164p and GKN 10p to 161p. Only Glaxo missed out, closing 10p lower at 930p.

Gilts failed to join in the euphoria, still keeping a close eye on sterling's performance on the foreign exchange where it lost 0.6 cents to $1.5340. Dealers had to content themselves with gains of up to £¼ in longs, while shorts showed little improvement on the day.

Shares of Marinex returned after a brief suspension at 65p, but later slipped to 58p on the news that agreements between Canada Northwest and two Marinex directors, Mr J Kinnard and Mr Timothy Fish, for the grant of options and voting rights of their holdings were subject to approval from the Takeover Panel. As a result the offer to the rest of Marinex shareholders has been shelved.

Arlen Electrical encountered an early bout of profit-taking, sliding to 340p, but recovered along with the rest of the market to close unchanged at 355p still reflecting hopes for big orders from the Hanover Trade Fair.



Good two-way trade developed in Commercial Union, Britain's biggest insurance group, with the shares ending the day 1p up at 149p, despite Tuesday's report in *The Times* of increasing scepticism over the group's chances of making the most from any recovery in the US market.

Lloyd's broker Minet Holdings slipped 2p to 136p in the wake of St Paul of Minesota's decision to pick up a further 3.8 million shares, taking its stake to just under 25 per cent. Minet's figures on Wednesday also showed an exceptional item of £1m relating to legal costs. Still reflecting recent figures Hawker Siddeley added a further 8p to 390p.

On the takeover front, shares of UDS Group were unchanged at 134p despite the news that Hanson Trust had bought a further 1.5 million shares, taking its stake to 25.35 million shares or 13.24 per cent of the equity.

Meanwhile, brokers Cazenove bought a further 1.6 million shares in Thomas Tilling on behalf of their clients, BTR, at 189.5p.

Bid speculation was good for 3p on Debenhams at 124p in the belief that Mr Gerald Ronson and his Bassishaw consortium would bid for the group if its offer for UDS fell through. Mr Ronson already owns about 1 million shares which he bought through one of his subsidiaries

BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
256	136	Ass News	253	+2	14.9	5.9	11.9
86	43	Ass Paper	80	+1	5.4	6.8	6.1
75	54	Atkins Bros	64	..	7.1	11.2	6.6
160	77	Attwoods PLC	150	+2	2.9	1.9	27.0
40	27	Ault & Wiborg	27	..	1.8	6.6	9.0
142	86	Gripperrods	120	+3	5.0	4.2	7.6
150	83¾	Grosvenor Grp	136	-2	7.3b	5.3	18.4
187	107	GKN	161	+10	11.4b	7.1	18.8
172	106	HTV	143	.	15.7	11.0	6.4
273	173	Haden	273	+5	11.1	4.1	12.0
168	116	Hall Eng	154	.	10.9	7.1	6.3
148	78	Marshalls Hfx	148	..	7.1	4.8	12.0
266	125	Martin News	196	-2	8.3	4.2	8.7
268	213	Martonair	250	..	11.4	4.6	14.9
164	90	Matthews B.	152	+3	7.5	4.9	5.3
68	53	Medminster	53	..	5.9	11.1	9.5
368	215	Menzies J.	316	..	6.6	2.1	11.6
196	140	Metal Box	196	+6	16.5	8.4	12.3
147	100	Metal Bulletin	123	..	8.6	7.0	11.6
78	40	Silentnight	76	..	3.6	4.7	7.7
425	328	Simon Eng	425	+7	18.0	4.2	8.3
193	113	Sirdar	169	..	6.2	3.7	10.3
76	41	600 Group	69	+1	7.5	10.9	11.7
423	240	Sketchley	405	+1	15.6	3.8	15.1
176	85¼	Smith & Neph	168	+1	5.3	3.2	19.6
294	149	Smith W. H. 'A'	252	-6	8.6	3.4	19.6
57	31	Do 'B'	51	..	1.7	3.4	19.8
291	130	McCorquodale	288	+10	12.9	4.5	11.7
146	56	Macfarlane	139	..	5.6	4.0	14.4
43	23	McInerney Prop	43	..	3.1	7.3	4.7
57	39	Mackay H	56	..	5.7	10.2	14.1
136	93	McKechnie Bros	134	-2	10.4	7.8	10.5
86	41	Macpherson D.	60	+1	6.0	10.0	36.4
197	92	Magnet & S'thns	176	-1	5.4b	3.1	19.2
130	73	Man Agcy Music	113	+1	12.5	11.1	10.3
220	108	Marchwiel	202	+2	10.7	5.3	12.9
238	125	Marks & Spencer	211	+1	6.7	3.2	23.1
73	35½	Marley PLC	62½	..	3.6	5.7	26.6
51	29	Marling Ind	35	..	1.5	4.4	4.5
50	32	Marshall T Lox	32	..	4.0	12.5	..
48	23	Do A	29	+1	4.0	13.8	..
233	131	Scapa Grp	233	+3	10.1	4.4	11.3
495	153⅞	Scholes G. H.	470	..	20.5	4.4	18.4
79	54	S.E.E.T.	72	-1	4.7	6.6	4.0
107	77	Scottish TV 'A'	103	..	10.5	10.2	3.9
104½	53½	Sears Hldgs	90½	+1½	3.6	3.9	14.7
321	122	Securicor Grp	301	..	1.9	0.6	48.9
317	113	Do NV	284	-2	1.9	0.7	46.2
312	139½	Security Serv	301	..	3.5	1.2	28.0
14½	8¾	Selincourt	13¾	..	0.0	0.1	
57	57	Serck	57	..	4.9	8.5	10.4
29½	12	Shaw Carpets	24½	+½	0.1e	0.6	..
322	166	Siebe Gorman	318	-2	12.1b	3.8	12.3

A–B

C–E

F–H

I–L

M–N

O–S

T–Z

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 21	Market rates (close) April 21	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5410-1.5500	$1.5430-1.5440	0.17-0.12c prem	0.40-0.35c prem
Montreal	$1.8970-1.9030	$1.8980-1.8990	0.20-0.10c prem	0.42-0.32c prem
Amsterdam	4.25½-4.28fl	4.26½-4.27½fl	2-1½c prem	5¼-4¾c prem
Brussels	75.30-75.65f	75.40-75.50f	3c prem-7c disc	Par-10c disc
Copenhagen	13.42-13.45k	13.45½-13.46½k	150-340ore disc	460-660ore disc
Dublin	1.1960-1.2016p	1.1990-1.2000p	50-65p disc	135-155p disc
Frankfurt	3.78-3.81m	3.78¾-3.79¾m	2-1½pf prem	5¼-4¾pf prem
Lisbon	150.50-153.00e	151.50-152.50e	365-1490c disc	650-2200c disc
Madrid	209.75-210.50p	209.85-210.05p	160-275c disc	550-600c disc
Milan	2253-2259lr	2256-2258lr	8½-11½lr disc	32½-36½lr disc
Oslo	11.00-11.04k	11.03-11.04k	180-360ore disc	750-845ore disc
Paris	11.33½-11.37½f	11.35½-11.36½f	1½-2½c disc	7½-8½c disc
Stockholm	11.54-11.59k	11.56-11.57k	20-125ore disc	130-245ore disc
Tokyo	363½-367½y	364½-365½y	1.40-1.20y prem	3.65-3.40y prem
Vienna	26.55-26.70sch	26.60-26.65sch	13-11gro prem	34-28gro prem
Zurich	3.17½-3.20½f	3.18¾-3.19¾f	1¾-1¼c prem	4¾-4¼c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.5 at 83.1

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 10¼ Low 9

Week Fixed: 10¼-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9 11/32	2 months	9 27/32
3 months	9 25/32	3 months	9 23/32

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10 1/16-10 3/32	1 month	10 11/16
2 months	9 31/32-9 15/16	2 months	10 15/32
3 months	9 7/8-9 13/16	3 months	10½
6 months	9 11/32-9 27/32	6 months	10 7/32

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11-10⅞	7 months	10¼-9⅞
2 months	10¾-10½	8 months	10¼-9⅞
3 months	10⅝-10¼	9 months	10⅛-10
4 months	10½-10⅛	10 months	10⅛-10
5 months	10¼-10	11 months	10⅛-10
6 months	10¼-9⅞	12 months	10⅛-10

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	10½-10 5/16	6 months	10¼-10
3 months	10¼-10⅛	12 months	10 1/16-10

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10¼	3 months	10⅛
7 days	10½	6 months	9 15/16
1 month	10¼	1 year	10⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10½ Close 8½

1 week	10 7/16-10 5/16	6 months	10 5/16-10 3/16
1 month	10½-10 5/16	9 months	10¼-10⅛
3 months	10⅜-10¼	12 months	10¼-10⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 10¼ 6 months 10 3/16

Finance House Base Rate 11½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7710-1.7850
Bahrein	0.5805-0.5835
Finland	8.3720-8.4120
Greece	128.30-130.30
Hongkong	10.51-10.55
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4485-0.4515
Malaysia	3.5485-3.5785
Mexico	225-250
New Zealand	2.3315-2.3515
Saudi Arabia	5.3125-5.3425
Singapore	3.2200-3.2500
South Africa	1.6810-1.6960

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2860-1.2870
+ Canada	1.2301-1.2304
Netherlands	2.7635-2.7665
Belgium	48.92-48.97
Denmark	8.7275-8.7375
West Germany	2.4535-2.4545
Portugal	97.50-98.80
Spain	135.90-136.00
Italy	1462-1463
Norway	7.1375-7.1475
France	7.3600-7.3650
Sweden	7.4950-7.5050
Japan	236.35-236.40
Austria	17.2650-17.2750
Switzerland	2.0625-2.0640

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1: US $0.8122-0.8125

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8½-8¼; seven days, 8 13/16-9 1/16; one month, 9-9⅛; three months, 9¼-9⅜; six months, 9⅜-9½.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $440 (an ounce); pm, $439.5; close, $437.50.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $450-451 (£291.50-292.50).
Sovereigns* (new): $102-103 (£66-66.75).
*Excludes VAT

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

Investment and Finance

هكذا من الاصل

Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 692.0 up 13.8
FT Gilts: 81.60 down 0.04
FT All Share: 439.00 up 5.29
Bargains: 23.858
Tring Hall USM Index: 172.0
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 8.543.06 down 21.42
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1.001.48 dow 8.89
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1,194.37 up 2.90

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5435 down 60pts
Index 83.1 down 0.5
DM 3.7925
FrF 11.36
Yen 365
Dollar
Index 122.6 down 0.5

DM 2.4540 down 55pts
Gold
$437.50 down 50 cents
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $439.50

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10 3/8 = 10
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/8 = 9 1/4
3 month DM 5 1/16 = 4 15/16
3 month FrF 12 1/2 = 12 3/8
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Bastian Int. 14p up 2p
Charterhall 47p up 6p
Ranger Oil 495p up 55p
Reed Exec. 39p up 4p
Grootvlei £11 7/16 up £1 1/16
Jessups 56p up 5p
Barton Group 37 1/2 down 6 1/2
Aurora 8p down 1p
Dunlop 52p down 4p
Helical Bar 32p down 2p
Argyle Trust 39p down 2p
H Samuel "A" 107p down 5p

TODAY

Interims: Newmarket Co (1981).
Finals: Allebone and Sons, Gaskell Broadloom, Helene of London, Scottish Northern Invest, Stylo.
Economic statistics; Retail price index (March), Tax and price index (March), Sales and orders in the engineering industries (Jan).

Lloyd's to probe goods cover

Insurance cover at Lloyd's on behalf of certain manufacturers and retailers of electrical and other domestic goods is to be subject to a full-scale investigation.

It will look at business done by Multi Guarantee in respect of which Campbell Roberts and Roberts Morris Bray, both insurance brokers, acted as Lloyd's brokers. The investigating committee will comprise a lawyer and the Peat, Marwick, Mitchell partners who was responsible for a previous report on the subject.

● **ARGENTINE CUTS:** Argentina has agreed to reduce its balance of payments deficit to qualify for a $1,650m (£1,071m) standby loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), according to a central bank memorandum in Buenos Aires. The maximum will be $500m against last year's $4,900m.

● **DEAL CLEARED:** The proposed merger of the automotive electronics interests of Lucas Electrical, part of Lucas Industries and Smiths Industries will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission, the trade department said.

● **GAS LINK:** Imperial Continental Gas has bought an 87 per cent controlling interest in Amcana Oil Corporation, an exploration and production company based in Tulsa, Oklahoma, for $5.1m (£3.3m).

● **AIR APPEAL:** The privately-owned British Midland Airways launched a £100,000 campaign to enlist support for its application to compete with British Airways' shuttle between Heathrow and Belfast. British Midland, which has twice been refused a Civil Aviation Authority Licence for the route, plans a seven-times daily service.

● **BTR BUYS:** Stockbroker Cazenove and Co was back in the market yesterday for Thomas Tilling shares on behalf of BTR. Still offering 189.5p a share – equivalent to the 185p cash offer BTR is making for Tilling plus 4.5p of dividend contained in the current share price – it is believed the brokers picked up just over 1m shares. This takes the BTR stake in Tilling to just over 8 per cent.

Wall St still rising steadily

New York (Reuter) – Stock prices edged higher yesterday, moving close to the critical 1200 level on the Dow Jones industrial average.

The Dow was up just over three points from its record close on Wednesday of 1191.47. Advances led declines seven to four and volume totalled some 20 million shares in the first half hour of trading.

The market continued to be buoyed by Wednesday's news of a 3.1 per cent gain in the first quarter gross national product and General Motors' largest quarterly profit in more than four years. In addition, Chrysler reported a record first quarter profit of $172.1m or $1.97 a share.

A few experts believed some investors had programmes for brokers to sell automatically at the 1200 level of the Dow.

"The market is interpreting the economic news favourably, especially the gnp report," said Mr Robert Stovall, Dean Witter Reynolds' vice-president.

Market index jumps 13.8 despite note of caution

ICI shares soar to record 470p on news of improved trading

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

ICI, traditionally the barometer of British industrial health, gave a boost to both the stock market and the Government yesterday when it declared that the economic outlook is more promising than it has been for some time.

Mr John Harvey-Jones, ICI's chairman, told the company's annual meeting that ICI had "a very good March" and predicted that its first quarter trading figures would show a distinct improvement on anything achieved last year.

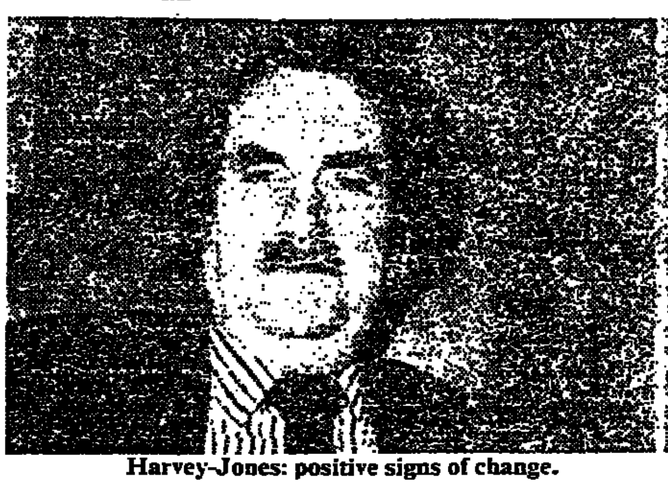
Although Mr Harvey-Jones cautioned his audience against going overboard about the signs of recovery, his remarks were enough to send ICI's shares up 34p to a high of 470p. The FT index also recovered after three days of faltering to close up 13.8 at 692.9.

The remarks will undoubtedly be seen as confirmation of the recent pronouncements by the CBI that an economic recovery has begun, and will be seized upon gratefully by the Prime Minister and Treasury ministers.

Mr Harvey-Jones said that his cautious optimism when announcing ICI's annual results in February had been borne out. ICI's best quarterly profit perormance last year was £83m in the second quarter, and this is mow likely to be comfortably exceeded.

"More generelly, there do seem to be some hopeful and positive signs of change in the economic environment," he said. "United States production has been picking up for several months, there is now evidence of renewed stability in Continental countries following the sharp deterioration in their production last year and United Kingdom markets appear stronger.

"Against a background of generally lower inflation, there seems to be a feeling of greater confidence on both sides of the Atlantic."


Harvey-Jones: positive signs of change.

People should not allow themselves to be misled by these positive signs, and it was clear that many of the key factors affecting ICI's business were still volatile.

"But the outlook is at least more promising than it has been for some time. It may be a false dawn, but it would be a pretty poor outlook if we couldn't take pleasure at some good news for a change," he said.

There has been strong buying of ICI's shares for several months, and yesterday's remarks by the chairman more than fulfilled the expectations of the market

The bullish statement helped to add more than £210m to the company's market capitalization, and means that stockbrokers are revising upwards their estimates of this year's full-year results to between £450m and £500m.

The company also revealed that the chairman, directors and 100 senior managers have all forgone pay increases of 8 per cent which were due to be paid to them in January. Mr Harvey-Jones who earns £150,000 a year, has waived a rise of £240 a week. "We feel we should not get automatic pay rises when the company isn't performing adequately" he said.

ICI made profits of £259m last year, down from £355m in 1981 and the 1979 peak of £613m. Last year's performance was "inadequate", Mr Harvey-Jones said. But although 1982 was an "awful" year for the chemical industry, the company had not been outperformed.

Cope and Bilton bids in danger

By Andrew Cornelius

Takeover bids for Cope Allman, the leisure and packaging group, and Percy Bilton, the building company, appeared to be about to collapse yesterday at the first closing date for shareholders to accept terms.

Trust Securities, which launched a £107m bid for Bilton last month, has received acceptances for its takeover terms of nine of its shares and 260p cash for every four Bilton shares from just 0.01 per cent of Bilton's shareholders.

Bilton has contested the bid on the grounds that Mr Peter Jones, chairman of Trust Securities, was convicted of conspiring to defraud the Inland Revenue in January 1980. In addition the Bilton board has reminded shareholders that Trust Securities is a small property developer with 16 employees. It then attacked the Trust's Stockley Park development scheme, near Heathrow, on the grounds of very severe doubts about the value

Despite the reservations, the Trust is extending its takeover terms for a further week.

The Cope Allman board announced that the Dowable consortium, headed by Mr David Wickins, chairman of British Car Auctions, had only won acceptances from 2.2 per cent of Cope Allman's ordinary shareholders. However, last night Dowable said that it now had effective control of 22.2 per cent of the Cope Allman share capital and had now declared a final closing date for its offer of April 27.

Cope Allman's shares are split between Dowable, which has bought a 16 per cent slice in the market, has a 3.5 per cent stake pledged to it, and 2.2 per cent acceptances; institutions which hold 50 per cent of the shares; and Mr Robert Maxwell's Hollis & ESA Group which holds 7.5 per cent shares.

Mr Wickins said that the current share price of Cope Allman was sustained at 61p by the hope that Mr Maxwell would outbid Dowable, which is offering 60p per share to value Cope at £23m. However, he said that if Dowable failed to make a bid Cope shares were likely to fall back below 60p

WOOLWORTH HOLDINGS SHARE PRICE

RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX

DATASTREAM

DEC JAN FEB MAR APR

280 260 240 220 200 180 160

Shares in Woolworth holdings jumped 22p yesterday to a high of 277p on the news that profits of FW Woolworth had jumped 24 per cent to £47.4m – well ahead of stock market expectations.

The market was also impressed by remarks from Mr John Beckett, chairman of Woolworth Holdings, who told shareholders in a statement that moves in hand to improve the group's performance "should show benefit in the current year." He added that he was optimistic about the group's longer term future.

Woolworth is reviewing its merchandise to cut down the number of lines, and to ensure price competitiveness.

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Unions and Co-op to launch bank

By Our Banking Correspondent

A trade union bank with a starting capital of £2½m will be set up later this year. Details of the venture were given yesterday by the Co-operative Bank which is setting up the bank jointly with the unions.

Mr Lewis Lee, chief general manager of the Co-op Bank said the new bank would start on a small scale with one office in the City. It will have licensed deposit-taker status and a normal application for a licence is expected to be lodged with the Bank of England in June.

So far 27 unions, including the Transport and General Workers Union and the General and Municipal Workers Union, have agreed to put up £1.25m and the Co-op Bank will supply the other £1.25m of capital.

"Historically, the British trade unions thought that the way to fight for power was by putting people into Westminster", Mr Lee said. "But the more modern leaders, like David Basnett, had decided that because trade unions generate a lot of cash they should have an interface into the economy with this money."

News of the new bank accompanied the Co-op Bank's report and accounts for 1982 showing a significant drop in group profits from £3.63m to £1.69m pretax.

Rising bad debt provisions – up from £3.55m to £7.87m – and a heavy investment programme contributed to the decline although the bank itself stemmed the fall in operating profit to £3.9m compared with £5.3m in 1981.

Much of the damage was caused by the First Co-operative Finance house. The Co-op Bank expects the finance house to return to profit this year but last year its losses rose sharply to £2.3m and management has been changed.

Exploration spending up at Shell

By Our Energy Correspondent

Shell is planning to spend a record £5,700m on capital expenditure and exploration this year, 8 per cent more than last year's £5,275m.

According to the Anglo-Dutch oil company's annual report, published yesterday, a significant proportion will go on the development of new fields in the North Sea. In real terms, however, allowing for inflation and recent movements in exchange rates, the level of capital spending will remain roughly flat, as it did last year.

Sir Peter Baxendell in his chairman's statement, said that present oil market conditions were a disincentive to the early development of synthetic fuels and several conventional oil developments could also prove uneconomic, especially if oil prices continued to weaken.

"Many governments will have to introduce fiscal arrangements appropriate to the new environment to encourage investment by the industry in producing hydrocarbons".

Sir Peter, whose salary rose from £170,049 to £192,553 last year, said the financial strength of the group, with £4,079m in cash and short-term securities, was reassuring as Shell faced up to an uncertain energy world.

Attributable loss of £80m at Dunlop

By Sally White

Dunlop is planning more cutbacks after the pretax loss of £7m last year, and loss attributable to share holders of £80m including extraordinary debits of £28m. The workforce in Britain has been reduced from 29,000 to just under 25,000. There is no final dividend.

Sir Campbell Fraser, Dunlop's chairman, refused to give details of this year's cost cutting plans. He was unable to predict when the Malaysian authorities would sanction the sale of part of Dunlop Malaysian Industries to Pegi Malaysia Berhad, which will bring in £55m cash. There were no plans, he said, to sell other parts of the business.

Pegi, which is now the largest shareholder in Dunlop with a 26.1 per cent holding has not asked for talks. Speculation that Pegi might bid for Dunlop took the share price up to 60p recently although it closed down 4p at 52p yesterday.

The group's main problems remain in its European tyre business because of the pressure on margins caused by the slump in car sales during the recession, and growing imports.

Sir Campbell said: "Following the marked deterioration in the second half of 1982, the results for the yearly months of 1983 are still below those for the same period of the previous year".

Overseas profits are up as a whole. The difficult areas, apart from Britain, are France and Ireland.

Investors' Notebook, page 18

Scramble for Octopus

By Our Financial Staff

Institutions rushed for shares in Mr Paul Hamlyn's Octopus Publishing Group when the shares were offered for sale yesterday. Subscription lists were closed after the token one minute at 10.01am and it will be midday today before Rothschild, the issuing house, is in a position to announce the basis of allotment.

The sophisticated city institutions have bid between 340p and 350p for the shares, which were offered at 275p. But the tenders from individuals were much lower, which is thought to reflect the fact that they do not realize they will be called upon to pay only the eventual striking price.

At the minimum tender price of 275p Octopus was valued at £30.1m

City Comment

A French red herring

The idea that the big nations need to cooperate to stabilize currencies is not taking off in a big way. The Japanese have been taking the lead behind the scenes. Mr Haruo, governor of the Bank of Japan, calls for concerted action to intervene in foreign exchange markets when currencies move way out of *line with economic and* inflation trends.

And he made it clear in Tokyo yesterday that he thought many currencies are out of line and causing strains on trade in the process. Down the road, a Japanese official was talking of a $200,000m (£129,000m) intervention fund, no more than would be needed to make an impact.

The French, who may not count but have diplomatic style, have duly upstaged Japan by calling for a new Bretton Woods conference in Paris next year. It would set up a new regime, presumably of fixed exchange rates orchestrated by the International Monetary Fund. But their grand gesture could be a red herring.

As the wise Dr Otmar Emminger pointed out at the same Tokyo conference, it is quite unrealistic to talk of a fixed rate dollar at the moment.

It must all be done gradually, but start now. The world's top seven finance ministers will meet in Washington next week to prepare for the Williamsburg summit. They will discuss the OECD report which clearly favours intervention.

The summit itself will discuss the yet more vital question of trying to coordinate interest rate policies. Both meetings will feature six against one – or five-and-a-half if you allow for Britain's lukewarm approach. But America is the one that matters.

● MINING FALL: Zimbabwe's mining output fell for the second successive year in 1982, and the industry is probably in its worst shape for 25 years, according to Mr Roy Lander, president of the Chamber of Mines.

Harrods managers 'against demerger'

By Our Financial Staff

The senior management of Harrods yesterday wrote to House of Fraser shareholders to stress their opposition to the Lonrho plan to demerge Harrods from the rest of the group.

The decision to write the letter, which was signed by 15 directors and divisional managers, was described by the Fraser board as "a spontaneous effort". "There was no pressure," an official said.

The letter said that the top management of Harrods recommended shareholders to vote for the resolution stating that Harrods should remain within the Fraser group.

Lonrho said that a number of leading institutions had conducted their own investigations among staff at Harrods, and found that more than half of them wanted to be separated from the House of Fraser.

Mr Paul Spicer, a Lonrho director, said: "This letter is supposed to be voluntary, but with the chairman of Harrods breathing down their necks what do you expect them to do?"

Mr Graham Brown, a director and general manager of Harrods, said that the staff fully supported the Fraser board.

House of Fraser shareholders will be called upon to attend two extraordinary meetings to discuss the demerger issue. The first, on May 9, will be called by the Fraser board to discuss the report it commissioned on demerger and a resolution against a demerger.

The second will take place during June, and shareholders will vote on the Lonrho proposal that there should be a demerger.

Premiums up 5% as ECGD takes tough line

Export insurance cost rises

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

An increasing number and value of claims have forced the Export Credits Guarantee Department to raise premiums for insuring British exports again. Premiums on short-term export insurance will be raised by 5 per cent on July 10. There was a 10 per cent increase last year.

The department is also taking a tougher line with policy-holders who make frequent claims, and may introduce special 50 per cent surcharges on export business to countries where there are high political risks and high risks of non-payment.

A record £593m was paid by the department to British companies in the year to the end of March – well up from the previous year's £304m,

Poland presented a particular problem, and was responsible for a big slice of last year's claims. Serious economic problems in Romania and several African countries, and the impact of the world recession in many other territories, have also been to blame. Latin American claims did not figure significantly, except for Argentina.

The department is introducing special measures for policy-holders with the worst claims record. It is introducing a 10 per cent surcharge and reduction in cover from 90 to 75 per cent in the case of insolvency or default by a customer.

The bulk of the department's business is providing short-term export cover, and the range of rate increases planned for July will boost premium income from this source by 10 to 15 per cent. Overall premium income will be increased by 3 to 5 per cent.

Last year premium income rose by 6 per cent to £250m and recoveries totalled £109m. However, this left a £233m shortfall after the record payout on claims, and the department's cash reserves fell alarmingly. Cash reserves at the end of March stood at £284m – nearly £200m down over the year.

The department, which has a statutory duty to help British exports, operates at no cost to the Exchequer. However, there has been concern for some time over its deteriorating financial position and fears that, on present trends, it could move from being a net lender to a net borrower. If its cash reserves were exhausted, the department would be forced to borrow from the Consolidated Fund.

In the immediate future, claims are expected to continue at a high level. The department is in the process of agreeing new financial objectives with the Treasury, after earlier guidelines on the ratio of reserves to risks were in effect, abandoned.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper		-
Cash	1106.50-6.50	1092.50-93.50
Three months	1133-33.50	1120-20.50
Standard cash (copper)	-	-
Cash	1101-3.00	1075-90.00
Three months	113-14.00	1099-1100
Tin: cash	8860-70	8870-80
Three months	8820-21	8820-30
Lead: cash	296-97.00	294.50-95.50
Three months	307.50-7.75	306-6.50
Zinc: cash	456-57.00	480-81.0
Three months	471-71.50	468-68.50
Silver: cash	794-95.0	776.5-77.5
Three months	814-15.0	795.5-96.0
Aluminium: cash	882-83.00	871-72.00
Three months	908.50-9.00	897-97.50
Nickel: cash	3160-70	3090-3100
Three months	3280-81	3176-3178

L.M.E. TURNOVER

Copper (higher grade): 10.750 tonnes: Standard cathodes: 3.325 tonnes: Tin (standard): 845 tonnes: Lead: 5.450 tonnes: Zinc: 5.225 tonnes: Silver: 71 lots of 10.000 ozs. each: Aluminium: 4.100 tonnes: Nickel: 780 tonnes

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in pence per kilo;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	735-745	758-760
June	743-775	762-763
July/Sept	747-748	766-760
Oct/Dec	752-753	771-772
Jan/March	771-775	790-792
April/June	791-793	009-011
July/Sept	813-817	831-833
Oct/Dec	835-041	052-066
Jan/March	850-057	072-076

Sales: Eight lots at five tonnes each and 240 lots at 15 tonnes each, including two kerbs and one option

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1766-1866	1756-1757
July	1610-1612	1590-1591
Sept	1537-1583	1538-1540
Nov	1503-1505	1504-1500
Jan	1471-1472	1471-1473
March	1446-1450	1444-1449
May	1430-1434	1428-1430

Sales: 3.208 lots including 39 options.

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1239-1240	1249-1251
July	1267-1268	1271-1272
Sept	1279-1280	1279-1200
Dec	1259-1297	1289-1296
March	1312-1313	1310-1312
May	1324-1326	1322-1327
July	1335-1340	1334-1340

Sales: 3.642 lots. ICCO prices daily (April 20) 86.52c. indicator price (April 21). 5-day average 85 46c (U S cents per lb).

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	122.20-122.25	121.50-121.60
Aug	132.10-132.15	121.30-121.40
Oct	140.25-140.40	139.10-139.26
Dec	145.75-146.00	144.50-144.75
March	154.70-154.85	153.25-153.50
May	158.75-158.85	157.80-157.75

Sales: 4,736 lots. The London daily "raws" price was £1.00 higher yesterday, at £114.00 per tonne, while the "whites" price was £2.00 up at £145 per tonne. I S.A. prices (April 20): daily, 6.65c. 15-day average, 6.47c. (US cents per lb).

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	buyer unquoted-435	428-436
Aug	438-442	444-447
Oct	440-444	446-449
Dec	443-447	447-450
Jan	445-449	449-451
March	453-456	459-461
May	461-464	468-470
Aug	469-472	479-481
Oct	474-476	484-487

Sales: 221 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	unquoted buyer	and seller unquoted
June	147 10-147 40	146.40-146.80
Aug	148.00-148.40	147.80-147.90
Oct	182.30-182.40	152.00-152.60
Dec	157.60-158.00	158.20-158.40
Feb	160 00-164.00	161.50-163.00
April	160.00-166.00	161.50-164.00

Sales: 118 lots. including four options.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	251.00-53.00	250.50-53.00
May	250.00-50.25	247.50-48.00
June	242.25-48.50	246.00-46.25
July	247.00-47.25	245.50-46.00
Aug	248.50-49.00	247.00-47.50
Sep	251.00-52 00	249 50-50.00
Oct	253.50-54.50	251.50-52.00
Nov	254.00-58 00	252.50-56.75
Dec	256.00-60.00	254.00-58.00

Sales. 2,549 lots of 100 tonnes each.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	$437.00-$439 00	434 00-436.50
May	$438 50-$439.50	435.50-436.50
June	$441 80-$442 00	439.20-439.50
July	$444 80-$446.40	442.00-443.00
Aug	$448.30-$449 00	445.00-446 50
Sept	$451 30-$452.50	448 00-449 50
Oct	$454.70-$456 00	452 00-463.50

Sales: 663 lots

GRAIN	Barley	Wheat
May	£120 60	£133.60
July	-	£138.30
Sept	£111.00	£117 60
Nov	£114.15	£120.45
Jan	£117.55	£123.40
	Sales 194 lots.	Sales 278 lots.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Bentalls
Year to 29.1.83,
Pretax profit, £2.1m (£2.03m).
Stated earnings, 2.9p (3.71p).
Turnover, £53.04m (£47.52m).
Net dividend, 1.6p (1.5p).

Barrow Hepburn Group
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £865,000 (£1.63m).
Stated earnings, 2.26p (3.91p).
Turnover, £36m (30.61m).
Net dividend, 2.2p (2.2p).

M.Y. Dart
Year to 31.12.82, compared with previous 18 months.
Pretax loss, £619,000 (£235,000 loss).
Stated earnings (loss) 3.7p (loss, 1.45p).
Turnover, £24 62m (£36.36m).
Net dividend, 0.1p (1.81p, adjusted).

Aquascutum Group
Year to 31.1.83.
Pretax profit, £333,000 (£1.07m).
Stated earnings, 1.91p (3.89p).
Turnover, £25.02m (24.86m).
Net dividend, 2.05p (2.05p).

Clarke, Nickolls & Coombs
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £713,000 (£1.18m).
Stated earnings, 14.03p (21.65p).
Net dividend, 5.0p (4.5p).

Harold Perry Motors
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £3.16m (£3.72m).
Stated earnings, 12.6p (13.4p).
Turnover, £100.77m (£99.05m).
Net dividend, 3.75p (3.75p).

McKechnie Brothers
Half-year to 31.1.83.
Pretax profit, £5.5m (£5.02m).
Stated earnings, 7.5p (6.2p).
Turnover, £76.12m (£75.51m).
Net dividend, 2.0p (2.0p).

F. J. C. Lilley
Year to 31.1.83
Pretax profit £11.02m (£7.81m)
Stated earnings 19.1p (20.63p)
Turnover £196.66m (£127.36m)
Net dividend 6.05p (5.5p)

Danish Bacon
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax loss £957,000 (£580,000 profit)
Stated earnings (loss) 23p (profit 12p)
Turnover £201,51m (£207.84m)
Net dividend 0.1p (3.5p)

Neil & Spencer Holdings
Year to 30.11.82.
Pretax loss, £746,000 (£1.44m loss).
Stated earnings (loss) 5.8p (loss, 14.6p).
Turnover, £27.9m (£25.61m).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sally White

Hanson emerges from UDS fog

Now that Hanson, on advice from Schroders, has closed the door on any higher bid for UDS, institutional shareholders must finally make up their minds this morning.

Financially there is no contest. Hanson's cash offer is worth 133½p per UDS share, and its share offer, slipping against the market yesterday, is currently worth 138p.

The rival, prematurely final, bid from Bassishaw is 130p cash only.

The decision is posed as a moral one. The UDS board majority, supported by employee representatives, is asking shareholders to forgo a few pence because Bassishaw offers continuity of the businesses while Hanson offers only the usual, meaningless assurances. The main fear is that the Richard Shops and John Collier chains would be sold to rivals, probably Burton, for "rationalization".

In principle, institutional shareholders should pay far more attention to this kind of question. If they believe in a free enterprise community and self-regulation, they cannot slough these things off to other people, whether company managers or the state.

In practice, the UDS imbroglio does not leave any clear moral decision. After all, the UDS board, under pressure from Hill Samuel, was prepared to contemplate a part sale to Burton to retain independence.

Since a takeover stalemate is likely, Hanson and Bassinshaw should be able to sort the problem out between themselves, for Bassishaw wants to buy Richard Shops and John Collier.

In these circumstances shareholders should feel no qualms about going for Hanson and then passing their views to the Director-General of Fair Trading.

Dunlop Holdings

Dunlop Holdings
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax loss £7m (break-even)
Stated earnings 45.5p (38.6p)
Turnover £1,525m (£1,456m)
Net final dividend nil, making 2p (4p)
Share price 52p, down 3p. Yield 5.5%

There is nothing but continued bid speculation to hold up the Dunlop share price after the loss for 1982, the skipping of the final dividend and the jump in borrowings. But whether Pegi Malaysia will want to buy more than just enough to take its stake to 29 per cent, where it can press for broadroom representation, is debatable. Its investment has not exactly been a roaring success, nor do prospects look brilliant.

Dunlop has announced losses that at the level of attribution to shareholders come to £52m and after extraordinary items total £80m. Operational profit fell from £52m to £41m, and margin pressure in the tyre market in Europe was worsening in the second half. Borrowings rose £55m to £418m at the year end, and the debt to equity ration was 94 per cent.

Tyres in the United Kingdom were the main source of Dunlop's problems. The total loss in Britain was £10m, and in the rest of the EEC £6m. Operating profits in the rest of the world totalled £57m. Worldwide tyre profits came to £21m, up £3m, industry and consumer profits rose £2m at £18, but there was a £1m loss on sports goods because of impact of the American recession, and engineering profits were halved at £3m.

While Dunlop has spent heavily and cut back severely, so have its competitors, thus margins are still too small. Profits from non-tyre products in Britain are now improving, and cost improvements are coming through. Overseas, notably the United States, is improving. But market hopes are for a small profit at the pretax level at best, and a continued loss at the attributable level.

Radical structural changes are expected in the group to cut losses further, and the market is also expecting a financial reconstruction at some stage. But cooling bid speculation and disappointment on the lack of dividend are expected to pull back the share price.

Woolworth

F. W. Woolworth
Year to Jan 29 1983
Pretax profit £47.4m (£38.3m)
Turnover £1,124m (£1,001m)
Share price 277 (+20p)

The difficulty in analysing Woolworth is that it is in a state of transition from the old F. W. Woolworth, controlled by the US parent group, to the new, British-controlled, Woolworth Holdings which made a successful takeover bid for the whole company at the end of 1982.

The table gives comparable figures for F. W. Woolworth, showing a handy 24 per cent increase in pretax profit over the previous year. Like many other retailers Woolworth was bailed out by a better second-half to its financial year, but in its case much of the improvement came from its B & Q do-it-yourself chain, while the traditional 1,000 or so traditional stores did little better than mark time.

If the figures were presented under the new capital structure of the group, pretax profit would be down from £47.4m to £20.5m due to the much higher interest charges resulting from bank loans and loan stock interest incurred as part of the bid. The new Woolworth is a highly-geared company.

But with Woolworth it is not the immediate figures which are of paramount importance. The over-riding question is: can the group match up in management terms to the stock market's almost mystical faith in a management that has promised much, but so far delivered little?

Currently the company is relying on the tried and tested formula of looking at the whole business.

Since Christmas the market has responded by pushing the share price from around 160p to a modern record of 277p.

At that price there are still plenty of firm holders of the shares. So far these are sufficiently in the ascendancy to outweigh the other school of thought which, more conservatively, points to a long h... y of false dawns.

Laporte

Laporte Industries
Year to 21.1.83
Pretax profit £20.7m (£15.2m)
Stated earnings 19.7p (10.8p)
Turnover £242.9m (£214.7m)
Net final dividend 5.25p, mkg ! 75p (7p)
Share price 298p, up 7p
Yield 4.2%

Tight cost controls allowed speciality chemical group Laporte Industries to raise profits by a 36 per cent rise to £20.7m in the year to January 21. Sales were up only 13 per cent.

Although the traditional businesses were flat the group had better profits from titanium dioxide and benefits from acquisitions.

The fall in sterling will help exports this year, and there will be continued contributions from cost cutting. Although the rate of profits improvements slowed in the second half, the market is hoping for £27m before tax this year.

The share price benefited yesterday from the firm sentiment in chemicals after the cheerful ICI statement, but later fell on profit-taking to 298p, a rise on the day of 7p.

Hopes of a further dividend rise this year and continued recovery in trading make continued rises in the share price likely.

Granville & Co Limited.

(Formerly M J H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982 83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	134	−1	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	150	−1	10.0	6.7	−	−
74	57	Airsprung Group	62xd	−1	6.1	9.8	17.7	17.7
46	30	Armitage & Rhodes	30	−	4.3	14.3	3.3	5.9
318	197	Bardon Hill	318	+2	11.4	3.6	13.3	16.8
143	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	143	−	15.7	11.0	−	−
270	210	Cindico Group	210	−	17.6	8.4	−	−
86	52	Deborah Services	52	−	6.0	11.5	3.4	9.3
97	77	Frank Horsell	97	−	−	−	8.1	8.7
95½	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	95.5	−	8.7	9.1	10.6	11.4
83	61	Frederick Parker	62	−	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2
55	34	George Blair	34	−	−	−	5.9	12.3
100	74	Ind Prec Castings	78	−	7.3	9.4	10.0	12.6
163	100	Isis Conv Pref	163	+1	15.7	9.6	−	−
144	94	Jackson Group	144	+1	7.5	5.2	4.4	9.2
210	111	James Burrough	210	+2	9.6	4.6	15.3	17.0
260	148	Robert Jenkins	152	−	20.0	13.2	1.7	24.1
83	54	Scruttons "A"	71	−	5.7	8.0	9.2	11.1
167	112	Torday & Carlisle	115	−	11.4	9.9	5.2	8.8
29	21	Unilock Holdings	25.5	−	0.46	1.8	−	−
85	64	Walter Alexander	67	−	6.4	9.6	4.8	6.9
270	214	W. S. Yeates	265	+1	17.1	6.5	4.1	8.5

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

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APPOINTMENTS

Turner & Newall changes top roles

With the post of group managing director lapsing at Turner & Newall, Mr R. D. N. Somerville will deputize for the chairman, Sir Frank Tombs, as chief executive.

In other Turner & Newall changes, Mr D. W. Hills has been appointed chairman of TBA Industrial Products and T-Glass Fibres; Mr D. G. Carruthers, chief executive of Ferodo, has been appointed a divisional chairman and chairman of Ferodo, Storeys Decorative Products and Extrudex Products. Mr Carruthers and Mr Hills have been appointed directors of T & N Materials Research.

Mr H. D. S. Hardie, personnel and external relations director of Turner & Newall, has been appointed chairman of the company's Nigerian subsidiaries.

Mr Philip Massey has been appointed president of Royal Worcester Spode (Canada). Mr William Sherman has been appointed vice president, finance and administration, of Royal Worcester Spode Inc.

Mr Peter Woodward, has been appointed deputy chief executive of Intasun Leisure Group in addition to his role as financial director.

Mr David Marris, a Caribbean director at Barclays Bank International's Caribbean head office in Barbados, has been appointed chairman and an executive director of the Caribbean board from July 16. Mr Bernard Clarke has been appointed an executive director from April 29.

Mr Henry Prevezer has been appointed a non-executive director of Forward Technology Industries.

Mr Hugh Lang has been named a member of the Design Council until December 31, 1985. He is chairman of both P-E International and Redman Heenan International.

Mr Alan Permain has been appointed divisional director of Towco, and will be responsible for maintenance, smaller works and energy management systems. Mr Eddie Molnar has been appointed divisional director responsible for the electrical division.

After success with TVs and cars, foreign investment is target, says Graham Searjeant

At last, a Japanese export from which Britain can benefit

Japan is now poised to achieve the same sort of dynamic impact exporting its capital and manufacturing expertise as it has at exporting televisions, cars and motorcycles. According to projections by the Japan Economic Research Centre, its real investments abroad could grow from just $45,00m at the end of 1981 to a huge $155,000m by 1990, making it second in the world investment league as it is among the world's economies.

Japan was preoccupied with postwar reconstruction and domestic growth until the late 1960s. Although it hardly started investing abroad until 1969, it had already amassed 7 per cent of the world's foreign investments a dozen years later. This is about the same as Germany or Switzerland and only 2 per cent behind the share accumulated by Britain over centuries. The United States accounts for two fifths of the total.

More than half Japan's investments have been made in the past four years. So, despite Britain's policy of investing much of the proceeds of North Sea oil overseas for the future, Japan is likely to sail ahead of us in short time.

The irony of this is that Britain looks like becoming one of the favoured recipients of Japanese investment in the future, as it had been in the past few years. This is the result of a striking shift in Japanese policy, according to a new study written by this Far East specialist Felicity Marsh for the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Japan's push abroad can be dated from 1969, when its Ministry of International Trade and Industry started dismantling export controls and introduced instead a series of aids and incentives, including company tax concessions, no tax on Japanese employees working abroad, low cost finance and government support against losses. The switch was an early response to economic success. Japan had just managed to combine 10 per cent growth with a hefty trade surplus and was afraid that the yen would rise too much if nothing were done.

But in the early stages Japan was preoccupied with its position as the leading industrial country most dependent on imported raw materials. Investment was first directed at securing supplies by helping and financing resource developments in Asia, Australia and also Brazil, which co-incidentally had the largest overseas population of ethnic Japanese.

The second phase was to transfer production of goods that needed cheap labour to be competitive at a time when Japanese wages caught up with the traditional advanced industrial countries.

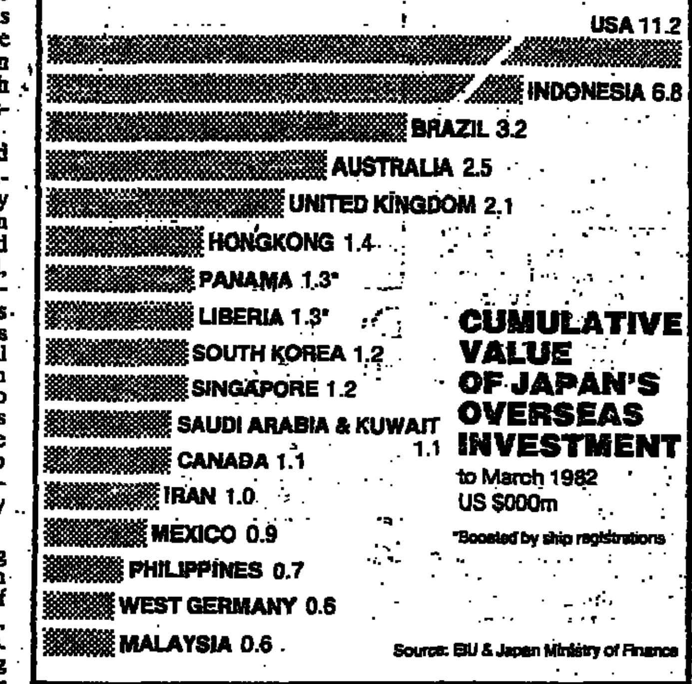
After the oil price shock and the general explosion of commodity prices in the early seventies, MITI went through another major rethink. The old heavy industries like steel, shipbuilding and petro-chemicals, which had voracious appetites for raw materials (as well as Japan's scarce industrial land) would have to be run down. Instead, Japan started to export them to new bases abroad near the sources of the raw materials in order to concentrate on new high added-value, and high technology industries at home.

As it turned out, the big Japanese trading houses, with their unique combination of finance, trading and production, proved ideal for this process. Japanese companies, are taking a strong lead over other industrial countries especially the US, at these big "technology transfer" projects, probably because they are more flexible at joint venture deals with the host countries, better at providing low-cost comprehensive financial packages and undaunted at the prospect of organizing the huge infrastructure investments needed to make such projects work.

Indeed, the project ambitions of the top Japanese groups know no bounds. In 1977, the Mitsubishi Research Institute put together proposals for up to a dozen huge projects ranging from a New Silk road to a tunnel across the Straits of Gibraltar and the damming of the Bering Strait, packaged as the Global Infrastructure Fund.

Most of this investment went to countries rich in resources or cheap labour. Interests in other advanced contries were largely confined to services, like the banks in London, or to local back-up for manufactured exports.

But since the post-1979 slump, MITI's priorities have had to change again as a result of the upsurge in protectionism in general and the increasingly shrill attacks on Japan's exports to the US and EEC countries in particular. The Japanese had three choices: restrain exports, increase imports or invest in local production. It was not a hard choice.



A fifth of Japanese exports are already subject to increasingly tough voluntary restraint agreements. And it is hard for even a willing Japanese government to guarantee that its highly nationalistic consumers will lap up foreign manufactures, however much they may now buy American basic foods.

This has led to a significant switch to invest in other leading industrial countries and a much greater emphasis on building manufacturing plants in its biggest markets. As the EIU report suggests, "the image of Japan as a force for the revitalization of sectors of industry in the West will go some way to sugaring the pill as Japanese dominance or ownership of much of these industries." There are side benefits of this switch such as greater political security, more intimate connextion with electronic technology centres and, in Britain, lower wages than back home. But protectionism is the spur.

The US is taking the lion's share of this new wave of investment. It is projected to take $44,000m of that $155,000m 1990 total. But Britain is already clearly the second most likely recipient. We already account for 4.7 per cent of Japan's overseas investments, fifth in the league. We have nearly half the total for Europe and three times that of our nearest rival, West Germany.

This trend is likely to continue. Apart from cheap labour, the familiar reports from Japanese-managed factories in Britain making anything from zips to television sets show a broadly happy picture for both sides and the Japanese have clearly formed an attachment for South Wales. In the latest official survey, the main Japanese complaints centred on their children learning English with Welsh accents and on the paucity of Japanese restaurants outside London.

Given this, Britain has overwhelming language advantages for the Japanese, who learn English at school but are, on the whole, no better linguists than ourselves.

Britain, on the other hand, has yet to decide how enthusiastically it wishes to form an alliance with Japanese companies as their platform for the European market.

There are clearly doubts. After all, the Government extols the value of our investing abroad as a platform for our own exports and what is true for us must also be true for Japan. This, more then anything, has so far dogged the crucial proposed Datsun car plant, biggest of 15 to 20 extra investment projects now in the pipeline. British component makers fear Japan will do them out of business by importing, while car builders looking at the UK market fear that Japanese-owned production will simply replace their own.

The evidence is inconclusive. But it does suggest that in some industries at least, Japanese capacity abroad replaces that at home rather than local factories. And, with Britain's position as a fairly small segment of the European market, extra imports into Britain from Japan are likely to be outweighed by Anglo-Japanese exports to the continent. Sony, for instance, has won a Queen's award for export. Imports are only a threat if you think in the narrow terms of bilateral trade.

But it is vital that Britain should make its mind up whether or not to back Anglo-Japanese enterprise to the hilt. Italy failed to ban imports of British-made Sony television sets.

But the Triumph/Honda incident was a reminder that France and Italy in particular will demand impossibly high local content for cars and many other products if they are to be classed as made in the EEC for tariff purposes. If we are to get the benefit of Japanese investment, Britain will have to lobby hard to protect its new Japanese-aided export markets in Europe.

Japanese Overseas Investment, the new challenge by Felicity Marsh. Economist Intelligence Unit. £45.

Industrial notebook

The paradox of oil policies

Those who are partial to current affairs quizzes might care to try this question. Which leading politician delivered himself a few days ago of the following remarks: "The market place is no textbook model, no abstract set of equations. It is a bustling imperfect real world of conflict and cooperation, of risk and reward, of expectations and uncertainties".

Hardly profound words, perhaps, but ones that would do – at a pinch – as the rationale for a left-wing government's policy of intervention in industry. The fact that they were spoken by Mr Nigel Lawson, the Energy Secretary, a Tory whose devotion to the free market has previously been thought to know few bounds, makes them rather unusual.

But then the political complexities and diplomatic niceties of the international oil market – the "imperfect real world" to which Mr Lawson was referring – has thrown up quite a few paradoxes in recent weeks, all stemming from the deep and uncomfortable ambivalence with which this Government regards North Sea oil.

Ever since the Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries (Opec) craftily, but unkindly, dumped responsibility for the future oil prices in Britain's lap by challenging us to wreck their precarious oil pricing agreement by bringing down the price of North Sea oil, Mr Lawson has been in the thick of it. In rapid order he has found himself having to justify and defend a series of propositions which appear to be out of kilter with his political instincts.

High oil prices may have been the economic scourge of the 1970s, but it would be damaging if they were now to fall as sharply as they once rose, Mr Lawson repeated at an absorbing session this week of the House of Commons Select Committee on Energy.

The Government believes that market forces should, and do, prevail in the oil business as in every other, but it also has a legitimate right to exercise its influence on the interests of oil price stability by "smoothing out" the imperfections of the market. And although the Government came to power determined to abolish the British National Oil Corporation, the state-owned trading company has a useful role to play and has presented "an object lesson" in promoting stability in recent weeks.

Whatever they might think of the wisdom of the course he has adopted, few observers can fail to be impressed by the delicate way in which the Energy Secretary has picked a path through the appalling complexities posed by the conflicting demands of the oil companies, Saudi Arabia, other Opec members, the Reagan Administration and (not least) the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is probably not being too cynical to suggest that the Government might have taken a more relaxed view of Opec's challenge if an election was not coming up.

Although what happens next to world oil prices is still not certain, it is already clear that some review of BNOC's role is called for. It is abundantly evident that the participation agreements designed to guarantee Britain's oil supplies in times of shortages leave the corporation painfully exposed when the market is awash and prices are falling.

If BNOC had not existed, Opec would not have been able to lumber the Government with the threat of being held responsible for an oil price crash: and if it did not exist, it seems unlikely that Mr Lawson, whatever his views about the consequences of a price crash, would have decided to invent it.

Having got the creature, however, it would seem foolish to abolish it now, when it has proved it can play a constructive and apparently effective role in communicating the Government's wishes on the oil price front, wishes that the Government has shown it wants to impart.

Jonathan Davis

Greater efficiency and reduced costs led to improved margins, resulting in record profits in an eventful and exciting year. Operational changes were made and important new initiatives taken for the future.

'A year of achievement and change' at London Brick

Jeremy Rowe, CBE, Chairman

EXTRACTS FROM THE CIRCULATED STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

For London Brick the year was one of achievement and change. Achievement because we reaped the rewards of steps taken earlier to cut costs and increase efficiency. Change because during 1982 we changed the way in which we operated and took important new initiatives for the future.

The pre-tax profit of £15,328,000 was 37% up and was a record for the Company. It was obtained on only a modest increase in turnover and at a time of continuing recession in most of our markets.

The recovery came from concentrating production on a smaller number of more efficient works. As a result, margins benefited from lower cost and greater efficiency.

At the half year London Brick PLC became the parent company for the Group and three new operating companies were formed – London Brick Engineering Limited, London Brick Property Limited and London Brick Products Limited. Within the old parent company we had two departments originally formed to service our brick production which had grown to important activities in their own right. To make the best use of assets it seemed sensible to make them into profit centres. At the same time the brickmaking activity had to be allowed to organise itself so that its management could concentrate solely on the efficient production, marketing and distribution of their products.

The change in corporate structure does not imply that we are seeking to become an industrial conglomerate and two new initiatives taken during the year related to widening our interests in the brick industry.

The first of these was our decision to invest in Brick and Pipe Industries of Australia, a company we know well and whose interests are largely similar to our own.

Secondly, we negotiated an agreed merger with Ibstock Johnsen PLC, the only major independent brickmaker in the non-fletton field. The merger proposal has lapsed because, following a counter bid from Redland PLC, the two offers were referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. We shall not know the outcome until later this year.

We have once more benefited from the loyalty and good sense of our management and staff. Might I take this opportunity of thanking them most sincerely for their contribution to what has proved a successful year.

Jeremy Rowe CBE

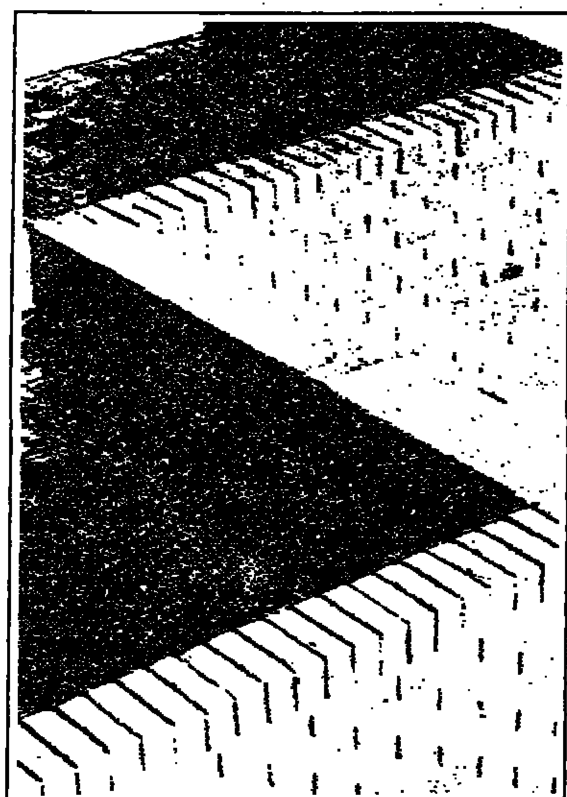
Salient figures	Year ended 31st December 1982 £'000	1981 £'000
Turnover	**137,456**	127,089
Trading Profit	**16,117**	11,861
Net profit before Tax & Extraordinary Items	**15,328**	11,154
Profit available for distribution	**10,139**	3,911
Earnings per share	**17.06p**	11.35p
Dividend per share	**5.50p**	4.89p

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

London Brick Products

Under the new structure the manufacturing and marketing of brick, and other clay products passed to London Brick Products Limited, the largest of the new subsidiaries.

An increase in housing starts showed through in both the private and public sectors but the growth



in private commercial building was compensated for by a further reduction in industrial building.

Stocks are now at a more reasonable level to match both current deliveries and the expectation of a higher level of demand in 1983.

Three new bricks were added to the Oxford Clay fletton range and additional products have been added to the Clockhouse range which provides bricks of a traditional, handmade appearance at a competitive price.

London Brick Landfill

During 1982 Landfill consolidated its position at the forefront of waste management services and land reclamation. Further progress was made in long-term negotiations with Local Authorities and other organisations which could provide considerable scope for expansion in years to come.

London Brick Property

London Brick Property Limited was formed to own and manage all London Brick lands, apart from those permanently occupied by other subsidiaries. It is charged with achieving maximum potential from this resource by overseeing its use from initial agriculture through excavation and restoration to its permanent after-use for agriculture or other purposes.

The company's subsidiary, London Brick Farms achieved a satisfactory year continuing to gain benefit from advances in agricultural technology and despite difficult weather had a sound and encouraging start to 1983.

London Brick Engineering

The skills and resources of London Brick's engineering section were made available to external customers following the formation of London Brick Engineering.

Since its involvement with the design and construction of a brick factory for the Middle East, it has actively sought similar contracts and is negotiating for a contract to design and build a £5.5 million brick factory for Swaziland.

Its unique skills were also employed to provide a wide variety of services to London Brick Products.

Banbury Alton

Banbury Alton made progress. The programme of changes which had been planned was implemented and losses were reduced.

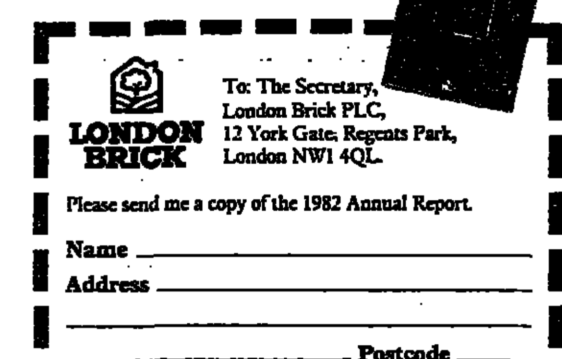
The largest subsidiary of Banbury Alton has continued to suffer from losses in its Home Improvement Division. It has been decided to accept an offer for this company which will relieve us of a business which has been a burden to the Group for a number of years.

Croydex

Despite depressed market conditions both at home and abroad, the company continued to make steady progress and had a satisfactory year.

London Brick Australia

During 1982 we acquired a 19.99% holding in Brick and Pipe Industries Limited, the leading brickmakers in Victoria and South Australia. They are a well-managed and efficient company and one with which London Brick is proud to be associated.



LONDON BRICK

To: The Secretary, London Brick PLC, 12 York Gate, Regents Park, London NW1 4QL.

Please send me a copy of the 1982 Annual Report.

Name ______

Address ______

______ Postcode ______ T

Study backs Treasury Select Committee

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

The Treasury Select Committee must be judged a success, even though there is little sign that the Treasury has significantly modified its actions as a result of the committee's recommendations, a study concludes today.

The study, by Mr John Hills, formerly on the committee's staff and now with the Institute for Fiscal Studies, says that of the 19 reports produced by the committee in its three years' existence about half received no written reply, notably those on macro-economic policy.

None of the committee's reports has been debated in the Commons, though Mr Hills points out that only five reports from all the select committees – 3 per cent of the total – have been debated since the new committee system was set up in 1979.

But Mr Hills, writing in the institute's journal, *Fiscal Studies*, says this does not mean the Treasury Select Committee has been ineffective. Its role as a publishing house of evidnece extracted both from inside and outside Government is alone enough to justify its existance.

In addition the committee is able to put across important issues on political agenda

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10½%
C. Hoare & Co	*10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¼%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.

Turn Venice's seaweed into methane, says ENI

From John Earle, Rome

The seaweed which clogs up areas of the Venice lagoon, killing fish, could be recycled in a biogas process and give the city enough methane for domestic cooking and heating needs, according to Signor Gabriele Petazzoni of the state-owned ENI group.

He said: "already, from the end of 1984, we will be in a position to transform 10,000 cubic metres of biogas a day into methane."

Signor Petazzoni, an excutive of ENI's subsidiary Agip Nucleare-Gizi, said this was based on a l1300 (£135,000) study, financed partly by the European Community, which had been underway since 1981

A pilot processing project has begun and the possibilities are also being studied of transforming seaweed into fertilizer and animal feed.

"It still needs a great deal of research, however," Signor Petazzoni added.

WALL STREET

	Apr 20	Apr 19
AMP Inc	16¾	16¾
AMR	28¾	27½
Allied Chem	46¾	47
Allied Stores	47	45⅞
Allis Chalmers	14	13⅞
Alcoa	31¼	31⅞
Amax Inc	25⅛	24⅞
Amerada Hess	25⅝	25⅛
Am Brands	51⅝	50⅝
Am Broadcast	67	64½
Am Can	37	37⅞
Am Cyanamid	41½	41⅛
Am Elec Power	19⅜	19⅝
Am Home	47⅞	50⅝
Am Motors	6⅝	6⅜
Am Nat Res	34⅞	34
Am Standard	33½	33⅞
Am Telephone	67⅝	67⅞
Armco Steel	18⅛	18⅜
Asarco	35⅞	35⅝
Ashland Oil	30⅞	31⅛
Atlntic Richfield	45⅜	45⅞
Avco	31¼	31⅞
Avon Products	32⅝	31¼
Bankers Tst NY	47⅞	46⅝
Bank of America	23⅝	22⅞
Bank of Boston	49½	45½
Bank of NY	59⅝	57
Beatrice Foods	28¾	28¼
Bethlehem Steel	22⅞	21⅞
Boeing	40⅜	40⅞
Boise Cascade	42½	41¼
Borden	55	53
Borg Warner	44⅞	44½
Bristol Myers	73¾	74½
BP	24	24¼
Burlington Ind	32⅞	33¼
Burlington Nthn	68⅞	65⅝
Burroughs	45⅝	44
Campbell Soup	46¼	45⅞
Canadian Pacific	37⅞	37⅞
Caterpillar	45½	44⅛
Celanese	59⅝	58⅝
Central Soya	13⅝	13⅝
Chase Manhat	57⅜	57½
Chem Bank NY	54⅝	54⅛
Chrysler	22⅝	20½
Citicorp	45	44⅝
Clark Equip	31⅛	29½
Coca Cola	55⅞	55
Colgate	23	23
CBS	70	70
Columbia Gas	30⅝	30⅝
Combustion Eng	35⅝	34⅛
Comwlth Edison	27⅝	26½
Cons Edison	22⅝	22⅜
Cons Foods	42⅝	43½
Cons Power	20½	20⅝
Continental Grp	43⅝	43½
Control Data	50⅞	50⅝
Corning Glass	71⅞	71¼
CPC Intnl	35	34⅞
Crane	30⅜	31½
Crocker Int	31¼	31¼
Crown Zeller	33	31⅛
Dart & Kraft	73⅝	73
Deere	37	35⅝
Delta Air	47½	46
Detroit Edison	14½	14½
Disney	83	83⅝
Dow Chemical	30⅜	29⅝
Dresser Ind	16⅝	16¼
Duke Power	23⅝	23⅝
Du Pont	45⅝	45½
Eastern Air	8½	8⅛
Eastman Kodak	82⅞	83
Eaton Corp	37⅝	35⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	17⅞	17
Emmark	62⅞	63½
Evans P. D.	12⅝	12⅝
Exxon Corp	33⅝	33⅝
Fed Dept Stores	63⅝	63½
Firestone	19⅝	19½
Fst Chicago	26¼	26⅞

	Apr 20	Apr 19
Fst Intrst Bncp	38⅝	38⅞
Fst Penn Corp	4⅞	4⅞
Ford	43⅞	43⅞
GAF Corp	18¼	17½
GTE Corp	42⅝	43⅝
Gen Dynamics	48	47⅞
Gen Electric	112⅞	111
Gen Foods	42½	41⅞
Gen Mills	52⅞	52⅛
Gen Motors	65½	63⅝
Gen Pub Util NY	8⅝	8⅝
Gen Tire	34	34
Genesco	7⅛	6⅞
Georgia Pacific	29	28⅝
Getty Oil	66⅝	66⅝
Gillette	45⅝	47⅞
Goodrich	38½	38⅞
Goodyear	31⅛	30⅛
Gould Inc	35½	34⅛
Grace	44⅛	45½
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	11⅞	11½
Greyhound	24½	24⅞
Grumman Corp	57⅝	57⅛
Gulf Oil	33⅛	33⅞
Gulf & West	24⅝	24⅞
Heinz H. J.	44	43½
Hercules	35⅞	35⅝
Honeywell	104	99⅝
IC Inds	43	43⅝
Ingersoll	43½	43
Inland Steel	30	30⅛
IBM	115	111½
Int Harvester	8⅞	8⅝
INCO	14⅝	13⅝
Int Paper	53⅝	52⅝
Int Tel Tel	35⅝	35⅞
Irving Bank	52⅞	51
Jewel Co	45	45½
Jim Walter	42⅝	42
Johnson & John	48⅝	47¼
Kaiser Alumin	19½	18⅞
Kerr McGee	31	31
Kimberly Clark	82⅝	79⅝
K Mart	34⅞	34⅛
Kroger	38	36⅝
L.T.V. Corp	15⅛	15⅜
Litton	64⅝	63½
Lockheed	116½	114⅝
Lucky Stores	21¼	21¼
Manuf Hanover	48	48⅝
Manville Cp	12⅝	12
Mapco	24⅝	23⅛
Marine Midland	26	25⅝
Martin Marietta	54⅛	50⅜
McDonnell	57⅞	56
Mead	24⅝	24⅝
Merck	85⅝	83⅝
Minnesota Mng	84¼	82½
Mobil Oil	29⅛	28⅝
Monsanto	93	90⅞
Morgan J. P.	84⅛	82⅝
Motorola	110⅝	108⅝
NCR Corp	117	114¼
NL Industries	15⅛	15
Nabisco	37	35
Nat Distillers	27½	27½
Nat Med Ent	36⅛	36
Nat Steel	27¼	26⅛
Norfolk South	57⅞	57⅞
NW Bancorp	30⅛	29⅝
Norton Simon	26½	26⅛
Occidental Pet	20⅞	20¼
Ogden	26⅝	26⅞
Olin Corp	30½	30⅛
Owens-Illinois	31⅞	31⅝
Pacific Gas Elec	32½	31⅞
Pan Am	5½	5⅝
Penney J C.	65⅞	64⅝
Pennzoil	37⅞	37⅛
Pepsico	39⅝	37⅞
Pfizer	85½	84½
Phelps Dodge	29	28⅞
Philip Morris	67	67
Phillips Petrol	33½	33⅛

	Apr 20	Apr 19
Polaroid	34	33⅝
PPG Ind	63⅜	63⅝
Proctor Gamble	62½	62½
Pub Ser El & Gas	23⅝	23⅝
Raytheon	51	51¼
RCA Corp	25¼	24¼
Republic Steel	22	20⅝
Reynolds Ind	51⅛	52⅝
Reynolds Metal	33⅛	31⅛
Rockwell Int	55⅝	53⅝
Royal Dutch	41⅞	41⅞
Safeways	29½	27⅞
St Regis Paper	31⅝	31⅛
Santa Fe Ind	26⅛	25⅝
SCM	35⅝	35⅝
Schlumberger	41⅞	41⅞
Scott Paper	27⅝	30⅛
Seagram	31¼	29⅝
Sears Roebuck	38	37⅞
Shell Oil	39	39½
Shell Trans	30¼	30⅝
Signal Co	31⅛	31⅝
Singer	27⅝	28
Sony	14⅝	15
Sth Cal Edison	37	36½
Southern Pacific	54½	53
Sperry Corp	36½	34⅝
Std Oil Califnia.	37	36⅞
Std Oil Indiana	44⅛	46⅞
Std Oil Ohio	45⅞	45½
Sterling Drug	25⅝	25⅝
Stevens J. P.	25⅝	24⅞
Sun Comp	35⅝	35
Teledyne	144½	140⅝
Tenneco	37⅞	37⅛
Texaco	34⅝	34⅛
Texas East Corp	51¼	51⅞
Texas Inst	160¼	158½
Texas Utilities	25	24⅞
Textron	28⅞	27⅛
TWA	35⅝	35⅞
Travelers Corp	33⅛	33⅛
TRW Inc	66½	66⅞
UAL Inc	34⅛	34
Union Carbide	61½	61
Union Oil Calif	32⅝	32⅛
Un Pacific Corp	50⅝	51½
Uniroyal	12⅝	12⅝
United Brands	11½	11½
US Industries	14⅛	14⅛
US Steel	23⅝	23
Utd Technol	73⅝	73⅛
Wachovia	39⅝	32⅛
Warner Comms	27⅛	28⅝
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Wells Fargo	33	33⅞
Westinghse Elec	44⅝	44⅛
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Whirlpool	53⅞	52½
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Abitibi	22⅝	22⅝
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Bell Telephone	27⅛	26⅝
Cominco	49⅝	48⅝
Cons Bathurst	20½	20¼
Gulf Oil	15½	15⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	18½	17½
Hudson Bay Min	18⅞	18½
Imasco	36⅛	35½
Imperial Oil	33⅛	33½
Int Pipe	27⅛	27⅛
Mass.-Fergsn	4⅝	4½
Royal Trust	25⅝	27⅛
Seagram	39½	37
Steel Co	28	25⅝
Thomson N 'A'	34⅞	34
Walker Hiram	25	24⅞
WCT	14⅞	14⅞

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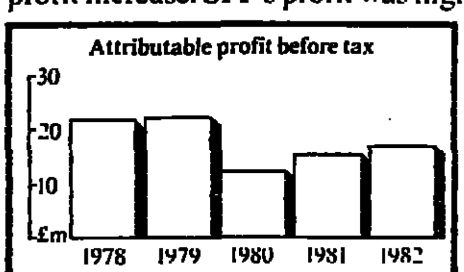
Our five-year progress reflects the growing importance of agriculture

Points made by the Chairman, Michael H Caine

Booker McConnell's pre-tax profit in 1982 was 11% higher than in 1981. Engineering achieved a marked return to profitability and there was welcome growth in profits from Agriculture. A weak performance in the cash and carry business was the main reason for the poor profit in Food Distribution.

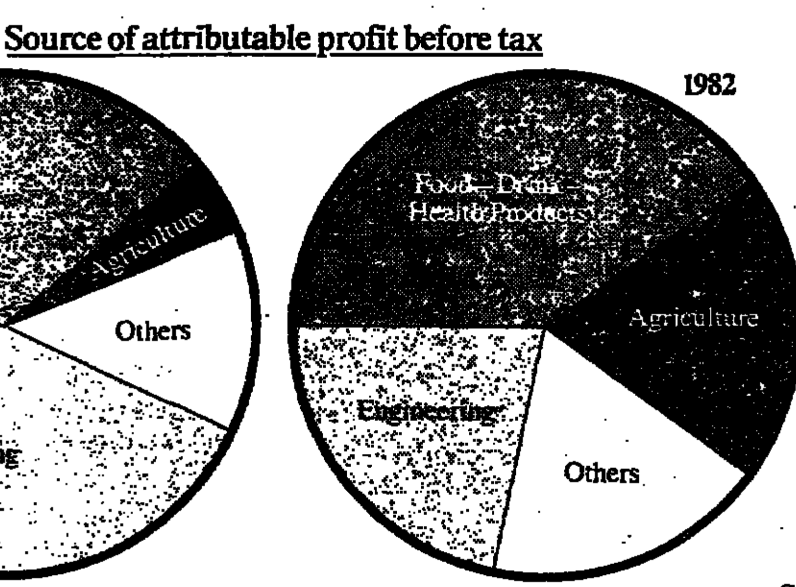
Divisional Performance

In the Engineering Division, Plenty achieved a major profit increase. SPP's profit was higher despite depressed market conditions. Fletcher Sutcliffe Wild benefited from increased National Coal Board expenditure; its sale to Dobson Park Industries was announced in March 1983.



The three consumer-oriented divisions suffered from the effects of the recession on demand. In Health Products and Spirits and Liqueurs market shares were maintained by a high level of marketing expenditure. Budgen improved but the setback in food wholesaling was serious; 1983 will see aggressive marketing, improved productivity, reduced stocks and better use of management information.

Source of attributable profit before tax



In Agriculture, the 45% interest in Ibec had a healthy increase in profit. Arbor Acres successfully withstood the effects of the US recession on the chicken broiler breeding industry. The shareholding in Ibec was increased to 80% in April 1983.

In response to declining cargoes to Guyana, Booker Line's four owned ships were laid up pending sale. Using smaller, chartered ships, its westbound service continues profitably. The slight profit increase in Authors' was mainly due to Agatha Christie's continuing popularity.

Prospects for 1983

In Engineering profit in 1983, without Fletcher Sutcliffe Wild, may be lower.

In Food Distribution profit will be higher but profitability in the cash and carry business may not be back to an acceptable rate until 1984.

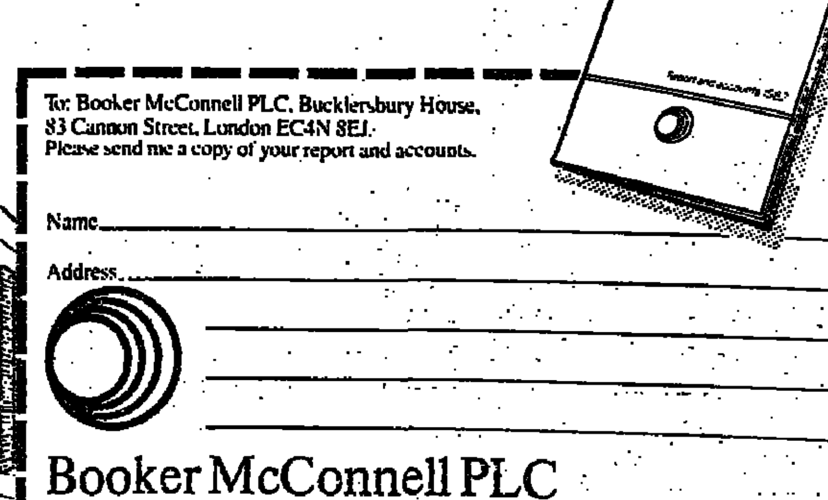
	1982 £m	1981 £m
Turnover	968	933
Attributable profit before tax	17·0	15·3
	pence	pence
Earnings per share	9·97	10·20
Dividends per share	3·75	3·50

Health Products should return to the 1981 level but in Spirits and Liqueurs the strength of Tia Maria may not entirely make up for the weakness of the UK dark rum market.

Agriculture's contribution will be larger due to the increased shareholding, although a significant increase in Ibec's profit is not expected. The recovery in Shipping should be maintained.

In total, a further improvement in profit is expected in 1983.



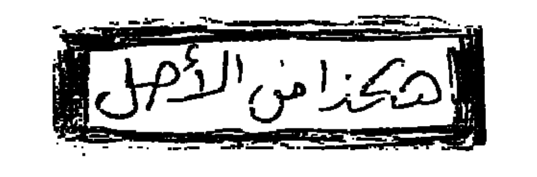


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No trade-dispute immunity for secondary action

Merkur Island Shipping Corporation v Laughton and Others

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Brightman

[Speeches delivered April 21]

The immunity from action in tort granted by section 13(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 in respect of acts done in furtherance of a trade dispute was withdrawn by section 17(1) of the Employment Act 1980 when a person, in furtherance of a trade dispute, induced or procured employees of an employer who was not a party to the dispute to break their contracts of employment and such breach necessarily constituted an interference in the performance of a contract for the supply of services because the procuring of the breaches of contracts of employment in such circumstances amounted to "secondary action" within the meaning of section 17(2) of the 1980 Act and did not satisfy the requirements of section 17(3).

The provisions in question were regrettably lacking in the clarity required from legislation dealing with industrial relations.

The House of Lords unanimously dismissed an appeal from the Court of Appeal (Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice O'Connor and Lord Justice Dillon) on November 4, 1982 *(The Times*, November 5, 1982), whereby that court dismissed an appeal by appellants, officers of the International Transport Workers Federation (ITF) from an order of Mr Justice Parker, of July 23, 1983 granting interlocutory injunctions in effect requiring them to lift the blacking of the vessel Hoegh Apapa at Liverpool, which had arisen in the course of a trade dispute between the owners of the vessel and the ITF.

On July 15, 1982, the vessel, which was let under a time charter to Leif Hoegh & Co, and sub-chartered to Ned Lloyd, arrived at Liverpool dock for loading. Having learnt that the shipowners were paying its largely Filipino crew less than the rate of wages approved by ITF, ITF persuaded tugmen employed by tugowners to refuse, in breach of their contract of employment with the tugowners, to move the ship out of the dock.

The shipowners obtained an injuction from Mr Justice Parker requiring ITF to lift the blacking on the ship but on the same day a particularly high tide required lock-keepers to leave the dock gates open and the ship escaped from the dock without the use of tugs.

Mr Cyril Newman, QC and Mr Nicholas Merriman for ITF. Mr Roger Buckley, QC and Mr Timothy Charlton for the shipowners.

LORD DIPLOCK said that the injunction came too late to have practical consequences, but the question whether Mr Justice Parker misdirected himself in law in holding that the shipowners had a cause of action against ITF had not been rendered wholly academic.

The shipowner's writ included claims in tort for damages under two alternative heads: (1) damages *for deliberate interference* with and/or threat to the performance of the time charter with Leif Hoegh & Co; and (2) damages for deliberate interference with and/or threat to the trade and business of the shipowners; such interference and/or threat being brought about by unlawful means, namely wrongfully procuring and/or inducing and/or threatening to procure or induce [persons] concerned with the free passage and operation of vessels at Liverpool to refuse to assist the free passage or working of the ship.

It was under (1) that Mr Justice Parker held that the shipowners had shown a cause of action at common law in respect of which it was unlikely that ITF woud succeed in establishing an immunity from liability under section 13 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 as modified by section 17 of the Employment Act 1980.

Before the 1980 Act, the question whether "blacking" was lawful involved a two-stage approach: Stage 1 was to determine whether the plaintiff had established that what was done in the course of "blacking" would have given him a cause of action in tort but for the 1974 Act. If so, stage 2 was to determine whether that cause of action was removed by section 13 of the 1974 Act.

The 1980 Act added stage 3 – to determine whether the cause of action removed by the 1974 Act was restored by section 17 of the 1980 Act.

In the present case it was submitted that Mr Justice Parker was wrong in holding that there was any such tort at common law as alleged in head (1) of the writ (stage 1); and that the judge had misconstrued section 17 of the 1980 Act (stage 3).

The Court of Appeal upheld the judgment on the stage 1 point. On the stage 3 point their Lordships regarded themselves as bound, like the judge below, by *Marina Shipping Ltd v Laughton (The Antama)* ([1982] QB 1127).

It was important for the shipowners *to establish a cause of* action under head (1) of the writ since the cause of action under head (2) would be removed by section 13(2) of the 1974 Act and would not be restored by section 17 of the 1980 Act.

With regard to stage 1, the common law tort relied upon by the shipowners under head (1) of the writ was interfering by unlawful means with the performance of a contract.

The contract was the charter and the interference was immobilising the ship in Liverpool to prevent the captain from performing the contractual obligation of the shipowners under clause 8 of the charter to "prosecute his voyages with the utmost despatch".

The unlawful means was procuring the tugmen and the lockmen to break their contracts of employment by refusing to carry out operations necessary to enable the ship to leave the dock.

The essential elements of the tort of actionable interference with contractual rights by "blacking" were stated by Lord Justice Jenkins in *D.C. Thomson & Co Ltd v Deakin* ([1952] 1 Ch 646): "first, that the person charged with actionable interference knew of the existence of the contract and intended to procure its breach; secondly, that the person so charged did definitely and unequivocally persuade, induce or procure the employees concerned to break their contracts of employment with the intent . . . mentioned; thirdly, that the employees so persuaded, induced or procured did in fact break their contracts of employment; and fourthly, that breach of the contract forming the alleged subject of interference ensued as a necessary consequence of the breaches by the employees concerned of their contracts of employment."

Though using the expression "breach," Lord Justice Jenkins was not intending to confine the tort to the procuring of such non-performance of primary obligations under a contract as would necessarily give rise to secondary obligations to make monetary compensation by way of damages.

His Lordship turned to the four elements of the tort of actionable interference with contractual rights, but substituting "interference with performance" for "breach", except in relation to the breaking by employees of their own contracts of employment.

The first requirement was two-fold, (1) knowledge of the existence of the contract concerned and (2) intention to interfere with its performance. As respects knowledge, there could hardly have been anyone better informed than ITF as to the terms of the sort of contracts under which ships were employed, particularly those flying flags of convenience.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rools dealt with the question of intention ([1983] 2 WLR 45, 63G): "*Prima facie* their intention was to immobilise the ship and in so doing to intefere with the performance by the owners of their contract or contracts of carriage . . .".

It was the shipowners upon whom ITF wanted to bring pressure to bear because it was they who were employing seamen at rates of pay lower than those it was the policy of ITF to enforce.

The fulfilment of the second, third and fourth requirements was beyond dispute.

On the stage 1 point, his Lordship accordingly agreed with the Court of Appeal that the shipowners, upon the evidence that was before Mr Justice Parker, had made out a strong *prima facie* case that ITF committed the common law tort of actionable interference with contractual rights.

The evidence also established a *prima facie* case of the common law tort, referred to in section 13(2) and (3) of the 1974 Act (the "genus immunity"), of interfering with the trade or business of another person by doing unlawful acts. To fall within that genus of torts the unlawful act need not involve procuring another person to break a subsisting contract or to interfere with the performance of a subsisting contract.

Where, however, the procuring of another person to break a subsisting contract was the unlawful act involved, as in section 13(1), (the "species immunity"), that was but one species of the wider genus of tort.

The acts done by ITF clearly fell within the immunity conferred by section 13 of the 1974 Act before that immunity was cut down by section 17 of the 1980 Act.

Section 17 of the 1980 Act dealt with the species immunity and the genus immunity, although it was only from a sub-species of the species of tort dealt with in section 13(1) that immunity was removed.

Under section 17(1) two conditions had to be satisfied in order to bring an act within that sub-species. First, by section 17(1) *(a)*, the subsisting contract of which the non-performance of a primary obligation was procured had not to be a contract of employment. A charterparty was not a contract of employment.

The second condition in section 17(1) *(b)* was more complex. There had to be "secondary action" as defined in subsection (2). By that subsection withdrawal of immunity was confined to a sub-species of the torts in section 13(1) of the 1974 Act in which the means of interference with the performance of a contract was to procure employees of an employer who was not a party to a trade dispute to break their contracts of employment.

Subsection (3) went on to limit the withdrawal of immunity to a sub-species of secondary action defined by reference to its purpose and the likelihood of achieving that purpose, with reference to subsection (6).

Reading into subsection (3) *(a)* the relevant definitions from subsection (6) the paragraph would run as follows: "(3) Secondary action satisfies the requirements of this subsection if – *(a)* the purpose or principal purpose of the secondary action was to prevent or disrupt, during the trade dispute, *the supply of goods or services* between parties to a contract where (i) the contract pursuant to which such services are agreed to be supplied is a contract then subsisting between the employer under the contract of employment to which the secondary action relates, and (ii) the prevention or disruption of the supply of goods or services between those parties is brought about by some means other than by preventing or disrupting the supply of goods or services by or to any other person than a party to such contract."

In the instant case the contract concerned was the charter. The employers who were parties to the trade dispute were the shipowners. The charter was a contract for the supply of services, to which the shipowners and the charterers alone were parties.

The shipowners were not parties to any subsisting contract with the tugowners. The tugowners were the employers under the contract of employment to which the secondary action related. So the requirements of subsection (3) *(a)* were not satisfied.

So his Lordship agreed with the Court of Appeal that there was secondary action within the meaning of section 17(2) not satisfying the requirements of subsection (3) with the result that the immunity from liability in tort granted by section 13(1) of the 1974 Act was withdrawn by section 17(1) of the 1980 Act.

The 1974 Act, the 1980 Act and now the Employment Act 1982 dealt with industrial relations. What the law was, particularly in the field of industrial relations, should be expressed in terms that could be *easily understood by those who had* to apply it even at shop-floor level.

His Lordship would echo everything said by Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, in the present case in the Court of Appeal to that effect. Absence of clarity was destructive of the rule of law; it was unfair to those who wished to preserve the rule of law; it encouraged those who wished to undermine it.

The statutory provisions which it became necessary to piece together to decide stage 3 were drafted in a manner which, having regard to their subject matter and the persons who would be called upon to apply them, could only be characterized as most regrettably lacking in the *requisite degree of clarity.*

Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Keith, Lord Brandon and Lord Brightman agreed.

Solicitors: Clifford - Turner; Holman Fenwick & Willan.

Wife-swap pact unenforceable

H v H

Before Mr Justice Ewbank

[Judgment delivered April 21]

A "wife-swapping" agreement made between the four spouses prior to the respective divorces that each husband would assume the financial responsibility for the other's former wife on remarriage was unenforceable and such agreements ought not to be encouraged.

Mr Justice Ewbank so stated in the Family Division when allowing a husband's appeal from Mr Registrar Kenworthy Brown who had ordered the husband to make periodical payments of £10,400 a year less tax to his former second wife. The second marriage had *lasted a month.*

Mr Joseph Jackson, QC, and Mr Michael Horowitz for the husband; Mr Nicholas Wall for the wife.

MR JUSTICE EWBANK said that the appeal arose following "wife-swapping". The wife, Mrs H, was formerly married to Mr W, a solicitor and the former wife of the husband, Mr H, a surgeon, was now Mrs W.

Those first marriage were dissolved in 1977 and there was a division of assets. In discussion before the divorces it was agreed that there would be remarriages and that each man would support and provide a home for his new partner.

Mr W married the former Mrs H in May 1978. Mr H seemed to have been hesitant about marrying the former Mrs W but eventually did so in August 1978. That marriage was a failure. The parties lived together for a month. They had no real married life together and there had been *no children.*

Until the beginning of 1982 the husband made the wife a voluntary allowance of £500 a month but then told the wife he was going to reduce the allowance to £250 a month for four months and would then cease to pay anything. In September 1982 the wife filed a petition for dissolution of the marriage and a decree nisi was granted in January 1982 which had not been made absolute.

The wife applied for financial provision. Mr Registrar Kenworthy Brown ordered the husband to make periodical payments at the rate of £10,400 a year less tax. The husband now appealed that order.

The husband's capital assets were £93,000 and he earned £56,000 a year less tax. The wife had capital asssets of £134,000 and had a part-time job by which she earned £3,000 a year. It was estimated that her unearned income from investments could provide £4,200 a year.

For the wife it was submitted that the husband had taken on the obligations of the first husband following agreement between the four spouses.

That agreement was an agreement between the four which involved the breaking up of two marriages. It was not enforceable by law and the court should not encourage such agreements.

The wife's rights to financial provision arose from the marriage and not from the "wife-swapping" agreement. The court had to apply section 25 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

The court bore in mind that the marriage was very short; there was no family; that the wife had lost the chance of a widow's pension from the National Health Service; and that the wife's health caused some concern. Both parties were in their late forties.

The court would give effect to the provisions of section 25 by reducing the interim and pending suit orders from £10,400 a year to £8,571 a year less tax; by bringing the interim order to an end and would order periodical payments from the decree absolute at £8,571 a year less tax payable monthly for three months and then to cease.

There would also be a lump sum order for £8,000 which would partly compensate the wife for the possible loss of the widow's pension and partly help to provide for her needs.

Solicitors: Ward Bowie; Dawson Cornwell & Co.

No forfeiture of carving

Attorney General of New Zealand v Ortiz and Others

The House of Lords, on one of two preliminary issues that had been ordered to be tried in an action by the Attorney General of New Zealand seeking, *inter alia*, the *recovery of a valuable Maori wood* carving that had been exported from New Zealand allegedly in breach of the Historic Articles Act 1962 of New Zealand, held on April 21 that on the true construction of that Act and of the Customs Act 1966, an article exported in those circumstances could only be "forfeited to her Majesty", in the meaning of section 12(2) of the 1962 Act, if it was seized by the Crown, and that since no seizure had occurred, it was not possible for the ownership of the carving and the right to its possession to have become vested in the Crown.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by the Attorney General from the Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice O'Connor) *(The Times* May 22, 1982; [1982] 3 WLR 570) who, allowing an appeal from Mr Justice Staughton *(The Times* July 8, 1981; [1982] QB 349) by Mr Lance Entwistle, the exporter, and Mr George Ortiz, who later bought the carving, held that section 12(2) did not provide for automatic forfeiture and also, on the second preliminary issue, that the provisions of the 1962 Act and of the Customs Acts 1913 and 1966 were in any event *unenforceable in England as foreign* penal or public laws.

Only the first issue was argued in the House of Lords.

LORD BRIGHTMAN (with whom Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook agreed) recited and discussed various sections of the 1962 and 1966 Acts, and other New Zealand Acts, and said that it was clear that seizure was necessary before forfeiture under the 1962 Act was completed.

His Lordship had every sympathy with the claim, since if the statement of claim was correct New Zealand had been deprived of an article of value to its artistic heritage in consequence of an unlawful act, but no other conclusion was possible as a matter of construction.

The views of the Court of Appeal on the second issue were *obiter*, and their Lordships expressed no conclusion on the correctness or otherwise of those views.

Justices can send custody case to a fresh panel

Regina v Leeds Justices, Ex parte T

Before Mr Justice Sheldon

[Judgment delivered April 20]

It was open to justices in the exercise of their domestic jurisdiction and especially when considering a matter relating to a child, having made no order, to decide at a late stage in the proceedings to accept further evidence and to remit the matter to be heard *de novo* by a fresh panel of justices.

Mr Justice Sheldon sitting as an additional judge of the Queen's Bench Division dismissed an *application for an order for* certiorari to quash the decision by Leeds Justices to adjourn a father's application for access to his son and to remit the case to be heard by a fresh panel of justices.

Mr Raphael Cohen for the father; Mrs Linda Sutcliffe for the mother.

MR JUSTICE SHELDON said that the first hearing of the father's application was on July 27, 1982 when the matter was adjourned to enable the mother to serve a witness summons. The adjourned hearing was before two justices. Evidence was given of a single incident of violence by the applicant on another child of the mother by a previous marriage.

After retiring, the chairman stated that they were disposed to grant access but satisfactory supervision had to be available before the court would make an order for access. The matter was adjourned to October 28, 1982 for the probation officer to endeavour to make arrangements for supervised access.

At the adjourned hearing, the solicitor for the mother sought to present further evidence alleging numerous incidents of violence by the father over a long period.

The justices decided that the further evidence should be heard and remitted the case to be heard by a fresh panel.

Mr Cohen challenged that decision and had relied upon *Webb v Leadbetter* ([1966] 1 WLR 245)

Webb v Leadbetter concerned criminal procedure, and the principle was not appropriate when justices were exercising their domestic jurisdiction

In his Lordship's opinion it would be difficult to consider any circumstances in which, before final determination, it would be proper for justices to refuse to hear evidence of potential relevance to the welfare of the child in question. Support for that view was to be found in *Robbins v Robbins* ([1971] P 236).

The justices had not been prepared to make an order in September. At the adjourned hearing in October the justices decided that in the interests of justice there should be a hearing before a differently constituted bench. The two justices decided that they could no longer be considered as unbiased. There was no one with a casting vote.

The justices were right to decide to send the matter to be heard *de novo* by a fresh panel and the application would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Saffman & Co, Leeds; Hepworth & Chadwick, Leeds.

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GOLF: GARRIDO AND SIECKMANN TAKE CHARGE IN MADRID

Ballesteros a Spanish civil war victim

From John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent, Madrid

If Severiano Ballesteros held the attention on the first day of the Madrid Open championship yesterday, it was his compatriot, Antonio Garrido, who held the lead at the end of the day with a 69, at the side of Tom Sieckmann, of the United States. Two Britons follow on 70, Sandy Lyle and the revived Gordon Brand, the older of the species, together with Ben Nasr of Tunisia. Among those on 72, enen par, are Ballesteros and Bernhard Langer, of West Germany.

Garrido and Lyle, late in the day, achieved soectacular coups at the long second. The hole measures 570 yards and was out of range, one thought, of even the biggest hitters in the wind, but Lyle reached the green with a prodigious two-iron. "I gorilla'ed it," he said later. The birdie was a formality, but Garrido went one further. He had not Lyle's legth (few have), but he chipped in for an eagle three. Both achieved a grandstand finish with a birdie at the last, Lyle holing from 10 yards.

Sieckmann, who led the field for three rounds in the Tunisian Open last week, discarded his reverse-head putter and had six birdies.

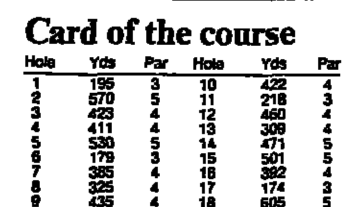
Ballesteros looked little like the master golfer he has just become for the second time, not at least after turning for home. Starting at the tenth, he played the first nine holes impeccably in two under par with three birdies in the last four holes, but he pickked up a substantial gallery which affected his concentration over the remaining holes. After an orthodox three at the short first, he hardly played a hole as he would have wanted and was, if anything, lucky to escape with par figures.

He secured one birdie, at the long second, but only after his tee shot had skipped through a bunker. At the next he topped a six-iron, admittedly from a soggy lie, well wide of the flag and (a collector's item this) he failed to get up and down from a bunker.

He did not get a true hold on an eight-iron at the sixth, 170 yards down wind, and his ball swung back off the green a roll or two short of what would have been a difficult bunker shot. Even so, he took three putts. His second to the seventh (385 yards) again found only the front of the green, and at the ninth, from a superb tee shot, he again came up comprehensively short of the flag.


Ballesteros: a master looking the part.

Card of the course



Hole	Yds	Par	Hole	Yds	Par
1	195	3	10	422	4
2	570	5	11	218	3
3	423	4	12	460	4
4	411	4	13	309	4
5	530	5	14	471	4
6	179	3	15	501	5
7	385	4	16	382	4
8	325	4	17	174	3
9	435	4	18	605	5
Out	3,455	36	In	3,552	38

LEADING SCORES: 69: A Garrido (Sp), T Sieckmann (US). 70: S Lyle (GB), G Brand (GB), B Nasr (Tun). 71: S Ballesteros (Sp), B Langer (WG), D Frost (SA), J Hall (GB), I Woosnam (GB), M Pinero (Sp), J Benito (Sp). 72: S Torrance (GB), J Anglada (Sp), D A Russell (GB), N Hunt (GB), B Barnes (GB), B Gallacher (GB), N Job (GB), J Bland (SA), J Anderson (Can), M Aparicio (Sp). 73: D Evans (GB), E Rodriguez (Sp), J Rivero (Sp), P Harrison (GB), G Turner (GB), G Garrido (Sp), P Way (GB), M Calero (Sp), H Clark (GB), C O'Connor jnr (Ire), J Gonzalez (Br). 74: B Waites (GB). 75: T Horton (GB), K Brown (GB). 76: G Brand jnr (GB). 77: D Smyth (Ire). 78: A Jacklin (GB).

● The five members of this year's Britain and Ireland Walker Cup amateur team in the line-up for the Lytham Trophy next weekend, are Martin Thompson, Andrew Oldcorn, Arthur Pierse, George MacGregor and Lindsay Mann.

TOKYO: International tournament Japanese unless stated: 67: L Nelson (US). 68: M Nweshiai. 69: N Yuhara; K Arai; O Watanabe; T Kuska. 70: Lu Chien-Soon (Tai); D Ogrin (US). 71: D Hepler (US). 72: R Michaels (US); B Tway (US); J Sindelar (US). 73: B Baird (US); G Marsh (Aus); T Anton (US); D Ishii (US). 75: R Gregg (US).

ATHLETICS

Beating Coe's time by a mile

By David Miller
Chief Sports Correspondent

Sebastian Coe, who has broken nine world records and three indoor world bests, suggested yesterday that his existing mile record of 3min 47.33sec would be substantially improved within a year or two if not this season.

Speaking at a Sports Writers' Association lunch in London, he said: "Of all the records at present I think the mile and 1,500 metres times could get taken to the cleaners, not just in orchestrated record attempts but with the right faces all there together on the track in the same race. In those circumstances the records could be broken without a hare and I would like to think I had a shout in that sort of field. At the present rate of improvement I think that within two or three years the mile could be down to 3:43 or 3:44."

It is a measure of the plateau which has been achieved by the world's leading middle-distance men that Coe, who so memorably in his double bill with Steve Ovett in the Moscow Olympics, lost the 800 metres and then won the 1,500, can now say: "People are working at such an intensity that we regard races as rest days, with nothing more than a warm-up and then the race, whereas during training we are doing three or four times the amount of work in the same day."

He was replying to a question of whether he would, as in Moscow, attempt both the 800 metres and added: "Physically, as opposed to mentally, five races in the two events with rest days in between should not be too demanding, for that is still less than a training schedule at the peak of winter preparation. The only circumstances in which I will not attempt it is if my preparation is not able to be right to put me in shape. In Moscow my problem in the 800 metres was mental, not physical!"

Coe revealed that he and Peter Coe, his father and coach, were being even more cruel with the curtailment of intervals between the high-quality training runs in which he may do anything up to six consecutive 800 metres, all approaching the time required in an Olympic heat. His father said: "The preparation for 800 and 1,500 is similar and close by the nature of the way the races are run and as Seb steps up the intensity my main concern is the recovery intervals. As you load the runner, the interval becomes more and more important and this is the thing which is exercising me most."

Coe fully expected to meet Oven again this season after injuries and illness had disrupted their plans for a three-race series last season. He joked: "The pressure this summer,- just as much as in the world championships in Helsinki, is going to be getting a place in the British team at 1,500 metres, where we have at least four runners of top quality competing for inclusion."

Coe admitted that what kept him going after six years at the top was the belief that there were more records to come, that his potential had not been fully tapped and that he was looking towards new distances. "It would be condescending to suggest that I could move up from the 1,500 and not need a year or two to acclimatize. Whether it's going for records or medals, I still get injoyment from running and that's why I shall continue seriously for two more seasons."

● Athletes will be subject to random tests without warning this year, the European council have decided. Officials may arrive unannounced to conduct doping tests at any permit event in Europe.

TENNIS: STATE EXPRESS CLASSIC AT BOURNEMOUTH

Bradnam provides sting amid tales of the unexpected

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

There were so many oddities about yesterday's tennis in the State Express Classic at Bournemouth – not the least of them the sunshine – that one could drift along to almost any court and find a good tale to tell. Chris Bradnam's 6-3, 7-6, win over Heinz Gunthardt deserves pride of place, because Bradnam has spent the last three years coaching at Finchley Manor rather than competing. But before going into that, let us consider a few other trifles.

Last year's winner, Manuel Orantes, now seeded third, was beaten in the first round because he ultimately lost control of his forehand, and, with that deficency, inevitably lost control of Chris Lews, who won the six games. Three of the four quaifiers – Bradnam, Stefan Edberg, and Mike Myburg – advanced to the second round. Nor can we ignore the unsual roles played by Jaime Fillol, Bernard Fritz and Wally Masur, of whom the last two are poised on the frontier between the know and the unknow.

Fillol, aged 36, should have been playing in the over-35 event, but there was so much confusion about dates and conflicting commitments that he had to make do with Grand Prix competition. Instead of playing in the qualifying competition at Los Vegas he decided to go to Bournemouth, where he was seeded eighth. Yesterday he won, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1 against an American called Jim Brown, aged 17.

They played on what is labelled "Practice Court A". The match lasted a long time, and whenever one looked at it, Fillol was serving – not particularly well, but all the time, from both ends. The coldly precise scoresheet insists that he served no more than 60 per cent of the points. But Brown's service points were quick, because Fillol plays attacking returns. So there was this baffling impression that Brown's service games never happened.

Fritz comes from Marseilles and ranks fifth in France: he led the top seed, Jose Higueras, by 6-3 and 3-all but then ran into trouble (Higueras tends to spend a set or so warming up). In the third set something seemed to snap in Fritz's mind, as is often is the case in men playing Higueras. In that set Fritz won only four points.

Masur, aged 19, was extraordinary even before he went on court. He may be the only Southampton-born Australian with an Austrian father. His Australian mother used to be a teacher in England and Scotland. She popped over from Graz to have her baby at Southampton, and then went back to Austria. Later the family emigrated to Australia, and settled in Camberra.

Masur led the fifth seed, Balazs Taroczy, by 5-1 and had eight set points. It was at 1-5 down that Taroczy decided the balls were so unresponsive that he might as well stop trying to put any spin on his shots. So he just stayed back and kept the ball in play. Exit Masur as hero apparent. Enter Masur as inevitable loser. In the last five games of the match he won only four points.

Taroczy's doubled partner, Gunthardt, has forgotten how to win singles matches. it was nevertheless remarkable that Bradnam, who ranked tenth in Britain after the 1979 season but then withdrew into coaching, should beat him.

FIRST ROUND: C Bradnam (GB) bt H Gunthardt (Switz) 6-4, 7-6; C Lewis (NZ) bt M Orantes (Sp) 6-4, 4-6, 6-1; J Fillol (Chile) bt J Brown (US) 6-4, 4-6, 6-1; M Myburg (SA) bt J Damiani (Uru) 6-3, 6-2; S D Edberg (Swe) bt A Jarrett (GB) 6-4, 6-4; J Avendano (Sp) bt R Viver (Ec) 7-6, 6-3; J Higueras (Sp) bt B Fritz (Fra) 3-6, 6-4, 6-0; T Smid (Cz) bt S Casal (Sp) 6-3, 6-3.
SECOND ROUND: C Mottram (GB) bt J Bates (GB) 6-3, 6-2; B Taroczy (Hun) bt W Masur (Aus) n7-6, 6-2; V Pecci (Par) bt T Tulasne (Fra) 7-5, 6-2; Smid bt Bradnam 6-1, 6-0.

McEnroe pays penalty for temper

Las Vegas (Reuter)–John McEnroe was beaten by an unseeded American, Trey Waltke, in the first round of a $400,000 tournament here yesterday. "I didn't play well enough to win", he said after going down 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

McEnroe hit the ball into the crowd during a flash of temper in the third set and the umpire awarded a penalty point against him. It happened after McEnroe had made an unforced error on a deuce point. He made no comment afterwards but had seemed irritated by previous service fault calls by the same linesman.

The penalty was not crucial to the outcome but Waltke said that it helped him win. Jimmy Connors, the top seed, beat Tim Wilkison, of the United States, 6-4, 6-1. Connors broke Wilkison's service twice in the first set and surrendered only two points on his own service. He continued the assault in the second set.

● Martina Navratilova extended her victorious run to 33 matches by beating Anne Hobbs, of Britain, 6-4, 6-1, in the second round of a $200,000 tournament at Grenelefe, Florida.

FOOTBALL: FLAG OF ADVENTURE RAISED AGAIN

Platini's warning to Juventus

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

A colourful flag is at last to be raised again on the Continental summit. England's standard has been flying there for six years but, since Liverpool's initial, glorious triumph in Rome in 1977, the European Cup final has been generally dour, defensive and shrouded in memories as pale as a heavy mountain mist.

Who, for instance, can recall the names of the five men whose goals have decided each of the last five finals? Dalglish, Francis, Robertson, Kennedy and Withe may not come readily to mind and nor may the circumstances in which they scored. Now two sides carrying the banner of adventure are to meet in Greece's national stadium, poetically entitled Karaiskaki, on May 25.

Juventus, the most expensive array of talent in the world and yet to be beaten in the competition, are the favourites, but Platini, the Fench souce of most of their ideas, has warned his colleagues not to underestimate Hamburg. "West Germans are always hard and dangerous until the final whistle," he commented yesterday, with reference perhaps tolast summer's dramatic World Cup semi-final.

The Germans, with four Hamburg representatives in their squad, were 3-1 down to France with only 20 minutes of extra time remaining and went through on penalties. But Tardelli, one of six Juventus players who helped Italy to win the world title, is more optimistic. "I am certain that we will win," he said.

Giancarlo de Sisti, Fiorentina's manager, pointed out what Juventus's victory in Athens "will be easier than expected if Hamburg push forward and leave themselves open to rapid counter-attacks". Aston Villa, the holders, who were embarrassed in the quarter-final, will confirm how clean, subtle and sudden are their breaks.

Neither side has lifted the European Cup before, although the two Milan clubs collected it for Italy four times in the 1970s and Bayern Munich three times for the Germans in the 1960s. But the echoes of two former giants are to be heard among the roll calls for lesser honours.

Neither Real Madrid, champions for a record sixth time in 1966, and Benfica, victors in 1961 and 1962, have achieved anything since. Real are the fourth Spanish side to reach the Cup Winners' Cup Final in the last five years and Benfica are the first Portuguese side to reach the Uefa Cup final.

Aberdeen, who meet Real in Goteborg on May 11, heard yesterday that the Scottish League had decided to bring forward their fixture against Kilmarnock that was to be played on May 7. The new date has yet to be fixed, but Aberdeen are sure to enjoy the comparative luxury of having a full week to prepare for the event.

They will not be short of support. Rather than the lone submarine that headed for the distant shores of Argentina for the World Cup five years ago, a Scottish armada of fishing vessels, loaded with vociferous humans, will make the shorter journey to Sweden.

Benfica's followers have already shown their support. When the team flew back from Romania on Wednesday night, they were welcomed at the airport by thousands of well-wishers who had watched live television coverage of the semi-final. Even the general election campaign came to a temporary halt to accommodate the programme.

The progress of Benfica, who are away to Anderlecht in the first leg on May 4, is a personal triumph for their manager, Erikson. Last season he was in charge of Gothenburg, who became the first Swedish side to win a European trophy, and he has yet to see his players defeated after 22 successive ties in the Uefa Cup.

● Coventry City yesterday confirmed that they are planning a 16-day tour of Zimbabwe. They will play four matches, two in the capital, Harare.

Problems increasing for Masson at Kettering

By Paul Newman

Don Masson's first taste of football management could become bitter. The former Scotland, Notts County and Queen's Park Rangers midfield player took charge last month of Kettering Town, who are in increasing danger of being relegated from the Alliance Premier League.

Stafford Rangers and Barrow seem to be stranded at the bottom of the table, but the struggle to avoid filling the last of the three relegation places involves six clubs. Trowbridge Town were bottom of the league two months ago, but a remarkable run in which they have taken 19 points from 10 matches has given them a chance fo survival. Trowbridge are now third from bottom and only one point behind Kettering, who have slumped badly in recent months.

Despite winning two of their first three games under Masson, Kettering have taken only nine points from their last 13 matches, and three of their remaining four fixtures are away from home. Moreover, Masson will have to rely for the rest of the season on a first team which includes five men who know they are no longer wanted at the club. Four of them were missing from the retained list announced this week by Masson, and a fifth has been put on the transfer list.

Frickley Athletic and Dagenham seem to have enough points and games in hand respectively to stay out of trouble, but neither of the remaining relegation candidates, Yeovil Town and Worcester City, can feel entirely safe. Yeovil have had a terrible run of 16 matches which have produced only eight points, and Worcester have a difficult fixture list ahead of them.

Trowbridge, in contrast, have only one remaining away match and their last game of the season is at home to Kettering. The remaining fixtures of the bottom clubs are:

Barrow: Home: Worcester, Trowbridge, Dagenham, Weymouth. Away: Enfield, Boston United, Dagenham.
Trowbridge: Home: Altrincham, Scarborough, Kettering. Away: Barrow.
Kettering: Home Yeovil Away: Altrincham, Wealdstone, Trowbridge.
Yeovil: Home: Boston United, Stafford. Away: Runcorn, Kettering.
Worcester: Home: Runcorn, Telford. Away: Barrow, Weymouth, Northwich.
Dagenham: Home: Bangor, Bath, Runcorn, Boston United. Away: Nuneaton, Altrincham, Barrow
Frickley: Home. Bath, Stafford. Away: Weymouth.

ALLIANCE LEAGUE
(Bottom nine)

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Bangor City	37	12	11	14	63	71	47
Frickley Ath.	39	10	12	17	61	78	42
Dagenham	33	10	11	12	52	54	41
Worcester City	37	10	10	17	54	78	40
Yeovil Town	38	11	6	21	60	86	39
Kettering Town	38	10	7	21	62	88	37
Trowbridge Tn.	38	10	6	22	48	81	36
Barrow	35	5	11	19	36	56	26
Stafford Rang	38	4	13	21	39	70	25

*Not including last night's results.

Millwall's 'innocent' supporters

George Graham, manager of Millwall, who won the Football League Trophy at Lincoln, on Wednesday, yesterday spoke out in defence of the third division club's supporters, after they had once again been criticized, following the 3-2 win over Lincoln City.

Graham said: "I am absolutely livid. I came into work in a jubilant mood to discover that some papers say our fans caused trouble outside the ground and staged a pitch invasion. The trouble outside was that a coachload of our fans arrived late and found the turnstiles shut, so they could not get into the ground.

"The pitch invasion was just high spirits. No harm was done, and it was only two or three lads. "We had over a thousand followers at Lincoln, and I thought their behaviour was absolutely magnificent. We had no complaints from the Lincoln police."

Two Millwall supporters were arrested in connection with incidents before the game, but police yesterday praised the majority of the supporters. Chief Inspector Peter Greaves, who was in charge at the ground, said: They were a lot better than some of the smaller numbers of visitors we have had. They were boisterous and noisy at the end of the game, and for 90 per cent of the time, but they behaved very well. The fans left the city without any real problems.

● West Bromwich Albion are to keep their season ticket prices at the same rate next season, the third time running, and are also trying to encourage families to attend games. They are reserving a section of a stand at the Hawthorns as a family area at reduced prices.

How Rix's day suddenly turned sour

The Arsenal midfield player, Graham Rix, has known joy and despair in the space of a few hours. It was joy for Rix on Wednesday afternoon when he was called into England's European Championship squad against Hungary. But despair quickly followed as Rix limped forlornly out of Arsenal's 3-1 defeat at Norwich a few hours later with a hamstring injury which could keep him out for the rest of the season.

Norwich were smiling, for victory moved them four places up the table to a relatively safe fourteenth place. Two goals from Deehan and another from Bertschin did the trick.

● Colchester United stand to benefit if the Oxford United-Reading merger goes ahead. The Football League confirmed yesterday that if the two third division clubs merge, five fourth division clubs will be promoted at the end of this season instead of four. Colchester, in fifth position but some way behind the top group, are the most likely candidates for the extra promotion place.

Lips buttoned on shirts

The BBC made no comment yesterday about the possibility of allowing shirt advertising in televised football matches next season. The corporation's board of governors discussed their attitude to the controversial issue, but would not disclose any decision.

At present neither the BBC nor Independent Television permits clubs to wear sponsors' names on their shirts for games which are televised. Any relaxation of that ban would enable clubs to negotiate much bigger sponsorship fees, and would probably ensure that television coverage of League football continued.

BBC and ITV negotiators meet League representatives next Friday.

Wednesday's football results

EUROPEAN CUP: semi-finals, second leg: Hamburg 2, Real Sociedad 1 (Hamburg win 3-2 on aggregate); Widzew Lodz 2, Juventus 2 (2-4).
CUP WINNERS' CUP: Semi-finals, second leg: Real Madrid 3, Austria Vienna 1 (5-3). UEFA CUP: semi-finals, second leg: Anderlecht 3, Bohemians Prague 1 (4-1); Universitatea Craiova 1, Benfica 1 (1-1; Benfica win on away goals).
FIRST DIVISION: Norwich City 3, Arsenal 1.
SECOND DIVISION: Newcastle United 4, Rotherham United 0.
FOOTBALL LEAGUE TROPHY FINAL: Lincoln City 2, Millwall 3.
SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Celtic, Dundee United 3.
UNDER-21 INTERNATIONAL: Friendly match: Italy 2, Spain 0.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton 4, Oswestry 1; Grantham 0, Gateshead 2; King's Lynn 2, Gainsborough 0.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Boston United 2, Bath 2; Weymouth 0, Dagenham 1.
BOB LORD TROPHY: Final, second leg: Scarborough 2, Runcorn 2 (agg: Runcorn win on away goals).
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Huddersfield 4, Blackburn 2; Sheffield United 1, Coventry 0; Stoke 6, Blackpool0; Wolves 1, Everton 4.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Molesey 3, Rainham 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Alvechurch 4, Enderby 2. Southern division: RS Southampton 3, Hounslow 1
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham 1, Tottenham 2.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Third division
Wrexham v Bristol Rovers
Fourth division
Stockport County v Colchester United
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Leeds v Manchester United. Second division: Bradford City v Oldham (6.30).

RUGBY UNION
CLUB MATCH: Penzance and Newlyn v Ebbw Vale.

CRICKET
FENNER'S: Cambridge University v Glamorgan (11.30 to 5.30 or 6.0).

OTHER SPORT
ICE HOCKEY: English Championship: Final, third leg: Durham Wasps v Cleveland Bombers (at Streatham 7.15).
CROQUET: Roehampton Weekend.
TENNIS: State Express Classic (at Bournemouth).
RACKETS: Old Etonians weekend (Queen's Club).
SNOOKER: World professional championship (at Crucible Theatre, Sheffield).

EQUESTRIANISM

First prize taken by Mullins

From Jenny MacArthur
Vienna

Ireland's captain Gerry Mullins broke the Americans' run of three wins at the World Cup meeting in Vienna when he took the first prize in yesterday's Romerquelle speed class. His clear round on the 13-year-old Inis Mor in 39.57sec put him narrowly ahead of Thomas Fruhmann, of Asutria, on Attention.

Inis Mor, by Impeder, was one of the horses in the Irish team's horse box when it overturned on the way to a show in France nearly four years ago. The roof of the box had to be cut open in order to rescue the horses and because of extensive injuries, Inis Mor had to be rested for a year and a half. But he returned to competitive work none the worse.

Mullins has already justified the Army's decision to release him from a course so that he could attend this meeting. His three horses have hit form at just the right time. Having been rested from December to February, they were got up in time for the Geneva show in March, followed by Birmingham at the beginning of this month.

The Germans scored their first victory of the meeting when Hendrik Snoek on his home-bred Faun won the Austria Casino £1,000 first prize yesterday afternoon. With Hugo Simon on Answer putting the Austrians second for the third time in the show. Nick Skelton, of Britain, was third on Everest. If Ever, and Malcolm Pyrah, on Towerlands Diamond Seeker, was eighth to leave the British still awaiting for their first win of the show.

It was a particularly satisfying triumph for Snoek. Faun, a Westphalian gelding, is only seven, and this is his first international season. He is out of Dorina; the mare on which Snoek won the Aachen Grand Prix at the start of his career.

Many of the riders gave their World Cup horses a first outing in the last competition on Wednesday night, sponsored by Mobil Oil. Everest Forever went particularly well for Liz Edgar, and their fast, clear round against the clock put them into second place. The winner was Mark Leone on Loecky, and in third place was Katie Monahan on her World Cup ride, Noren.

MOBIL OIL PRIZE: TABLE A: 1, Loecky (M Leone, US), 27.39sec; 2, Everest Forever (E Edgar), 28.60; 3, Noren (K Monahan, US), 35.85.
ROMERQUELLE PRIZE: 1, Inis Mor (G Mullins, Ire), 39.57sec; 2, Attention (T Fruhmann, Austria), 40.16; 3, Eurika VII (B Ward, US), 41.19
AUSTRIAN CASINOS PRIZE: 1, Faun (H Snoek, WG), 25.72sec; 2, Answer (H Simon, Austria), 26.22; 3, Everest If Ever (N Skelton), 36.32.

IN BRIEF

SNOOKER: Jimmy White, the no 10 seed and a semi-finalist last year, became the first seed to fall in the world professional championships, sponsored by Embassy, at Sheffield yesterday when he was defeated 10–8 by Tony Meo, his old schoolmate, in the first round.
OTHER RESULT: First round: D Mountjoy (Wales) bt C Wilson (Wales), 10–2.

BOXING: Dave Larmour's first British bantamweight title defence, against the former champion, John Feeney, has been postponed until September. The contest, due to be held in Middlesbrough on May 23, has been delayed because Larmour has lung congestion, an infected throat and a slight temperature.

TABLE TENNIS: England finished third in the Commonwealth women's team event in Kuala Lumpur after beating Canada 3–0.
FINAL ORDER: 1, Hongkong; 2, India; 3, England; 4, India; 5, Singapore; 6, New Zealand; 7, Malaysia, 8, Scotland.

CYCLING: HAIR-RAISING DUTCH AMATEUR ASTOUNDS DOYLE

Wekema knows no fear

By John Wilcockson

There is no denying the audacity of Albert Wekema, aged 26, the Dutch amateur who has won three stages in the Sealink International race this week. At Bath yesterday he gained the best of three victories when he finished alone, six seconds clear of his professional shadow, Tony Doyle, who is now 1min 16sec behind the leader.

Doyle has the beating of Wekema, as he proved by an attack on the one in six climb of Claverton Down, immediately before the one mile and a quarter descent down a twisting hill to the finish. Doyle reached the top, 25 yards ahead of Poland's Zbigniew Szczepkowski, with Wekema just behind, but then he made a mistake. "I eased before the descent, expecting the other two British professionals to come through for a sprint finish", Doyle said.

Unfortunately, both Phil Bayton and Sid Barras, the other professionals in the 11-man breakaway group, had dropped back on the climb. "Wekema came up to me and then he just went mad. I wouldn't take the chances he took down the hill, as the road was very greasy. He can't have a wife and mortgage to worry about", Doyle added.

The fair-haired Dutch rider took enormous risks to gain those six seconds by the finish in Great Pultney Street. The rest of the 11 trailed in over the next 60 seconds and the main field followed five minutes later.

In the last 12 miles, an enterprising chase was made by Bill Kerr, a former Sealink winner, but the Ulster rider's front break was not working and he skidded on a bend at Winsley when racing downhill. He rolled over several times and was taken to hospital for Xrays on badly cut legs.

Wekema's performance was all the more remarkable for the amount of chasing which had been forced on his team earlier in the stage. Only minutes after the Duke of Edinburgh had flagged away the 58 survivors from Windsor, a breakaway was made by Bayton, and Marek Kulas, of Poland. On reaching the Bath Road at Theale, after 22 miles, their lead was almost four minutes, which made the Kidderminster man the effective race leader.


Kulas, of Poland, makes a break with Bayton, of Britain.

THIRD STAGE (Windsor to Bath, 103 miles): 1, A Wekema (Neth), 4hr, 15mins, 13secs; 2, A Doyle (British Professionals), 4:15.10; 3, Z Szczepkowski (Pol), 4:15.21; 4, T Cerny (Czech), 4:15.21; 5, Z Ludwiniak (Pol), 6, H Bouwman (Neth), 7, R Downs (GB), all same time; 8, S Lawrence (GB), 4:15.48; 9, M Pance (Czech), 4:15.54; 10, S Barras (PCA), same time.
OVERALL: 1, Wekema 11hr, 37mins, 41secs; 2, Doyle 11:38.57; 3, Szczepkowski 11.38.11; 4, Downs 11:40.32; 5, Ludwiniak 11:40.34; 6, Bouwman, same time; 7, Cerny 11:40.35; 8, Barras 11:41.06; 9, Lawrence 11:41.11; 10, P Bayton (British Professionals) 11:41.33.

CRICKET: LATE START TO NEW SEASON AT FENNER'S

Sun shines on Boyd-Moss

By Richard Streeton

FENNER'S: Glamorgan, with all first innings wickets in hand, are 170 runs behind Cambridge University.

Robin Boyd-Moss, the Cambridge and Northamptonshire batsman, reminded everyone of his potential with a forceful 83 when the new season began yesterday after Wednesday's washout. Glamorgan, who chose to field first, were given half-an-hour's batting in the evening sunshine, and Alan Jones and Hopkins survived without alarms.

Boyd-Moss was the only person not primarily concerned with gentle exercise and practice, in that order, once play began at 2.30. A more important fixture would probably not have started at all but on this occasion it suited everyone to get things under way.

On a damp, slow pitch Glamorgan gained their first success in the fourth over when Odendaal played loosely at a short ball outside the off stump and snicked a catch to the wicketkeeper. Odendaal, whose book on South African cricket and apartheid remains the main authority on ths subject, has been back to the Republic researching another book since he won a Blue in 1980.

Odendaal's return means that Cambridge have nine Blues in residence. Two of them, Ellison and Palmer, both bowlers, are not playing in this game. Davies, the wicketkeeper, is the senior who played once last year and Curtis, the tall Roebuck and Cotterell are freshmen.

Curtis played several promising innings during his 10 championship games for Worcestershire in 1982. Roebuck, a seam bowler, has played for Gloucestershire second XI and is a younger brother of Peter Roebuck, of Somerset. Cotterell is a slow left-arm bowler who payed for the England Under-19 side two years ago. Another freshmen available is Pathmanathan, a Sri Lankan, who won a Blue for Oxford and played for them from 1975 to 1978.

Boyd-Moss, driving on both sides of the wicket with a confidence worthy of July, reached his fifty in even time with a steered four to third man off Selvey, his eighth boundary. He hit the same bowler for six over mid-wicket off the last ball before tea, but soon afterwards was held at gully from an attempted drive.

Henderson drove too soon against Ontong and gave a return catch; Varey's defence after two hours 50 minutes was finally beaten by a sharply turning ball from Rowe as he played back.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings

A Odendaal c E W Jones b Thomas	1
D W Varey b Rowe	33
R J Boyd-Moss c Nash b Ontong	83
*S P Henderson c and b Ontong	15
T S Curtis not out	24
S J G Doggart b Lloyd	3
K I Hodgson not out	4
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, w 1, n-b 10)	17
Total (5 wkts dec)	180

P Roebuck, A Cotterell, †A Davies and A J Pollock did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–115, 3–137, 4–166, 5–171.
BOWLING: Nash 6–2–12–0; Thomas 4–2–17; Selvey 12–4–42–0; Lloyd 9–3–21–; Ontong 17–3–46–2; Rowe 11–2–25–1.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

A L Jones not out	5
J A Hopkins not out	3
Extras (b 1, w 1)	2
Total (no wkt)	10

A L Jones, C J C Rowe, R C Ontong, J Derrick, †E W Jones, G P Thomas, *M W W Selvey, M A Nash and B S Lloyd to bat.
Umpires: B J Meyer and J W Holder.

● Essex have announced a sponsored agreement with the East Anglian brewers, Tolly Cobbold.

W Indies win Test and series

West Indies won the fourth Test match, and with it the series, against India in Bridgetown. A no-ball from India's vice-captain and wicketkeeper, Syed Kirmani, gave West Indies a comfortable 10-wicket victory on the final day and a 2–0 lead. West Indies needed only one run in their second innings after bowling the Indians out for 277 soon after lunch on Wednesday.

India began the day at 138 for four, needing to reach 277 to make West Indies bat again. Amarnath, with a battling innings of 80, ensured that they succeeded, albeit by the narrowest possible margin.

INDIA: First Innings 209 (M Amarnath 91; A M E Roberts 4 for 48).

Second Innings

S M Gavaskar c Roberts b Garner	19
A D Gaekwad b Holding	55
M Amarnath c Dujon b Roberts	80
D B Vengsarkar lbw b Holding	6
Yashpal Sharma c Greenidge b Roberts	12
R J Shastri c Lloyd b Marshall	19
B S Sandhu lbw b Roberts	4
*Kapil Dev c Lloyd b Marshall	26
†S M H Kirmani run out	33
S Madan Lal lbw b Roberts	0
S Venkataraghavan not out	0
Extras (b 5, lb 2, nb 16)	23
Total	277

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–61, 2–108, 3–109, 4–132, 5–139, 6–155, 7–214, 8–276, 9–276, 10–277.
BOWLING: Roberts, 19.2-3-31-4; Holding, 21-2-75-2; Marshall, 16-0-80-2; Garner, 15-4-48-1; Gomez, 8-3-20-0.

WEST INDIES: First Innings: 486 (A L Logie 130, D L Haynes 92, I V A Richards 80, C G Greenidge 57, C H Lloyd 50.

Second Innings

C G Greenidge not out	0
D L Haynes not out	0
Extras (nb 1)	1
Total (no wkt)	1

BOWLING: Kirmani, 0.1–0–0–0.

Chappell in charge for the last time

Kandy (Reuter) – Greg Chappell will captain Australia in a Test match for the last time today when they meet Sri Lanka here in the first Test between the countries. Chappell, who has led Australia in more than 40 tests, has said he will step down from the captaincy after the Sri Lankan tour but will be available to play for Australia under someone else.

Sri Lanka have so far played seven Tests, against England, Pakistan, India and New Zealand. They are still seeking their first win, but will go into this match with confidence after beating the Australians in two one-day matches last week.

Chappell said: "We won't be taking things lightly. We are the side under pressure because we are expected to win. We hope to acquit ourselves well".

Lillee and Hogg began to show better form in the match against the President's XI and are expected to pose the biggest problems for the Sri Lankan batsmen. Sri Lanka, who are being coached by Sir Garfield Sobers, hope their two leading batsmen, Mendis and Dias, will find their form.

FOR THE RECORD

TABLE TENNIS
KUALA LUMPUR: Commonwealth Championships: Men's Doubles: K Mehta and Manjit Dua (Ind) bt D Hannah and J Brое (Scot), 21–15, 21–11, 21–13; T Ogunrinde (Nig) and S S Ram (Ind) bt J Hamill and T Heasley (N Ire), 21–17, 21–16, 21–17; Chan Kong Wah and Chan Scheng Shen (HK) bt A Griffiths and M Thomas (Wales), 13–21, 21–13, 23–21, 21–12; G Sandley and D Johnson (Eng) bt Lim Chin Leong and Low Kong Seong (Mal), 17–21, 21–7, 21–9, 21–8; N Thomas (Wales) and Ming Yuan (Can) bt Goh Boon Khai and Ang Swee Keng (Mal), 21–10, 21–16, 21–19; Arif Nakhuddi and Javed Chotani (Pak) bt B Orr and J Robinson (N Ire), 21–16, 21–18, 21–19; R Yule and K Rodger (Scot) bt Ping Kim Siang and Loy Soo Han (Sing), 21–16, 22–20, 21–17; J Hilton and C Prean (Eng) bt E Castano and Z Kosancwic (Can), 21–9, 21–13, 23–21. Women's Doubles: Goh Shwee Fung and Leong Mee Wan (Mal) bt C Dalrymple and V Thomson (Scot), 14–21, 21–16, 21–16, 20–22, 21–14; C Lee and J Morris (NZ) bt L Gibson and J Reid (N Ire), 21–15, 21–3, 21–7. Mixed Doubles: Yeung Hin Choong and Leow Lian Mooi (Sing) bt J Hamill and Nora McEvoy (N Ire), 21–6, 21–15, 21–2; K Rodger and C Dalrymple (Scot) bt Wong Chee Meng and Loke Wai Har (Mal), 22–20, 24–26, 21–15, 19–21, 21–11; Teoh Yang Meng and Khoo Fee Yoon (Mal) bt J Hilton (Eng) and Li Wai Peng (Mal), wo; V Chandrasekhar and Laxmi Karanth (Ind) bt D Hannah and V Thomson (Scot), 21–16, 21–19, 21–18; Loy Soo Chew and Kim May Wong (Sing) bt T Heasley and J Reid (N Ire), 21–11, 23–21, 24–22.

YACHTING
HYERES, FRANCE: International meeting (second day): Star 1, H E Mitakis (Gr); 4, P Morrison (GB). Windsurfer: 1, O Tellier (Neth). Soling: 1, J Bank (WG). Flying Dutchman: 1, M Bojsen (Den). Finn: 1, T Schmid (WG). Tornado. B White (GB).
OVERALL: 470: 1, D Peponnet (Fr), 13.7pts; 2, T Chieffi (It), 31.0; 3, S Montefusco (It), 36.0; 4, A Wetherall (GB), 38.0; 5, F Brenac (Fr), 39.0. Windsurfer: 1, O Tellier (Neth), 6.0; 2, H Borde (Fr), 20.4; 3, M Querrien (Fr), 27.7; 4, B Wessling (Neth), 32.7; 5, P Villier (Fr), 39.0. Tornado: 1, B White (GB); 2, F de Haas (Neth), 13.0; 3, D Stadler (WG), 15.7; 4, V Potapov (USSR), 16.0; 5, P Narko (Fin), 17.0. Flying Dutchman: 1, B Hagander (Swe), 19.7; 2, M Celon (It), 20.0; 3, M Bojsen (Den), 21.0; 4, G Fischer (WG), 25.0; 5, L Delage (Fr). Soling: 1, W Kuhweide (WG), 11.7; 2, B Budnikov (USSR), 13.0; 3, M Farthofer (Austria) 13.7; 4, T Boudouris (Gr), 14.7; 5, G L Lamard (It), 16.0. Finn: 1, L Hjortnaes (WG), 2, T Schmid (WG), 3, J Linhardtsen (Den), 4, F Butzman (EG), 5, O Knoperald (USSR).

FOOTBALL
HUNGARIAN LEAGUE: Budapest Honved 3, Zalaegerszeg 1; Ujpest Dozsa 3, Haladas 2; Pecs 1, Raba Eto 1; Diosgyor 0, Tatabanya 0; MTK VM 2, Videoton 1; Bekescsaba 1, Vasas 2; Debrecen 1, Ferencvaros 2; Nyiregyhaza 3, Csepel 0.

ICE HOCKEY
DORTMUND: World Championships (group A): Soviet Union 8, West Germany 0. Sweden 5, East Germany 4.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Stanley Cup playoff series: (best-of-seven): New York Islanders 7, New York Rangers 2 (Islanders lead 3-2); Boston Bruins 9, Buffalo Sabres 0 (Boston lead 3-2); Chicago Black Hawks 5, Minnesota North Stars 2 (Chicago win 4-1); Edmonton Oilers 9, Calgary Flames 1 (Edmonton win 4-1).

TENNIS
LAS VAGAS: Cesars Palace Classic (US unless stated): T Waltke bt J McEnroe, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; J Connors bt T Wilkison, 6-1, 6-4; G Mayer bt C Hooper, 6-3, 6-0; S Mayer bt E Teltscher, 6-2, 6-3; H Leconte (Fr) bt K Curren (SA), 6-1, 6-2, H Pfister bt J Kriek (SA), 7-6, 6-4.
HAINES CITY, FLORIDA: Women's tournament: V Ruzici (Rom) bt K Horvath (US), 6-4, 6-1; M Navratilova (US) bt A Hobbs (GB), 6-4, 6-1; A Jaeger (US) bt E Sayer (Aus), 6-1, 6-1; Y Vermaak (SA) bt C Jexell (Swe), 6-2, 7-6.

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Boston Red Sox 5, Milwaukee Brewers 4; Toronto Blue Jays 4, Cleveland Indians 1; Texas Rangers 11, Baltimore Orioles 2; Kansas City Royals 6, Detroit Tigers 7; New York Yankees 6, Chicago White Sox 4; Minnesota Twins 11, Seattle Mariners 2.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Mets 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 0, and 7-5; Philadelphia Phillies 2, Chicago Cubs 0; Cincinnati Reds 6, Houston Astros 4; San Francisco Giants 3, Los Angeles Dodgers 2.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION: Play-off series (best of three): New York Knicks 118, New Jersey Nets 107 (Knicks lead 1-0); Portland Trail Blazers 108, Seattle Supersonics 97 (Portland lead 1-0).

ATHLETICS
LAWRENCE: Kansas: Decathlon: First day: 1, A Nowaky (USSR) 4,227 pts.

هكذا من الأصل

RACING

Classic contender: Wassl impressive winner of the Greenham Stakes at Newbury.

Waiting on the weather

By Michael Seely

The wet weather is playing havoc not only with the racing programmes, but also with trainers' plans. The stewards will meet at Sandown at 1.0 this afternoon to decide the fate of tomorrow's card. But even if the go-ahead is given, the composition of the field for the Guardian Classic Trial is now uncertain. John Dunlop said yesterday: "I want to run Russian Roubles, particularly as his owner, Ogden Phipps, is in Europe and would like to see the race. But I would not risk him if there's any more rain and the ground becomes too heavy."

Recently Russian Roubles has been backed down from 25-1 to 16-1 in the ante-post betting on the Derby. And yesterday the Tote had further support and trimmed his odds to 14-1. The Nijinsky colt has been on most people's short list ever since he beat Vaisseau in the Houghton Stakes at Newmarket last October. And with Dunlop's horses in such invincible form, the three-year-old's re-appearance is awaited with interest. The trainer had good news of his 2,000 Guineas candidate, Wassl. "He has taken his Newbury race extremely well and should show at least 7lb improvement next week."

Dunlop's imaginative plan to help the Grand National Campaign by raffling the two-year-old, Satch, has met with an enthusiastic response. "He's going like a bomb," said the trainer. "Tickets are £5 each and there is still time for fresh customers before the final result of the draw is announced at Newmarket on April 30."

The Queen's colt Special Leave showed his liking for the mud when winning the Hyperion Stakes at Ascot last October for Ian Balding and will therefore be suited by the conditions. But Michael Stoute is still keeping his options open about Cock Robin. "If necessary, I will walk the course tomorrow afternoon before finally making up my mind," said Shergar's handler yesterday.

Recently, interest has also been shown in Morcon for the Derby. This is Dick Hern's colt by Morston, who finished second to Dunbeath on his only racecourse appearance at Goodwood last July. The skirmishers have snapped up all the fancy prices about Morcon, and it is now hard to beat 25-1.

However, it is important to keep matters in perspective. Russian Roubles, Special Leave and Morcon have all been supported because of the possible improvement latent in well-bred colts. Cock Robin, on the other hand, was given 9st in the Free Handicap after the American-bred's fast-finishing second to Dunbeath in the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster last autumn. The three-year-old has been working with tremendous zest at Newmarket this spring and a convincing victory at Sandown would see a drastic reduction in his present odds of 14-1.

The support for Gorytus for the 2,000 Guineas continued yesterday. The punters stepped in again after the reports of his excellent gallop at Newmarket on Wednesday. Both Ladbroke's and William Hill's had good backing at 11-4, and it is now difficult to beat 5-2. It is well to remember that Hern is a past master at producing horses to win classics without the benefit of a preliminary race. What this outstanding trainer has already accomplished with Brigadier Gerard in 1971 and Highclere in 1974, he may do again with Gorytus.

STATE OF GOING: Sandown (inspection 1.0 pm) Flat course – heavy; chase – soft. Beverley (inspection 12.30 pm), Uttoxeter (inspection 3.0 pm) heavy. Kelso (inspection 3.0 pm) heavy. Market Rasen (inspection 3.0 pm) heavy. Leicester – soft.

Today's racing washed out

There will be no racing in Britain today. Beverley called off their meeting after a noon inspection and the stewards will look at the course again at 12.30 today to see whether tomorrow's meeting can take place.

There will also be afternoon inspections for three more of tomorrow's meetings, Kelso, Market Rasen and Uttoxeter. There are no problems at Leicester. Yesterday's Cheltenham meeting was cancelled because of waterlogging.

Simbad's long trip pays off

Roger Fisher sent two horses on the long trip from Ulverston in Cubria to Taunton and won with Simbad, his first runner on the course, but reckons he was robbed of a double by Weatherbys. Fisher's assistant, Dudley Moffatt, said: "We were sure we would also win the Grunwick Flat with Aonoch but Weatherbys ballotted him out. He was a winner at Ayr and is the best bumper in the North. If you look at the rule book it says clearly that a previous winner cannot be ballotted out, but we couldn't get anywhere with them. The horse is here and the owner flew from Cork to see him. It's very disappointing."

Taunton missed all the rain on Wednesday night and the going was not as soft as the Fisher stable had hoped for Simbad. The seven-year-old does not like galloping out of sticky ground and it was not until very close home that he got up to beat Le Sarthois and Something Special in a finish of short-heads to the Staplehay Handicap Hurdle.

Point-to-point

AXE VALE: (Wednesday) Members: Down to Darkie. Adjacent: All Right Jacki. Open: Imagration. Ladies: Hergar. Restricted (I): Sunlight Sutton. Restricted (II): Melodies Folly. Maiden: Pharoah's Gold.

Taunton results

Going: Soft.

2.15 (2.16) YARCOMBE HURDLE (Div I novices: £740: 2m 3f)

PATHORE, ch g, by Panco – Nicky's Vulgan ... G Reilly (5-6 fav) 1
Corbengae ... P Croucher (10-1) 2
Beaneck Prince ... J Hurst (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.30. Places: £1.00, £2.50, £2.00. DF: £8.80. CSF: £11.36. G Balding at Weyhill. 1l, 15l. Canford Lad (14-1) 4th. 18 ran. NR: Curious Moon, Fiberador.

2.45 (2.47) PICKERIDGE HURDLE (Selling handicap: £548: 2m)

ANOTHER JO b m, by Hotfoot – Sarphie Wood ... L Bloomfield (50-1) 1
Carfiex ... P Nicholls (5-1) 1
Tacova ... Mr J Frost (8-1) 1

TOTE: Win: £29.60. Places: £15.10, Carfiex £1.90, Tacova £2.10. DF: Another Jo, Carfiex £150.40. Another Jo Tacova no dividend declared. CSF: Another Jo, Carfiex £142.16. Another Jo, Tacova £217.11. Tricast: Another Jo, Carfiex, Tacova £1,152.29, Another Jo, Tacova, Carfiex £1,216.00. W Sleeman at Barnstaple. Nk, dead heat. Strass Chandelier and Be Friendly Too (4-1 jt favs). 14 ran. NR: Ballbrook, La Seine, Touch Set.

3.15 (3.18) STAPLEHAY HURDLE (handicap: £1,088: 3m 1f)

SIMBAD, b g, by Simbir – Amsterdam Lassie ... M Williams (100-30 fav) 1
Le Sarthois ... P Scudamore (12-1) 2
Something Special ... A Webber (7-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £5.70. Places: £1.90, £4.30, £2.30, £6.30. DF: £15.80. CSF: £37.81. Tricast: £236.07. R Fisher at Cumbria. Sh hd, sh hd. Royal And Loyal (18-1) 4th. 19 ran. NR: Lions Hill, Ox Lesson, August Moon.

3.45 (3.47) YARCOMBE HURDLE (Div II novices: £609: 2m 3f)

DALBURY b g by Royal Palace – Tikki Tavi ... J Lovejoy (2-1 Fav) 1
Redenham ... R Linley (7-2) 2
Strath Leader ... Mr Bryan (50-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.80. Places: £1.40, £1.50, £20.70. DF: £6.00. CSF: £8.79. P Haynes at Chichester. 1/2l, 6l. Midnetto (14-1) 4th. 19 ran. Nr: Just Peg.

4.15 (4.16) JANIE HUSBANDS CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS CHASE (handicap £1,484: 2m 3f)

ALL BRIGHT b g by Bright Will – Parry ... T Williams (33-1) 1
Matola ... M Nuttall (8-1) 2
Benador ... A Gardner (11-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £38.50. Places: £12.00, £2.30, £2.90. DF: Winner or 2nd with any other £4.00. CSF: £253.82. Tricast: £2,784.70. G Roe at Chalford. 5l, 12l. Auream and Spartan Tam (7-4 jt favs). 15 ran. Nr: Ballycarn, Chelsea Bar, Bargello Son, Ballygarvey and Cartwright.

4.45 (4.46) SOMERSET HUNTERS' CHASE (amateurs: £533: 3m 1f)

FEATURE br g by Sovereign Gleam – Kilcoyn Victress ... D Sherwood (7-1)
Ballydonagh ... C Nugent (20-1)
Sub Rosa ... C Gordon-Watson (7-1)

TOTE: Win: £6.80. Places: £2.20, £3.90, £4.80. DF: £23.00. CSF: £128.50. T Curtis at Wantage. 1l, 1/2l. Leonstar (6-1) 4th. Ba Ba Belle (2-1 fav). 19 ran. Nr: Starsky.

5.15 (5.16) GRUNWICK STAKES (Nat: £544: 2m)

RUTHS MAGIC br f by Current Magic – Ruths Image ... G Evans (25-1)
Marmalade Man ... S Earle (33-1)
Regal King ... Christine Young (20-1)

TOTE: Win: £27.30. Places: £4.40, £8.80, £8.10. DF: £79.30. CSF: £585.84. G Price at Leominster. 3l, 1½l. Indian Debt (9-4 fav) Coaching Club (5-1) 4th. 16 ran. Nr: My Blondie, Proud Anthony. PLACEPOT: £150.30.

Fixture list for the 1983 cricket season

Prudential World Cup matches

Group A
June 9: England v New Zealand, The Oval; Pakistan v Sri Lanka, Swansea
June 11: England v Sri Lanka, Taunton; Pakistan v New Zealand, Edgbaston
June 13: England v Pakistan, Lord's; New Zealand v Sri Lanka, Bristol
June 15: England v New Zealand, Edgbaston
June 16: Pakistan v Sri Lanka, Headingley
June 18: England v Pakistan, Old Trafford; New Zealand v Sri Lanka, Derby
June 20: England v Sri Lanka, Headingley; New Zealand v Pakistan, Trent Bridge

Group B
June 9: Australia v Zimbabwe, Trent Bridge; West Indies v India, Old Trafford
June 11: India v Zimbabwe, Leicester; West Indies v Australia, Headingley
June 13: India v Australia, Trent Bridge; West Indies v Zimbabwe, Worcester
June 15: West Indies v India, The Oval
June 16: Australia v Zimbabwe, Southampton
June 18: India v Zimbabwe, Tunbridge Wells; West Indies v Australia, Lord's
June 20: Australia v India, Chelmsford; West Indies v Zimbabwe, Edgbaston

Semi-finals
June 22: Winners of Group A v Runners-up of Group B, Old Trafford
Winners of Group B v Runners-up of Group A, The Oval

Final
June 25: Lord's

April

23–FIRST-CLASS MATCHES
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Leicestershire
Oxford: Oxford University v Lancashire
27–FIRST-CLASS MATCHES
Lord's: MCC v Middlesex
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Essex
Oxford: Oxford University v Somerset
30–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
*Derby: Derbyshire v Gloucestershire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Glamorgan
*Leicester: Leicestershire v Hampshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Essex
*Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Somerset
The Oval: Surrey v Kent
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Northamptonshire
*Worcester: Worcestershire v Yorkshire
30–OTHER MATCH
Oxford: Oxford University v Sussex

May

1–OTHER MATCH
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Glamorgan (one day)
4–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Essex
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Surrey
Leicester: Leicestershire v Derbyshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Lancashire
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Hampshire
Taunton: Somerset v Worcestershire
Hove: Sussex v Nottinghamshire
Headingley: Yorkshire v Warwickshire
4–OTHER MATCH
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Kent
7–BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Chesterfield: Derbyshire v Yorkshire
Southampton: Hampshire v Essex
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire
Taunton: Somerset v Sussex
The Oval: Surrey v Middlesex
Worcester: Worcestershire v Leicestershire
Cambridge: Combined Universities v Kent
8–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Southampton: Hampshire v Essex
Canterbury: Kent v Surrey
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Derbyshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Worcestershire
Lord's: Middlesex v Glamorgan
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Nottinghamshire
Taunton: Somerset v Sussex
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Yorkshire
11–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Chesterfield: Derbyshire v Lancashire
Chelmsford: Essex v Kent
Gloucester: Gloucestershire v Sussex
Southampton: Hampshire v Warwickshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Yorkshire
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Nottinghamshire
The Oval: Surrey v Leicestershire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Somerset
11–OTHER MATCHES
Cambridge: Cambridge University v MCC (three days, not first-class)
Oxford: Oxford University v Glamorgan
14–BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Chelmsford: Essex v Somerset
Gloucester: Gloucestershire v Leicestershire
Canterbury: Kent v Middlesex
Hove: Sussex v Minor Counties
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Derbyshire
Bradford: Yorkshire v Nottinghamshire
Aberdeen: Scotland v Worcestershire
Oxford: Combined Universities v Glamorgan
15–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Derby: Derbyshire v Northamptonshire
Chelmsford: Essex v Lancashire
Swansea: Glamorgan v Warwickshire
Gloucester: Gloucestershire v Leicestershire
Lord's: Middlesex v Hampshire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Somerset
Hove: Sussex v Kent
Headingley: Yorkshire v Surrey
17–BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Canterbury: Kent v Surrey
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Glamorgan
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Derbyshire
Taunton: Somerset v Hampshire
Headingley: Yorkshire v Lancashire
Glasgow (Titwood): Scotland v Gloucestershire
Slough: Minor Counties v Essex
19–BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Derby: Derbyshire v Lancashire
Chelmsford: Essex v Sussex
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Surrey
Bournemouth: Hampshire v Minor Counties
Leicester: Leicestershire v Scotland
Lord's: Middlesex v Combined Universities
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Warwickshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Northamptonshire
21–BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Swansea: Glamorgan v Kent
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Worcestershire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Scotland
The Oval: Surrey v Combined Universities
Hove: Sussex v Hampshire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Yorkshire
Slough: Minor Counties v Somerset
22–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Chelmsford: Essex v Derbyshire
Bournemouth: Hampshire v Northamptonshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Kent
The Oval: Surrey v Somerset
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Lancashire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Gloucestershire
Hull: Yorkshire v Middlesex
25–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Southampton: Hampshire v Worcestershire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Essex
Lord's: Middlesex v Glamorgan
Taunton: Somerset v Sussex
The Oval: Surrey v Lancashire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Gloucestershire
Bradford: Yorkshire v Northamptonshire
25–OTHER MATCH
Oxford: Oxford University v MCC (three days, not first class)
28–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Chelmsford: Essex v Surrey
Swansea: Glamorgan v Gloucestershire
Canterbury: Kent v Hampshire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Yorkshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Sussex
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Leicestershire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Derbyshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Warwickshire
29–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Swansea: Glamorgan v Lancashire
Canterbury: Kent v Hampshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Sussex
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Leicestershire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Surrey
Bradford: Yorkshire v Somerset
29–OTHER MATCH
Oxford: Oxford University v Free Foresters (three days, not first class)

June

1–BENSON AND HEDGES CUP, quarter finals
4–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Derby: Derbyshire v Hampshire
Dartford: Kent v Middlesex
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Leicestershire
Taunton: Somerset v Essex
Hove: Sussex v Worcestershire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Lancashire
Middlesbrough: Yorkshire v Glamorgan
4–OTHER MATCH
Oxford: Oxford University v Combined Services (three days, not first class)
5–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Surrey
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Northamptonshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Worcestershire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Glamorgan
Taunton: Somerset v Essex
Coventry (Courtaulds): Warwickshire v Derbyshire
Middlesbrough: Yorkshire v Hampshire
8–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Chelmsford: Essex v Nottinghamshire
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Somerset
Bournemouth: Hampshire v Lancashire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Yorkshire
Uxbridge: Middlesex v Derbyshire
Hove: Sussex v Kent
Worcester: Worcestershire v Surrey
8–OTHER MATCHES
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Warwickshire
Oxford: Oxford University v Northamptonshire
9–PRUDENTIAL WORLD CUP, group matches
11–PRUDENTIAL WORLD CUP, Group matches
11–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Warwickshire
Tunbridge Wells: Kent v Essex
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire
The Oval: Surrey v Middlesex
Hove: Sussex v Somerset
11–OTHER MATCH
Oxford: Oxford University v Hampshire
12–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Derby: Derbyshire v Leicestershire
Chelmsford: Essex v Kent
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Yorkshire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire
The Oval: Surrey v Middlesex
Hove: Sussex v Warwickshire
13–PRUDENTIAL WORLD CUP, Group matches
15–PRUDENTIAL WORLD CUP, Group matches
15–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Derby: Derbyshire v Essex
Swansea: Glamorgan v Somerset
Tunbridge Wells: Kent v Sussex
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Warwickshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Gloucestershire
Uxbridge: Middlesex v Hampshire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Surrey
15–OTHER MATCHES
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Northamptonshire
Oxford: Oxford University v Worcestershire
16–PRUDENTIAL WORLD CUP, Group matches
18–PRUDENTIAL WORLD CUP, group matches
18–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Kent
Southampton: Hampshire v Yorkshire
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire
Bath: Somerset v Derbyshire
Horsham: Sussex v Lancashire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Middlesex
18–OTHER MATCHES
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Nottinghamshire
The Oval: Surrey v Oxford University
19–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Kent
Basingstoke: Hampshire v Leicestershire
Luton: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire
Bath: Somerset v Glamorgan
Horsham: Sussex v Lancashire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Essex
20–PRUDENTIAL WORLD CUP, group matches
22–PRUDENTIAL WORLD CUP, semi finals
22–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Ilford: Essex v Northamptonshire
Abergavenny: Glamorgan v Worcestershire
Basingstoke: Hampshire v Sussex
Leicester: Leicestershire v Surrey
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Kent
Bath: Somerset v Gloucestershire
Sheffield: Yorkshire v Derbyshire
22–OTHER MATCHES
Cambridge: Cambridge University v Middlesex
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Oxford University
25–PRUDENTIAL WORLD CUP FINAL: Lord's
25–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Chesterfield: Derbyshire v Middlesex
Ilford: Essex v Sussex
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Hampshire
Hinckley: Leicestershire v Glamorgan
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Lancashire
The Oval: Surrey v Northamptonshire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Yorkshire
25–OTHER MATCH
Worcester: Worcestershire v Cambridge University
26–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Chesterfield: Derbyshire v Middlesex
Ilford: Essex v Sussex
Canterbury: Kent v Nottinghamshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Glamorgan
Bath: Somerset v Gloucestershire
East Molesey (Imber Court): Surrey v Northamptonshire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Hampshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Yorkshire
29–NATWEST TROPHY, First round
Reading: Berkshire v Yorkshire
Wisbech: Cambridgeshire v Middlesex
Bournemouth (Dean Park): Dorset v Essex
Chester-le-Street: Durham v Lancashire
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Scotland
Hitchin: Hertfordshire v Hampshire
Dublin (Castle Avenue): Ireland v Sussex
Canterbury: Kent v Cheshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Devon
Sleaford: Lincolnshire v Surrey
Norwich: Norfolk v Glamorgan
Wellington: Shropshire v Somerset
Bury St Edmunds: Suffolk v Derbyshire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Oxfordshire
Swindon: Wiltshire v Northamptonshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Nottinghamshire
29–UNIVERSITY MATCH
Lord's: Oxford v Cambridge
30–TOUR MATCH
Portsmouth: Combined Services v New Zealanders (two days)

July

2–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Derby: Derbyshire v Worcestershire
Canterbury: Kent v Glamorgan
Liverpool: Lancashire v Hampshire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Essex
The Oval: Surrey v Gloucestershire
Hove: Sussex v Northamptonshire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Middlesex
Harrogate: Yorkshire v Leicestershire
2–TOUR MATCH
*Taunton: Somerset v New Zealanders
3–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Derby: Derbyshire v Worcestershire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Hampshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Gloucestershire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Essex
Hove: Sussex v Northamptonshire
Scarborough: Yorkshire v Leicestershire
6–TOUR MATCH
Bristol: Gloucestershire v New Zealanders (or NZ v another county if Gloucestershire in B & H semi final)
6–BENSON AND HEDGES CUP, semi-finals
6–OTHER MATCHES
Harrogate: Tilcon Trophy (three days)
9–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Sussex
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Derbyshire
Southampton: Hampshire v Surrey
Maidstone: Kent v Lancashire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Yorkshire
Nuneaton (Griff and Coton): Warwickshire v Essex
Worcester: Worcestershire v Nottinghamshire
9–TOUR MATCH
*Lord's: Middlesex v New Zealanders
10–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Sussex
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Derbyshire
Portsmouth: Hampshire v Surrey
Maidstone: Kent v Lancashire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Somerset
Tring: Northamptonshire v Yorkshire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Essex
Hereford: Worcestershire v Nottinghamshire
13–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Southend: Essex v Hampshire
Swansea: Glamorgan v Lancashire
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Middlesex
Maidstone: Kent v Somerset
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Northamptonshire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Derbyshire
Hereford: Worcestershire v Leicestershire
Headingley: Yorkshire v Sussex
14–FIRST TEST MATCH
*The Oval: England v New Zealand (five days)
16–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
*Derby: Derbyshire v Northamptonshire
Southend: Essex v Glamorgan
Bournemouth: Hampshire v Nottinghamshire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Worcestershire
Lord's: Middlesex v Leicestershire
Taunton: Somerset v Surrey
Sheffield: Yorkshire v Kent
17–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Southend: Essex v Glamorgan
Moreton-in-Marsh: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire
Portsmouth: Hampshire v Nottinghamshire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Worcestershire
Lord's: Middlesex v Leicestershire
Scarborough: Yorkshire v Kent
20–NATWEST TROPHY, second round
Reading or Headingley: Berkshire or Yorkshire v Wiltshire or Northamptonshire
Bournemouth (Sports Club) or Chelmsford: Dorset or Essex v Kent or Cheshire
Chester-le-Street or Old Trafford: Durham or Lancashire v Shropshire or Somerset
Ireland or Hove: Ireland or Sussex v Worcestershire or Nottinghamshire
Leicester or Torquay: Leicestershire or Devon v Gloucestershire or Scotland
Lincoln or The Oval: Lincolnshire or Surrey v Warwickshire or Oxfordshire
Norwich or Swansea: Norfolk or Glamorgan v Hertfordshire or Hampshire
Bury St Edmunds or Derby: Suffolk or Derbyshire v Cambridgeshire or Middlesex
20–TOUR MATCH
Trent Bridge or Worcester: Nottinghamshire or Worcestershire v New Zealanders (depending on which county wins NatWest Trophy first round tie)
23–TOUR MATCH
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v New Zealanders (or another county if Warwickshire in Benson and Hedges Final
23–BENSON AND HEDGES CUP FINAL: Lord's
24–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Derby: Derbyshire v Nottinghamshire
Canterbury: Kent v Middlesex
Leicester: Leicestershire v Essex
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Glamorgan
Taunton: Somerset v Hampshire
The Oval: Surrey v Lancashire
Hove: Sussex v Yorkshire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Worcestershire
27–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Portsmouth: Hampshire v Derbyshire
Southport: Lancashire v Gloucestershire
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Somerset
The Oval: Surrey v Nottinghamshire
Hove: Sussex v Essex
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Kent
Worcester: Worcestershire v Glamorgan
28–SECOND TEST MATCH
Headingley: England v New Zealand (five days)
30–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Chesterfield: Derbyshire v Kent
Swansea: Glamorgan v Surrey
Portsmouth: Hampshire v Gloucestershire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Somerset
Leicester: Leicestershire v Sussex
Lord's: Middlesex v Warwickshire
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Worcestershire
Worksop: Nottinghamshire v Yorkshire
31–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Chesterfield: Derbyshire v Kent
Swansea: Glamorgan v Surrey
Bournemouth: Hampshire v Gloucestershire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Somerset
Leicester: Leicestershire v Sussex
Lord's: Middlesex v Warwickshire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Yorkshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Northamptonshire

August

3–TOUR MATCH
Northampton: Northamptonshire v New Zealanders (or another county if Northamptonshire in NatWest quarter-finals)
3–NATWEST TROPHY QUARTER FINALS
5–OTHER MATCH
Lord's: England Young Cricketers v Australian Young Cricketers (one day) (will not be played if Middlesex have a home NatWest quarter-final tie which goes in to third day)
6–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Chelmsford: Essex v Middlesex
Cheltenham: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan
Canterbury: Kent v Worcestershire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire
Weston-super-Mare: Somerset v Northamptonshire
The Oval: Surrey v Warwickshire
Eastbourne: Sussex v Derbyshire
Headingley: Yorkshire v Lancashire
6–TOUR MATCH
*Bournemouth: Hampshire v New Zealanders
6–OTHER MATCH
Trent Bridge: England Young Cricketers v Australian Young Cricketers (First international match, four days)
7–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Chelmsford: Essex v Middlesex
Cheltenham: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan
Canterbury: Kent v Worcestershire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire
Weston-super-Mare: Somerset v Northamptonshire
The Oval: Surrey v Warwickshire
Eastbourne: Sussex v Derbyshire
Headingley: Yorkshire v Lancashire
7–OTHER MATCHES:
Warwick under-25 competition semi-finals (one day); (or Sunday August 14)
10–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Chelmsford: Essex v Leicestershire
Ebbw Vale: Glamorgan v Nottinghamshire
Cheltenham: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire
Canterbury: Kent v Surrey
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Middlesex
Weston-super-Mare: Somerset v Yorkshire
Eastbourne: Sussex v Hampshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Lancashire
11–THIRD TEST MATCH
Lord's: England v New Zealand (five days)
13–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Derby: Derbyshire v Somerset
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Kent
Cheltenham: Gloucestershire v Yorkshire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Middlesex
Wellingborough: Northamptonshire v Essex
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Hampshire
Guildford: Surrey V Worcestershire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Leicestershire
14–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Heanor: Derbyshire v Somerset
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Kent
Cheltenham: Gloucestershire v Yorkshire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Middlesex
Wellingborough: Northamptonshire v Essex
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Sussex
Guildford: Surrey Worcestershire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Leicestershire
14–OTHER MATCH
Warwick under-25 competition semi-finals (if not played August 7)
17–TOUR MATCH
Chelmsford: Essex v New Zealanders (or another county if Essex in NatWest semi-finals)
17–NATWEST TROPHY, Semi finals
17–OTHER MATCHES
Scarborough: England Young Cricketers v Australian Young Cricketers (Second international match, four days)
Glasgow (Titwood): Scotland v MCC (three days, not first class)
20–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Colchester: Essex v Gloucestershire
Swansea: Glamorgan v Derbyshire
Folkestone: Kent v Warwickshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Somerset
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Lancashire
Hove: Sussex v Surrey
Worcester: Worcestershire v Hampshire
Bradford: Yorkshire v Nottinghamshire
20–TOUR MATCH
*Leicester: Leicestershire v New Zealanders
21–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Colchester: Essex v Gloucestershire
Swansea: Glamorgan v Derbyshire
Folkestone: Kent v Warwickshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Somerset
Hove: Sussex v Surrey
Worcester: Worcestershire v Hampshire
21–OTHER MATCH
Edgbaston: Warwick under-25 competition final (one day)
22–OTHER MATCH
Derby: England Young Cricketers v Australian Young Cricketers (one day)
24–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Colchester: Essex v Worcestershire
Bournemouth: Hampshire v Somerset
Folkestone: Kent v Leicestershire
Blackpool: Lancashire v Derbyshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Surrey
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Glamorgan
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Sussex
Scarborough: Yorkshire v Gloucestershire
25–FOURTH TEST MATCH
*Trent Bridge: England v New Zealand (five days)
27–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Chesterfield: Derbyshire v Yorkshire
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Nottinghamshire
Bournemouth: Hampshire v Kent
Leicester: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire
Taunton: Somerset v Glamorgan
The Oval: Surrey v Essex
Hove: Sussex v Middlesex
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Worcestershire
28–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Worcestershire
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Lancashire
Southampton: Hampshire v Sussex
Milton Keynes: Northamptonshire v Middlesex
Taunton: Somerset v Kent
The Oval: Surrey v Essex
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Nottinghamshire
Bradford: Yorkshire v Derbyshire
31–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Cardiff: Glamorgan v Northamptonshire
Bristol: Gloucestershire v Worcestershire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Essex
Leicester: Leicestershire v Kent
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Warwickshire
Taunton: Somerset v Hampshire
The Oval: Surrey v Sussex
Headingley: Yorkshire v Middlesex
31–TOUR MATCH
Scarborough: Brian Close's XI v New Zealanders
31–OTHER MATCH
Canterbury: England Young Cricketers v Australian Young Cricketers (Third international match, four days)

September

3–NATWEST TROPHY FINAL, Lords
4–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Derby: Derbyshire v Hampshire
*Leicester: Leicestershire v Surrey
Cleethorpes: Nottinghamshire v Middlesex
Hove: Sussex v Gloucestershire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Somerset
4–OTHER MATCH
Scarborough: Yorkshire v Lancashire (one day, ASDA Cricket Challenge)
5–OTHER MATCH
Scarborough: Essex v Hampshire (one day, ASDA Cricket Challenge)
6–OTHER MATCH
Scarborough: ASDA Cricket Challenge Final (one day)
7–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Derby: Derbyshire v Nottinghamshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Northamptonshire
Taunton: Somerset v Kent
Hove: Sussex v Leicestershire
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Glamorgan
Worcester: Worcestershire v Gloucestershire
Scarborough: Yorkshire v Surrey
10–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Chelmsford: Essex v Yorkshire
Southampton: Hampshire v Glamorgan
Canterbury: Kent v Northamptonshire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Leicestershire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Middlesex
Taunton: Somerset v Warwickshire
The Oval: Surrey v Derbyshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Sussex
11–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Chelmsford: Essex v Yorkshire
Bournemouth: Hampshire v Glamorgan
Canterbury: Kent v Northamptonshire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Leicestershire
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Gloucestershire
Taunton: Somerset v Warwickshire
The Oval: Surrey v Derbyshire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Sussex
* Denotes Sunday play in three-day matches

Other matches at Lord's

July
2–Eton v Harrow (one-day)
14–MCC v MCC Young Cricketers (one-day)
27–MCC Schools v National Association of Young Cricketers (two-day)
29–NCA Young Cricketers v Combined Services (one-day)

August
27–William Younger Cup final (one-day)
28–Samuel Whitbread village championship final (one-day)

How the dedicated bikes-with-spikes fanatics found their answer in Sweden

Britain no longer a joke at Ben Hur game on ice

OUTPOSTS

It seems that someone thought playing motorized Ben Hur on roaring, stripped down, brakeless bikes was a bit tame, and came up with the bright idea: Why don't we do the same thing – on ice?

The trouble is that ice is pretty slippery, but that is no problem to the truly dedicated lunatic: You fit several hundred needle-pointed spikes to the tyres, "which makes it rather unfortunate if you get run over. In fact, a large part of the art of ice speedway riding is learning how to fling yourself off your bike when you get in trouble", Reg Thomas said.

A machine like a cross between a smallish dinosaur and an exotic piece of apparatus for the torturer is the last thing you expect to find in a shed at the bottom of a thrush-crowded garden in a twee Beckenham *cul-de-sac*. "I know it looks a bit horrific", Shane Hearty said. "But after a while, you don't really notice the spikes."

It is Thomas and Hearty who are the men behind the British ice speedway effort, and they run the Bel-Ray-sponsored Reg Thomas-Shane Hearty Ice Speedway team. They have transformed British ice racing from a joke to a threat, so far as the other competing nations are concerned. Thomas said: "They used to see a British rider on the ice and reckon that was a point even before the start. Not any more." Indeed, in a recent four-pronged international, Britain finished level on points with Sweden, the team who came runners-up to the all-conquering Russians in the world championships this season.

And it is a truly spectacular sport. With those vicious spikes biting into the ice you don't skid, you have a powerful drive pushing you every yard. It's a different game from conventional speedway, a sport in which the race lasts about five seconds and the procession continues for four laps. On ice, the lead changes hands all the time, and the spiked wheels mean the riders can keel their bikes over to horrendous, gravity-defying angles, actually kneeling on the ice with their inside leg clad from toe to thigh in a protector made from a tyre. "Some riders get so low they find their elbows scrape the ice, and they have to wear protectors there as well", Hearty said.

The racing happens on 400-metre ovals normally used in speed skating, and there are not any in Britain. Wimbledon Stadium thought about freezing their track, but decided against it. You have to travel to watch ice speedway, and that is how the whole British effort started, because Thomas runs a travel firm specializing in trips to motor sports events.

"Reg had a free place on one of his trips to watch ice racing", Hearty said, "so I went along for the ride, and thought it was a fantastic sport. It is a fantastic sport. But the British effort was basically a load of rubbish. On the way back me and Reg got talking and decided to do something about it."

They have not invented a word for it yet. People who have it with plants are green-fingered: people who have it with the internal combustion engine have to carry on without a *mot juste*. But Thomas and Hearty are people who have that mysterious affinity with engines. They only have to walk past a motor bike and it starts purring. They are both motor sport nuts; Hearty, now a motorcycle dealer, was a professional speedway rider ("second half standard, that's all"); Thomas was a road racer.

The two of them set about building a British ice racing team with single-minded enthusiasm. First they linked up with Bruce Cribb, who has been competing in the sport off his own bat for years and regularly reaching the semi-finals of the world championships. In the championships 64 riders compete for 32 places in the semis, in which they fight for 16 places in the final. In the final ... well, Cribb reached the final once, as a reserve, and that was a genuine triumph.

From the sound basis of two mechanics and a man who knew the game, they set about finding riders. Advertisements in the specialist press and whispers along the grapevine brought back a cheering response. "Some blokes told us they were just about the best there was at riding down the Kingston-by-pass," Thomas said. "That wasn't much help. We were looking for solid competitive experience in speedway, grass track racing, or in any motor sport."

When a quorum of young hopefuls was established, there was still a crucial commodity the team was short of – ice. And so, in a van bursting with bikes and bodies, they drove north through Sweden until they found a frozen lake, and roared round and round for a week until a pattern emerged.

A team was found. The next thing was to obtain more places among the 64 world championship starters, and that was a great deal harder than finding a frozen lake and the band of lunatics to go round it. However, after intensive lobbying, they were given an unprecendented four places. "We had one very special thing to offer," Thomas said. "Bullshit."

It can't be said that they set the ice on fire. One lad injured himself in practice. "That was a pity," Thomas said. "We had hoped he would do something, but there was just the problem of over-enthusiasm." Once again, Cribb was the lone British survivor into the semi-finals.

But this is hardly the point: the point is that the groundwork has been done, and the real achievement can now start. There will be four places for Britain again next year, and a great deal more experience with which to fill them. Martin Goodwin, a grass track international, took to ice racing straight away, and was at once passing experienced riders in a sport where experience is a major asset. "He'll be a different rider next year", Hearty said. "And there's Neil Evitts, who rides professional speedway in the summer, and he has adapted well. He'll make the semis next year."

It was a difficult world to break into. The great brotherhood of sport being the same the world over, no one wanted to know them at first. No one would give advice, let alone practical help. The team learnt by making mistakes, which, they say, means they must have learnt a very great deal.

But one of the pleasant things about ice speedway is that it is not a technocrat's sport. The world champions ride the same bikes as Bruce and the boys. They are all on standard machines, and what counts when the spikes hit the ice is mere rider ability. It is just like a real sport, in fact.

In the summer close season, there is plenty to be done. The team have three excellent bikes and three "rubbish" machines, a situation they would like to alter. They have high hopes of taking a few foreign scalps next season. They have the advantage of sponsorship, not only from the oil company, Bel-Ray, but also from Damart. If ever a sport needed such a sponsorship, this is it. They make thermal underwear.

Simon Barnes



"After a while you don't really notice the spikes".

RUGBY LEAGUE

A heartfelt hurrah for television

By Keith Macklin

The renewal of the television contract with the BBC was yesterday welcomed by the Rugby League, whose attitude to television is in direct contrast to that of the football authorities. Announcing the completion of a further three-year deal with the BBC, the chairman of the League's television committee, Tom Mitchell said: "We are delighted to continue our association with the BBC. The contract is a lucrative source of revenue and provides a launching pad for the League's sponsorship scheme, which stands at £330,000. Television has been a mainspring of the recent expansion of Rugby League outside its traditional boundaries."

The League's acceptance of television is also a dramatic change from their attitude of a few years ago, when many officials and directors felt television was killing attendances. During the past three seasons, ITV has also been welcomed by the League and *RL Action* is now shown on Mondays.

There have been some doubts and misgivings expressed about the change in the type of coverage. Originally the BBC carried live coverage of the second half of matches, but last season they reverted to edited highlights during the later part of *Grandstand*. Obviously League officials and supporters have now learnt to live with this.

ITV will now discuss the possibilities of a further series of *RL Action* next season.

Rapid Roberts

Monza (AP) – Kenny Roberts, who has been among the fastest in practice here this week for the 500cc grand prix at the Monza Autodrome on Sunday, is confident that he can end the winning sequence of his fellow American, Freddie Spencer. The experienced Roberts, aged 31, and three times the world 500cc champion, said yesterday that his works Yamaha suited the fast Monza circuit well. "I have a great chance to do well here," he said.

World Cup warm-up games

FIXTURES (one-day unless stated): May 25: Sri Lankans v Minor Counties XI (Hertford), Zimbabwe v Birmingham League (Mitchells and Butlers). May 27: Sri Lankans v Club Cricket Conference (Teddington), Zimbabwe v Midland Club Cricket Conference (Stratford). May 28: New Zealand v Zimbabwe (Moseley). May 30: Geoff Howarth Benefit Match (Westminster School), Sri Lankans v United Services (Portsmouth, two days), Zimbabwe v Minor Counties (Bedford School, two days). June 1: Australians v first class county to be decided (three days), New Zealand v first class county, Sri Lankans v first class county, Zimbabwe v first class county. June 3: New Zealand v India (Watford), Pakistanis v Surrey (Oval), Sri Lanka v Zimbabwe (Fenners), West Indians v Yorkshire (Hull). June 4: New Zealand v Australia (Arundel, three days), Indians v Minor Counties (Monks Risborough), Pakistan v West Indies (Leicester), Sri Lankans v Cambridge University (Fenners). June 5: Zimbabwe v Leicestershire (Leicester). June 6: Sri Lankans v India (Leicester), West Indians v Gloucestershire (Bristol). June 7: Australians v New Zealand (Oval), Indians v Sri Lanka (Slough), Zimbabwe v Pakistan (Uxbridge).

ICE HOCKEY

Dance like a moose, sting like a Wasp

By Robert Pryce

It was close to the end of last Saturday's English Championship game, and Durham Wasp's seven-goal lead was hardly in jeopardy when Frank Downing skated head first into Jim Earle, the Cleveland player-coach and top goalscorer in the British League.

The impact put both men out of the game and the bruises around Downing's eyes prevented him from playing the following evening. But before Downing was led away to have his cuts stitched, he managed a few words with his coach, Rod Binns. "Well, I stopped him, didnt' I?" he asked through a swollen, but evidently still stiff, upper lip.

"Durham are a hard team," Binns explained afterwards, "There are no guys here who are going to back off."

Such recklessly heroic devotion to duty helps explain their success this season. Since Binns took over this year, Durham have played 13 games and won them all. If they can win two more at Streatham tonight (against Cleveland) and tomorrow (against Dundee Rockets) they will be British champions for the first time in their 37 years.

It is a prospect that ought to concern their potential European Cup opponents. The Durham rink is older, its facilities more primitive and its ice surface smaller and rougher than any hockey rink on the continent, and the team is well equipped to exploit the conditions, with huge and implacable defencemen mixed with quick or clever opportunists. The team also has a number of players whose devotion to duty sometimes transcends legality. "No use denying it", Binns has said, "Durham has a bad reputation."

For long periods this season, that reputation appeared to be a relic of a less savoury past. "This is something that really surprises me", Lou Clements, a Canadian centre discovered studying for his master's degree at Bradford University, was able to say soon after joining the club at Christmas. "I'd heard that Durham were supposed to be a bunch of ruffians and hatchetmen. But, to tell you the truth, I haven't noticed our guys as being particularly vicious or even intimidating anybody."

By now, though, he must have caught glimpses of the old Durham. The hatchet has not been buried too deeply. There was, for example, the incident that ended Roly Barrass's involvement in last Saturday's game, when he was penalized for striking Earle with the butt end of his stick.

Binns is recklessly honest about his defenceman. "You get Roly charging round like a moose: he scares us, never mind the opposition."

Earle has admitted that his young team has a "phychological problem" whenever they face Durham but Dundee, with their extra experience and power, have so far proved immune to Durham's reputation and exempt from their extremes of intimidation. They have the skills to expose a certain lack of mobility among Durham's defencemen. At full strength, and given the kind of protection that they are entitled to expect from the referees, they must be favourites to hold on to the British title.

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Israeli pull-out demand by Begin ministers

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The rapidly mounting toll of Israeli deaths and injuries in Lebanon has prompted a minority inside the coalition Cabinet to try to press the Begin Government to stage a unilateral withdrawal to the new front line extending approximately 50 kilometres (30 miles) north of Israel's border.

Any such move would effectively partition Lebanon into zones of Israeli and Syrian influence, and leave Israeli troops and their Christian militia allies in control of the security zone which Israel has been demanding since negotiations on troop withdrawal opened last December.

It is reliably understood that the Israeli defence establishment has already drawn up detailed contingency plans for such a limited pull-back.

The campaign in the Cabinet, which is being led by Mr Mordechai Ben-Porat, Minister without Portfolio, intensified yesterday after the killing of two more young Israeli officers in a clash with Palestinian guerrillas who attempted to infiltrate from Syrian held territory near the Beirut-Damascus highway on Wednesday. All four guerrillas were killed.

Last night the military command disclosed that another Israeli soldier had been killed in a guerrilla ambush near the devastated Palestinian refugee camp of Rashadiyah.

It was the first time this year that the Israeli Army had lost three men in Lebanon in a 24-hour period.

Mr Ben-Porat, who claims to have already secured the support of four other ministers, including Mr Aahron Uzan, Minister of Labour, argued that the attack underscored the need for Israel to consider only its own security needs in Lebanon. He added that a unilateral pull-back to the 50-kilometre line was more urgent than ever.

The minister will attempt to persuade the Cabinet to debate his controversial proposal when it meets again next Sunday. He is suggesting an immediate Israeli withdrawal from the Shouf mountains – the scene of regular skirmishes between Christian and Druze militia – to a line which would be marked by the Al Awali river.

Before his remarks were publicised, Israeli military experts reported independently that such a plan was already under consideration for use if the tripartite negotiations failed to reach a satisfactory agreement on Israeli security requirements.

In outlining his scheme, Mr Ben-Porat was critical of the role being played by the Reagan Administration, which he accused of being prepared to abandon Israel's security interests in order to further America's position in the Middle East.

It is known that a number of senior ministers are sympathetic to the idea of a partial pull-back, although it would require an Israeli military presence inside Southern Lebanon for an indefinite period.

The Government is not unhappy to see the subject being raised at present, as it is deemed likely to pressure the Lebanese to accept more of Israel's security demands.

The killing of the Israeli soldiers has increased calls for a unilateral pull-back to the proposed security zone from Opposition spokesmen in Israel.

Mr Amnon Rubenstein, leader of the left-wing Shinuid party, yesterday added his voice to the campaign, and Mr Gad Ya'acobi, a Labour member of the Knesset, called on his party to consider adopting the idea as Opposition policy.

Mr Yossi Sarid, a leading Labour deputy, claimed that Israel was now paying "daily in blood" for no possible security or political gains in Lebanon.

Before news of the latest killings had reached Israel, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labour Prime Minister, said that he was against a complete Israeli pull-out but not against the idea of a partial retreat.

Mr Rabin told a conference of kibbutz members: "If it appears that the talks are bogged down hopelessly, then we should fall back from the Shouf mountains to a line 45 kilometres from our northern settlements, and tell the Lebanese to bust their own heads on the problem."

In diplomatic circles, there are fears that any such Israeli move would increase the potential for renewed conflict with Syria. Signs have been multiplying ominously in recent weeks that military preparations are under way in Syria, but the Israeli Government claims it is not yet clear whether they are offensive or defensive in nature.



Heavy cranes searching the rubble of the American Embassy in Beirut three days after the blast. They uncovered nine more bodies, bringing the total death toll to 47. (Witness freed, page 6)

Thatcher keeps party in doubt over poll date

Continued from page 1

yesterday, still have no notion of whether her preference is for a June or an October election.

Sir Geoffrey Howe was said yesterday to be curious to know the source of confident reports that he himself favours June. It is not denied, however, that he does.

The Chancellor impressed those who have been in his company recently with his genuine confidence that the domestic economy is mending. The retail price figures for March to be published today, are expected again to show an annual inflation rate of less than 5 per cent.

Labour campaign, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 4

BL attempts to break strike

Continued from page 1

management would be reactivated. It was considered likely, however, that further talks aimed at averting that prospect could take place over the weekend.

The unions have told the management that they will want to speak to the company once the result of the mass meeting is known. Local officials of the TGWU and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers will urge the strikers not to bow to pressure from the company.

As part of their strategy to increase pressure on the strikers BL sent out letters to all those involved urging them to vote today for a return to work.

It became apparent last night that the two sides were close to reaching agreement at one stage during the 16 hours of talks, but the gulf widened as the BL executives refused to concede union requests that the three minutes washing time at the end of each morning and afternoon shift should be either retained or bought out.

The company offered to extend the deadline for ending the washing time from May 16 to May 30 and repeated its proposal to extend a company-wide bonus calculating system to the Cowley assembly plant which would have raised the ceiling for bonus earnings from £18.75 a week to £30.

● Motorists have started to cancel orders for the Maestro because the dealers have run out of stocks or cannot supply their choice of model and colour (Clifford Webb writes).

At the same time there is mounting criticism, by dealers of the BL management's timing for such an obviously controversial issue as the abolition of "washing up" time at Cowley.

However, the biggest worry is the effect of the lost production on Austin Rover sales in the boom month of August which regularly accounts of a one-fifth of all cars sold annually. If the strike ends quickly BL will be hard pressed to meet existing demand, let alone begin stockpiling.

About 22,000 Maestros were produced before the strike. Of those it is estimated that about 8,000 remain unsold. On paper that is sufficient for about one month's cover. In practice as soon as showroom selections are reduced, sales are lost.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

A miracle recovery for Finchley mother of two

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the 57-year-old Finchley mother of two who was taken ill with election fever at Prime Minister's question time last Tuesday, yesterday appeared to stage a miracle recovery.

It was understood that Mrs Thatcher owed her complete return to normal to the dedicated work of a team of top British brain surgeons, Saatchi and Saatchi.

She was in such relaxed form that she was able to deny that she had ever been unwell at all. This amazing denial came after Mr Thomas Cox, the Labour backbencher, putting the first question of the day to her, observed: "The whole House will now hope that the Right Hon lady has made a complete recovery from the hysterical outburst we saw in the House on Tuesday?" (Unidentified Labour backbench cry: "Not too complete!).

Mr Cox was referring to Mrs Thatcher's seizure on Tuesday when she began addressing Mr Denis Healey as if he were Mr Denis Thatcher. Mr Healey accused her of wanting to "cut and run" by calling an election in June. In a terrifying outburst, she accused him of being, among other things, "frit".

Those of us from the Home Counties ethnic community had no idea what she was talking about, and assumed her to be delirious. But we have since learned that "frit" is a word from her native provincial *Patois* and means "frightened," or "wary of subjecting oneself or one's party to an immediate plebescite on the basis of mass adult suffrage".

Anxious to raise more than one subject while he had her attention, Mr Cox went on to accuse her, iter alia, of "smearing the leaders of CND", turning Britain into "Reagan's European fortress" and not being sufficiently bothered about "weapons of mass destruction".

This gave Mrs Thatcher an opportunity to avoid replying to his inquiry about her recovery, and to concentrate on the more routine topic of mass destruction. "If one wishes to retain freedon – to discuss in this country, including that for CND, one must have the will, the means and the coruage to defend ourselves, and on the Conservative side we have," she said, sitting down to Tory cheers.

"And have you recovered", called Mr Cox. She remained seated, making as if she had no idea to what he culd possibly be referring.

Suddenly, Mr David Crouch, the Conservative backbencher, a tall, silver-haired, intimidatingly respectable man fron Canterbury who has never had a day's hysteria in his life, suddenly has a seizure. "Has the Prime Minister noticed this week that a constituent of mine, Mr Mike Gratton, won the London marathon", Mr Crouch started raving, "and that in doing so he demonstrated that there is nothing wrong in cutting and running provided one wins?"

"I venture to suggest that she should herself consider having a go in the near future, and she would walk it."

Mrs Thatcher congratulated Mr Crouch's constituent. "As to cutting and running, we intend to cut the number of seats held by the Labour Party and continue to run the country", she added.

Then Mr David Steel, for the Liberals, accused her, which was no more than the truth, of suffering from "electionitis". Being the leader of the caring party he was clearly anxious that above all she should be encouraged to talk openly about it. "I do not think I have done anything except answer questions put to me", she replied, thus displaying the well-known post-operative symptons.

Finally, the verdict in the case of the London woman, Miss Ruth Hall, of Women Against Rape who allegedly interfered with a right-wing Tory MP, Mr Harvey Proctor. (See this space, yesterday). In a short debate, Mr Proctor said Miss Hall should appear before the Committe of Privileges.

He was mocked and denounced in a powerful speech by Mr John Tilley, a Labour bankbencher and a dedicated fellow traveller of the Women's Movement. He managed to work in a reference to "my black constituents", which had nothing to do with the case. So would you if, like Mr Tilley, your constituency included Brixton. Furthermore, he was about to face reselection by his local Labour Party in competition with Mr Benn's old associate, Mr Stuart Holland. Mr Proctor's move was defeated. We are none of us safe.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, visit Japan; depart from Heathrow airport 1.10.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, attends the annual dinner of the Medical Women's Federation, Merchant Adventurers' Hall, York, 7.40.

Prince Michael of Kent attends Standard Telephone and Cables Annual General Meeting, Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, 12.10.

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings and drawings by Australian artist, Mostyn Bramley Moore, MacRobert Arts Centre Gallery, Stirling University; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5.

Experimental photography, Museum and Art Gallery, 78 George Street, Perth; Mon to Sat 10 to 1, 2 to 5 (until April 30).

Jugs, Jars and Jollyboys – Tradition in English Pottery, Whithworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9, closed Sun; (until May 7).

The Revival of Dutch Ceramics, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 7).

Coal: British Mining in Art 1680-1980, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 1).

Peoples History of Yorkshire, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30; (until May 8).

Last chance to see

Design for a New Gallery: entires in an architectural competition for the Oriental Museum, Durham University, 82 New Cavendish Street, Durham; Mon to Fri 10 to 5; (ends today).

Work by artists from Nicholas Treadwell Gallery in London, Museuem and Art Gallery, Newport; Gwent; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 4; (ends tomorrow).

Marine paintings and watercolours by Timothy Thompson, James Atkinson Gallery, 38 King Street, Sandwich, Kent; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

The West Country Scene: Paintings, drawings and prints over two centuries, New Gallery, Abele Tree House, 9 Fore Street, Budleigh Salterton, Devon; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30; (ends tomorrow).

Porcelain and stoneware by Bernard Forrester; and rugs and wall hangings by Sue Mace: Eighty Eight Crafts Gallery, 88 High Street, Totnes, Devon; Mon to Sat 10 to 1 & 2 to 5, closed Sun & Thurs afternoons; (ends tomorrow).

Music

Concert by Street Suzuki String Ensemble, Evercreech Parish Church, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 7.30.

Recital by Jane Eaglen (soprano), Graham Bint and Jonathon Phillips (piano), Usher Gallery, Lincoln, 7.30

Concert by Scottish National Orchestra, Usher Hall, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Piano recital by Allan Schiller, Assembly Hall, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn, 7.30.

Sitar recital by Dharambir Singh, Soar Valley College, Leicester, 7.30.

Concert by Hallé Orchestra, City Hall, Sheffield, 7.30

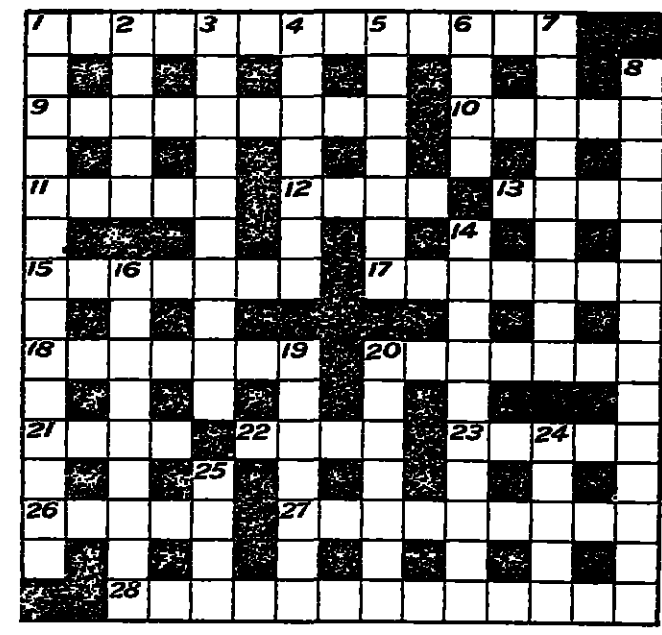
Talks, lectures

The Case for a Bill of Rights for Britain, by Lord Scarman, Faraday Lecture Theatre; Lancaster University, 1.30.

General

Heart of England Craft Market, Arts Centre Hall, University of Warwick, Coventry, 12 to 6 (10 to 6 tomorrow, 10 to 5 Sun).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,110



ACROSS

1 Novel bridge partnership (5,3,5).
9 City requires replacement for old man on board (9).
10 Vote against annual treat for workers (5).
11 Anguish of cast heard but not seen (5).
12 Cause of dispute could be funny (4).
13 Check ancestral line (4).
15 Overseas post – letters in steamship, maybe (7).
17 Brave fellow finishing race in novel circumstances (7).
18 11 almost joining Edward in royal position (7).
20 Insectivore is unable to endure decapitation (3-4).
21 Ruler to set course in crisis (4).
22 Fly back, sound as a bell (4).
23 Girl reverses major road sign (5).
26 Put out the '51 port (5).
27 Instrument a proud father's delighted to hear (4,5).
28 Cricketers painted by Rembrandt (5-8).

DOWN

1 After one round, go here for another? (10,4).
2 Hero, we reckon, not altogether Leander's type (5).
3 An event he's organized from above (6-4).
4 Ineptly? Remarkably so (7).
5 12 run amok in 13 (7).
6 Boss removes 21 from jet plane (4).
7 Courage to overcome each new sorrow (9).
8 Ordinary choice of words associated with market (6,2,6).
14 Change of image witch achieved with this? (5,5).
16 Exclude undesirable Scot – an islander (9).
19 Extinct mammal used by 28, perhaps (4,3).
20 Subject born in a strangely regal setting (7).
24 Americans' very minute sphere (5).
25 In speech roughly rebuke former MP (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,109

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Food prices

Shoppers who complain that they can no longer afford beef should take a look at boneless topside and silverside – these cuts have the advantages of no waste, better taste when thinly sliced, are easy to cook; the meat will retain its juices if left with the cut side upwards. Prices this week range from £1.84 to £2.25 a pound. Seasonal supply factors have pushed up lamb prices: Sainsbury's new season whole leg is £2.18 a pound, but Safeway have English whole shoulder at £1.09. Pork is still probably the best meat buy: Dewhurst have whole legs from 76p to £1.10 and boneless shoulder at 88p to £1.25, but the bargain of the week must be Waitrose hand of pork at 48p a pound. Safeway bacon joints are reduced by 23p a pound, and Fine Fare have fresh chicken at 54p a pound.

Spring cabbages are excellent at 20-30p a pound, and English spring greens are another good buy at 14-24p. English and italian carrots at 10-14p a pound are very good and need little scraping. Cauliflower is cheaper this week at 30-50p, and the small ones from Lincolnshire are particularly recommended. English Cos and Webb lettuces are just arriving in the shops at 30p to 40p each.

Cape black Barlinka grapes are really good at 60-75p a pound, and there is plenty of English natural rhubarb at 18-26p. Apples include Star Crimson and Star Kings, both crisp and tasty at 30p to 40p a pound. Strawberries at 40p to 70p a half pound punnet are cheap for the time of year.

Anniversaries

Births: Henry Fielding, Sharpham Park, Somerset, 1707; Immanuel Kant, philosopher, Königsberg, Germany, 1724; Madame de Staël, writer, Paris, 1766; Aleksandr Kerensky, revolutionary, Simbirsk, USSR, 1881; Kathleen Ferrier, singer, Higher Walton, Lancashire, 1912.

Deaths: John Crome, landscape painter, Norwich, 1821; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Prime Minister 1905-08, London, 1908. The Royal Society received its charter from Charles II; 1662.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.85	1.77
Austria Sch	28.00	26.20
Belgium Fr	78.50	74.50
Canada $	1.97	1.89
Denmark Kr	14.00	13.30
Finland Mkk	8.80	8.30
France Fr	11.77	11.22
Germany DM	3.92	3.72
Greece Dr	135.00	125.00
Hongkong $	10.87	10.32
Ireland Pt	1.24	1.19
Italy Lira	2315.00	2215.00
Japan Yen	385.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.21
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	165.00	148.00
South Africa Rd	2.02	1.85
Spain Pta	213.00	202.00
Sweden Kr	12.05	11.45
Switzerland Fr	3.31	3.13
USA $	1.59	1.53

Retail Price Index: 327.3.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 13.8 at 692.0.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private members' Bills: Disease of Fish Bill, remaining stage. Young Persons' Rights Bill, second reading.

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Roads

London and the South-east: Several sets of roadworks on A2: Old Kent Road, Southwark; avoid if possible. M25: New section, from junctions 27 (M11) to 29 (A127), open to public from 1pm. M1: Southbound lane closures at junction 7 (M10 turn-off); delays during morning rush-hour.

Midlands and East Anglia: M54: Lane closures on Telford by-pass. A1: Lane closures on Stangate Hill, near Alconbury, Cambridgeshire. A5: Single lane traffic on Shrewsbury to Oswestry road at Weirbrook, Shropshire.

North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 41 (N of Penrith) to 42 (S of Carlisle). A1: Roadworks at Boroughbridge, N Yorks. M62: Lane closures between junctions 22 (Bradford, Halifax) and 26 (Rippponden), W Yorks.

Wales and West: A55: Single lane traffic with lights at Penmaen Head, Old Colwyn, Clywd. M5: Northbound exit slip road closed at junction 25 (Taunton); diversion via junction 26 for Taunton traffic. A40: Temporary lights at Cheltenham Road roundabout in Gloucester; diversion.

Scotland: A8: Diversions and carriageway closures at Parklea, Port Glasgow. A72: Single lane traffic at Peebles. A90: Forth road bridge: Lane closures; also diversions for wide loads.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Cowley strike is not about workers cleaning up in company time, but whether the management will be able to go on dictating to the workforce, says the Daily Mirror. "It is time Acas was brought in . . . to teach them a few basic truths about industrial relations."

There should have been no need for a mass rally at Cowley, says the Daily Express. "The stoppage has been going on for three weeks – plenty of time for the unions to have organized a secret postal ballot . . . But now it is up to the workers to vote publicly for their families and get back to work."

London rainfall

In the first 20 days of this month, central London has had 2.65 inches of rain; this already makes it the third wettest April on record since 1940. The wettest was in 1966 with 3.24 inches and the second wettest in 1964 with 2.94 inches.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (–) Sophie's Choice
2 (1) Gandhi
3 (2) Local Hero
4 (8) An Officer and a Gentleman
5 (8) Table for Five
6 (–) 10 to Midnight
7 (5) Heat and Dust
8 (3) Best Friends
9 (4) The Verdict
10 (8) 48 Hrs

The top five in the provinces:
1 Local Hero
2 Gandhi
3 The Dark Crystal
4 The Boys in Blue
5 Raiders of the Lost Ark

Compiled by Screen International

Weather forecast

A deep depression will approach SW England from the Atlantic, and associated troughs of low pressure will move N across England and Wales.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Cloudy, rain, heavy and thundery in places, sleet or snow on some high ground, becoming brighter later; wind E, fresh to strong, locally gale, backing SW and moderating later, max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

East Anglia, Midlands, E, NW, central N England, N Wales: Cloudy, rain by evening, heavy and thundery in places, wintry on hills; wind E, fresh to strong, veering SW, moderate; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, wintry on hills, becoming cloudy later; wind E, fresh; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and scattered showers, wintry on hills; wind E, light to moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for the weekend: Cotinuing unsettled and rather cold.

Sea passages: North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE, fresh or strong, perhaps gale for a time, veering SW; sea rough, perhaps very rough. English Channel (E): Wind S to SW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough, perhaps very rough later. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE, strong or gale; sea rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 5.52 am — Sun sets: 8.08 pm
Moon sets: 4.28 am — Moon rises: 1.56 pm
Full Moon: April 27.

Lighting-up time

London 8.38 pm to 5.20 am
Bristol 8.48 pm to 5.29 am
Edinburgh 9.03 pm to 5.19 am
Manchester 8.52 pm to 5.23 am
Penzance 8.56 pm to 5.44 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

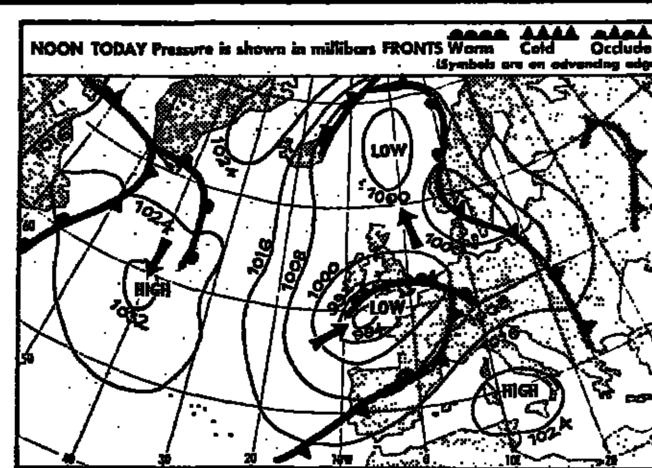
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	9	48	Guernsey	s	10	50
Birmingham	c	10	50	Inverness	f	8	46
Blackpool	c	7	45	Jersey	s	11	52
Bristol	c	11	52	London	f	12	54
Cardiff	f	12	54	Manchester	c	7	45
Edinburgh	c	7	45	Newcastle	f	6	43
Glasgow	f	10	50	Ronaldsway	f	8	46

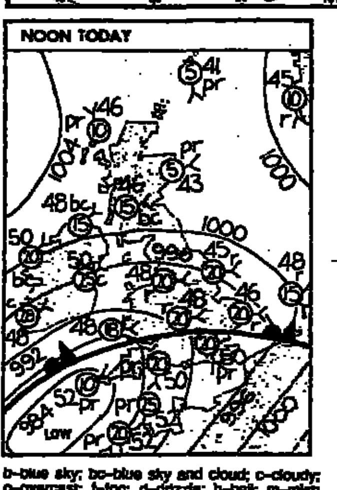
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 13C (55F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 7 pm, 48 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 6.4hr. Bar. mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,00.6 millibars
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Northolt, 15C (59F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, St Abb's Head, 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Fraserburgh, 1.2in; highest sunshine: Tiree, 12.2hr.





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.01	8.1	10.36	6.0
Aberdeen	9.57	3.6	10.57	3.6
Avonmouth	3.04	10.1	3.54	10.3
Belfast	7.25	3.1	8.31	2.9
Cardiff	2.50	9.4	3.41	9.6
Devonport	1.32	4.5	2.41	4.3
Dover	7.36	5.3	8.17	5.5
Falmouth	1.02	4.3	2.11	4.1
Glasgow	8.24	3.8	10.35	3.8
Harwich	8.10	3.5	8.50	3.3
Holyhead	6.56	4.6	7.49	4.7
Hull	2.38	6.0	3.01	5.9
Ilfracombe	2.03	7.1	2.59	7.2
Leith	11.20	4.6		
Liverpool	7.39	7.7	8.28	7.9
Lowestoft	6.06	2.2	6.04	2.1
Margate	8.18	4.1	8.47	4.1
Milford Haven	2.21	5.5	3.15	5.5
Newquay	1.21	5.6	2.14	5.6
Oban	2.58	3.0	3.47	3.0
Penzance	12.50	4.5	1.54	4.3
Portland	2.34	1.5	3.50	1.4
Portsmouth	7.52	3.7	8.49	4.0
Shoreham	7.39	4.9	8.32	5.3
Southampton	7.27	3.8	8.22	4.1
Swansea	2.31	7.4	3.22	7.4
Tees	12.02	4.3	12.30	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	8.03	3.6	8.35	3.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

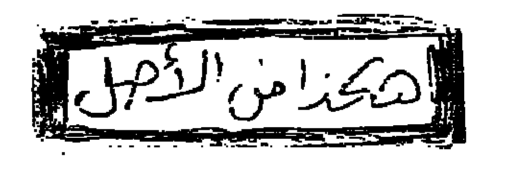
	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	4.4	.33	10	50	Rain am	Guernsey	9.9	.03	13	55	Sunny
Scarboro	7.3	.43	10	50	Cldy am	Scilly Isles	-				
Bridlington	3.9	.41	10	50	Bght pm	Newquay	9.7	–	12	54	Sunny
Cromer	4.5	.13	12	54	Suny am	Ilfracombe	-	.19	10	50	Bright
Lowestoft	4.2	.20	12	54	Cloudy	Tenby	10.2	.02	11	52	Sunny
Clacton	5.4	–	10	50	Suny pm	Southport	5.0	.49	10	50	Bght pm
Margate	2.8	.10	12	54	Bght pm	Morecambe	8.8	.51	9	48	Sunny
Folkestone	4.9	.05	10	50	Bght pm	Douglas	7.1	.27	8	46	Sunny
Hastings	5.0	–	10	50	Suny pm	B'ham (Airpt)	7.4	.03	13	55	Bright
Eastbourne	5.9	–	11	52	Suny pm	Bristol (Ctrl)	8.7	.39	13	55	Shws pm
Worthing	7.9	.01	11	52	Bright	Cardiff (Ctrl)	10.4	.17	12	54	Sunny
LitWhmptn	8.2	–	11	52	Suny pm	Anglesey	4.4	.12	10	50	Bght pm
Bognor R	9.0	–	11	52	Sunny	B'pool (Airpt)	4.3	.43	9	48	Bght pm
Southsea	10.6	–	11	52	Sunny	Manchester	-				
Shanklin	10.1	–	11	52	Sunny	Nottingham	7.9	.31	13	55	Sunny
Bournemth	8.8	–	11	52	Suny pm	Kinloss	3.8	–	9	48	Cloudy
Poole	7.1	.03	11	52	Sunny	Edinburgh	-				
Weymouth	8.3	.17	12	54	Suny pm	Eskdalemuir	6.8	.44	10	50	Bght pm
Exmouth	9.8	.06	11	52	Sunny	Glasgow	7.2	–	12	54	Suny pm
Torquay	9.2	.13	11	52	Sunny	Tiree	12.2	–	8	46	Sunny
Falmouth	10.4	.02	11	52	Sunny	Stornoway	9.5	–	8	46	Bright

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	21	70	Copenhgn*	r	6	43	Majorca	c	14	57	Rio de Jan*	f	26	79
Akrotiri	c	18	64	Corfu	s	24	75	Malaga	c	16	61	Rome	f	20	68
Alexandria	s	21	70	Dallas*	c	10	50	Malta	s	19	66	Salzburg	c	17	63
Algiers	c	18	64	Dublin	f	10	50	Melbourne	s	24	75	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	r	10	50	Dubrovnik	s	26	79	Mexico C*	s	26	79	S Francisco*	f	16	61
Athens	s	20	68	Faro	f	18	64	Miami*	s	25	77	Santiago*	s	74	75
Bahrain	s	26	79	Florence	c	22	72	Milan	c	15	59	Seoul	c	17	63
Barbados*	f	30	86	Frankfurt	f	20	68	Montreal*	r	3	37	Singapore	s	35	95
Barcelona	d	13	55	Funchal	f	18	64	Moscow	r	16	61	Stockholm	s	13	55
Beirut				Geneva	c	15	59	Munich	f	19	66	Strasbourg	s	21	70
Belgrade	s	28	29	Gibraltar	f	16	61	Nairobi	f	27	81	Sydney	s	21	70
Berlin	s	20	68	Helsinki	c	12	54	Naples	f	22	72	Tangier	f	16	61
Bermuda*	f	20	68	Hongkong	f	26	79	New Delhi	s	29	84	Tel Aviv	s	20	68
Biarritz	f	15	59	Innsbruck	f	21	70	New York*	r	6	43	Tenerife	f	20	68
Boulogne	c	9	48	Istanbul	s	14	57	Nice	c	19	66	Tokyo	s	17	63
Bordeaux	c	11	52	Jiddah	f	30	86	Oslo	f	6	43	Toronto*	c	5	41
Brussels	r	10	50	Jo'burg	s	23	73	Ottawa				Tunis	s	23	73
Budapest	s	25	77	Karachi	s	32	90	Paris	r	10	50	Valencia	s	18	64
Buen Aires*	c	17	63	Las Palmas	s	20	68	Peking	r	10	50	Vancouver*	f	13	55
Cairo	s	24	75	Lisbon	f	15	59	Perth	c	18	64	Venice	s	19	66
Cape Tn	c	20	68	Locarno	r	10	50	Prague	s	22	72	Vienna	s	24	75
C'blanca	f	17	63	L Angeles*	f	17	63	Reykjavik	s	-2	28	Warsaw	s	20	68
Chicago*	f	9	48	Luxembg	r	14	57	Rhodes	s	20	68	Washington*	c	6	43
Cologne	f	17	63	Madrid	c	12	54	Riyadh	s	31	88	Zurich	c	20	68

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available



Car Buyer's Guide

Motoring by Clifford Webb

MG Maestro, a miracle awaiting enactment

The MG Maestro 1600 is not only the sharpest performer but also the best looker in the new Maestro range. Its graceful yet purposeful lines attract attention wherever it is parked. Unfortunately, throughout its time in my hands there was another and more unfortunate reason for its crowd-pulling ability, the fact that it was in scarce supply and likely to become scarcer because of the four-week strike at Austin Rover's Cowley plant.

The Maestro's success is already assured. Orders are so buoyant that production was scheduled to rise from 2,200 to 2,750 a week as soon as possible. On management's own admission, that is the maximum possible from the existing facilities. Unfortunately for the state-financed company, and the hopes of it becoming less of a burden on the taxpayer, it is those very attempts to raise production that triggered the latest confrontation.

Whatever the rights and wrongs, it is a bitter pill for Austin Rover engineers, designers and salesmen to swallow, that with another success on their hands so soon after the Metro they are again forced to concede hard-won ground to their competitors.

The MG, with its high performance version of the R series engine capable of 111 mph, twin downdraught Weber carburettors and close ratio five-speed Volkswagen gearbox, is doing for Austin Rover what the Excort XR3i does for market leader Ford, turning a bread-and-butter car into a sports saloon fo enthusiasts. How Ford would love to have the added pulling power of the MG name.

With its deep front spoiler, wheel arch spats, light alloy wheels with low profile tyres and neat rear window strakes and spoiler the MG Maestro is one of the most head-turning cars to come from BL for many a year. On the other hand the interior with the same red and grey theme as the Metro Turbo is a little garish for my taste. I find the bright red seat belts particularly annoying. The most comfortable and effective belts are surely those your can forget about once they are buckled and not be constantly reminded of by a startling splash of colour across your chest.

The high back front seats with built-in head restraint and side supports for the thighs really come into their own when the car is being thrown about by a demanding driver. Many sports-cum-racing seats do this but the MG's manage to retain sufficient pliance to be comfortable on long journeys. Weber connoisseurs will be at home behind the distinctive burbling noise the engine emits under light acceleration, quickly changed to a throaty roar when the pedal is floored. Combined with the close ratio box in which fifth gear is the equivalent of a normal top and not the more usual overdrive gear, the result is a very eager if noisy performer when driven hard. The exhaust note is pronounced enough to please the enthusiast but not so harsh as to attract unnecessary attention.

Much has been written about the synthesized lady's voice which gives advice and warnings. Some drivers find it intrusive. I like it if only for the feeling of company in the car on long lonely motorway slogs. In any case, those who do not share my feelings can always turn the sound down or switch it off.

The trip computer is another matter. Whether by unfortunate coincidence or because they need further development work the computers on the last two Maestros I have driven gave suspect fuel consumption figures.

Vital Statistics
Model: MG Maestro 1600
Price; £6,245
Engine; 1594cc 4-cylinder
Performance; max speed 111mph, 0-60mph 9.6 sec.
Official consumption: urban 29mpg, 56mph 47.5mpg; and 75mph 33.8mpg.
Length: 13.29ft.
Insurance; Group 5.

A 1.3 HLE recorded at least five miles per gallon below the result of brim to brim tank tests while the MG suggested it had done a very unlikely 44.5 mpg throughout mixed motorway and urban driving. It also refused to change its trip mileage from 117.5 miles for three days and then suddenly burst into life for a few hours only to retreat to its original reading for the remainder of the test.

In fairness, I should add that I have been equally suspicious of other manufacturers' computer readings.

MG Maestro 1600: A head-turner.

Sporting families

Sports versions of family cars are coming thick and fast at the moment. Audi has announced a 115mph version of the popular Audi 80 while Vauxhall is going for the same sector of the market with an equally swift Astra GTE.

Audi, the world rally champions with the quattro, are producing their Audi 80 Sport in only three colour schemes – white, metallic black or silver – with body stripes, wide alloy wheels and tyres and the statutory spoilers at front and rear. The power unit is a fuel-injected edition of the new 1.8-litre engine which gives the Sport a 0 to 60mph time of 9.2 seconds. It costs £7,549.

The Astra GTE is similarly powered by a fuel injected version of the General Motors 1.8 litre engine already installed in up-market CD and SRi editions of the successful Cavalier. At 116mph it just shades the Audi but is a little slower through the gears, taking 9.4 seconds to reach 60mph. At £6,412 it is more than £1,000 cheaper than the Audi but still £167 more than the MG Maestro.

I have yet to drive the Audi Sport. A brief run in the Astra GTE showed an improvement in road-holding over standard models but a rather more choppy ride due to the lowered suspension and firmer settings. A rear seat passenger complained that it was "bumpy but acceptable".

At the risk of boring by repetition, I still believe the original 1.6 litre engine installed in the more standard versions of the Cavalier and Astra to be the outstanding power unit fitted to any mass-produced family car for a very long time. I am not so enamoured of the bored out, "souped up" 1.8 litre derivative. It is not as silky smooth, showing how difficult it si to make even minor changes to a successful engine and not upset its delicate balance.

Toyota Camry

Toyota's all new Camry, the first transverse-engined front-drive Toyota, goes on sale in Britain today. At £5,782 for the five-speed version and £6,172 for the automatic it will be a tough competitor for Ford's Sierra and Vauxhall's Cavalier. Only one version is being imported, the 1.8 litre four-door GL saloon.

Toyota (GB) clearly hopes the Camry will do better than the old Cressida 2-litre, which was rather too thirsty for most people's liking and was withdrawn from the British market last autumn.

The new ohc LASRE engine (Lightweight, Advanced, Super-Responsive, Efficient) is only marginally more powerful than the old 1772cc pushrod engine formerly installed in the Carina. But its new long-stroke layout – an example of engine design turning full circle – has increased low speed pulling with 90 per cent of its torque available from only 2,000rpm. Now that is a change for a Japanese engine. Most of them are gutless until really buzzing.

Toyota hope that the Camry will put an end to all that talk about Japanese rear seat accommodation being designed for dwarves. A "Harlem Globtrotter" could sit inthe back in complete relaxed comfort, the press blurb claims. I doubt that but certainly it is an improvement on most of its kin and can take three medium sized adults abreast.

Mr Alan Marsh, Toyota (GB) sales and marketing director, has no doubt that the Camry "will lay to rest all the old canards about Japanese cars being slow, dated, over-ornate and have poor handling and road holding. We are sure it will match and in many instances surpass its European rivals. Its fuel economy is amazing for a 1.8 litre car, with 110 mph top speed. And at its price there are few cars to match."

I hope to present a full road test of this paragon from the Far East next week.

(continued on page 26)

Thou shalt also consider in thine heart, that, as a man chasteneth his son, so the LORD thy God chasteneth thee. Deuteronomy 8: 5

BIRTHS

AUSTIN on April 1st to Rachael (nee Hickman) and Peter a son Jamie Peter, a brother for William.

CHETWYND On April 16th to Lorna (nee Menzies) and John a daughter Fleur, a sister for Hugh, Philip and Tara.

GILBERT.– On April 18, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Liz and James, a daughter Sophie, sister for Alexander.

GRETTON – On April 16th, to Sue (nee Learner) and George, a son, James George, a brother for Matthew.

NORMAN.– On April 19, at Redhill General Hospital to Mary (nee Pierce) and Neil, a daughter.

PHETHEAN. On April 20th at Royal Buckinghamshire Hospital to Karen (nee Roberts) and Stuart, a son, Thomas Stuart.

von EISENHART ROTHE.– on April 14, to Britta (nee Emborg Sund) and Ruediger – a daughter Charlotte Alexandra, 18 Argyll Road, London, W8.

WEBSTER. On 19th April, to Sarah (nee Thornton) and Clive – a daughter, Eleanor Rose, a sister for Alice.

WIGHT.– On April 18 at 6.30 am to Julia (nee McDonnell) and Robin, a son Felix, a brother for Jasper and Tiffany.

WINDSOR.– On Thursday April 21, at Copthorne Maternity Unit, Shrewsbury, to Caroline & Ivor, a son, a brother for Robert.

GOLDEN WEDDING

BROOKE : MATHEWS. – On April 22nd, 1933, at the Cathedral Church of St Woolos, Newport, Monmouthshire, Henry, son of Mr and Mrs Leslie Brooke to Barbara, daughter of Canon and Mrs A. A. Mathews.

EAST–SWINBURNE On April 22nd 1933 Geoffrey to Coralie. Present address 26, The Borough, Downton, Salisbury.

DEATHS

ADCOCK. On April 18, as a result of a road accident at Wallingford Toby Richard, Chef, in only his 22nd year He gave so much to his family, his friends and his trade. Sadly missed and deeply mourned by Brian, Sylvia and Noelle. Funeral on Monday, April 25, at 2.30 at Oxford Crematorium.

ANDREWS- On April 19th, peacefully at his home in Wherwell, Hampshire, after a long illness, Charles Leslie, aged 85, deeply loved husband of Clare and father of Derek and Jane [illegible]

[illegible]

at 11.30 am Flowers to 16 Nassau Road, Barnes, or donations to St Mary's Parish Church, re: Building Fund, 10 Brookwood Avenue, SW13. A service of thanksgiving to be arranged

DULVERTON.– On April 20, 1983, Judith Betty, dearly loved mother of Sarah, Michael and Ian, and the late Marion. Funeral service at Cold Ashton Church on Wednesday April 27 at 2.15pm, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. *Donations if desired may be sent to the Bath Cancer Unit Appeal, c/o Mrs J Crane, The Secretary, Royal United* Hospital, Bath

ELLIS.– On April 19, Doctor Mary Jenny of Sunningdale, Berkshire & HMBI Feltham Funeral at East Hampstead Park Crematorium, nr Bracknell, 11.30am on Monday April 25. Family flowers only if desired Donations to the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Inquiries to Linen Bannister Ltd. Ascot 20266 or HMBI 01-890 0061.

GILBERT.–On April 19th, Thomas, of Rose Cottage, Blunham. Donations, if desired, to RNLI

HEENAN on April 20th, peacefully, Florisse, much loved mother, grandmother & greatgrandmother Funeral at Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, on Wednesday April 27th, at 3pm Family flowers only.

HOWGILL. – On April 19th, 1983, suddenly at home, Hilda Mary, wife of the late Richard Howgill, CBE. A much loved mother and grandmother Funeral service at St Mary's Church, Sullington, Sussex on Wednesday, April 27th at 12 noon followed by cremation Enquiries to H D Tribe Ltd. 130 Broadwater Road, Worthing. 34516

KANDAWALLA, BEHRAM. Peacefully at his home The Blessings, St Peter's Valley Road, Jersey, on Thursday, 21st April 1983. Beloved father of June, grandfather of Lindsay and Adrian. Will be deeply missed by Liala. The funeral service will be held at Golders Green Crematorium (West Chapel), Hoop Lane, London NW11, on Thursday next April 28th at 4.30pm J H Kenyon, 12 Chiltern St, London W1. Tel: 01-935 3728

LANGLEY.–On 20th April, 1983, in a Selsey nursing home, Helen Evelyn Mary, of 7 Harlow Court, Reigate, widow of Marcus Langley, FRAeS, FIMechE. *Mother of Michael and* Vivien, grandmother of Anya, Jonathan and Ben and sister of William and Vida Box. Cremation private, family flowers only.

LONGLEY-COOK – on 20th April peacefully at Haslar, Vice Admiral Eric William Longley-Cook C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O Cremation private Friends welcome at memorial service at West Stoke Church, Nr. Chichester at 11 00 am, 28th April No flowers please but donations to Cancer Research

MACDONALD.–On 20th April peacefully at home after a long illness A J F (Archie), much loved husband of *Ruth and father of Michael and Ian.* Family funeral at St Andrews, Frognal, NW3, 3.15 pm, 26th April: thanksgiving service to be announced later. Enquiries to Leverton & Son, 387 6075.

RINTOUL - On Saturday, March 26th, suddenly at her home in Templestowe, Victoria, Australia, Maimie (Colville Mary) Rintoul Much loved and greatly missed.

ROSS–TAYLOR. On April 20, 1983 at St Columba's Hospice, Edinburgh, Margaret Katharine, daughter of the late Walter and Pat Ross-Taylor, of Wandel Abington, Lanarkshire. Funeral Service at Warriston Crematorium, Edinburgh on Saturday April 23 at 12 noon

SERLE – On 21st April 1983, in her 104th year, Maud Mary, widow of Canon S E B Serle, one-time vicar of The Church of the Annunciation, Chislehurst, and eldest surviving daughter of Henry Blunt Howard, of Bark Hart, Orpington

SHAW – On April 16th, quietly in his sleep at the Old Vicarage Milton-Under-Wychwood, Oxfordshire after a long battle with Parkinson's Disease, Richard Arthur Barnsley Shaw, Dearly loved husband of Constance Shaw. Private Cremation has taken place

SHEPPARD – On 20th April, peacefully in hospital after a brief illness, Alison Sheppard (nee MacIntyre) aged 85, widow of Harvey Sheppard, dearly loved sister, mother, aunt, grandmother, great aunt and friend. Funeral on 28th April at 11.30am, at The Putney Vale Crematorium. Enquiries and flowers to J H Kenyon: 49 Marloes Rd., London W8 (Tel. 937 0757).

SPENCE – On April 17th peacefully, Ivan aged 80 in Benesazar, Spain. Father of Jane North, John, Richard and Kate Porta.

STOCKEN.– On April 20 peacefully at home Enid Margaret aged 78 years, widow of Rex Stoken. Funeral *service at Redmarley D'Abitot* Church on Saturday April 23 at 2.00pm. Followed by interment in the churchyard. Family flowers only, donations in lieu for The Cobalt Unit, Cheltenham may be sent to Smith Funeral Services, Furnace Lane, Newent, Gloucestorshire.

TOWNSEND. On Wednesday 20th April, 1983, peacefully after a short illness, Sally, loved and devoted friend of three generations of the Assheton, Yorke and Ashley Cooper families.

TRAVIS – On April 17th, peacefully at home after a long illness, Jean Heather, beloved wife of Tony and mother of *Matthew.* Requiem Mass took place on 21st April, at Our Lady of Dolours, 264 Fulham Road, SW10, followed by private burial, family flowers only, but donations if desired may be sent to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Lincoln's Inn Fields, WC2.

TURNER – *On 20th April in hospital.* Sir Eric Gardner, CBE, FBA, Emeritus professor of Papyrology in the University of London. Funeral private. No flowers please.

VINER – Peacefully on April 20th, in hospital at Bristol, George Scotchford, journalist, of 32 Durdham Park, Bristol, beloved husband of Nancy, loving father of Carole and dear grandpa of Jane, Catherine and Sarah. Private funeral.

WESTMACOTT.– On April 18, 1983, John Rowe Westmacott, commander RN, aged 80 years, recently of Burley, Hampshire. Dear father of Richard and William. Funeral service at Burley Parish Church on Wednesday April 27 at 2.30 pm. Flowers to *Moodys,* Funeral Directors, 59 Old Milton Road, New Milton, Hants.

DEATHS

WIDDECOMBE – On April 18th, suddenly at Yeovil District Hospital, Rev. Charles Donald, aged 68, beloved husband of Marjorie and father of Daphne. Funeral service at St Andrew's Church, Yetminster on Tuesday April 26th at 12.30pm, followed by cremation. Family flowers only. Donations for St Andrew's Church, c/o J H Gillard, Funeral Directors, Newton Road, Stoford, Yeovil.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

DON. – A service of thanksgiving for the life of the late Elsie F. Don (Mrs Stuart W.) will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton Road, London SW7 at 4.00 pm on Monday May 9th 1983.

HALL, NOEL. – 2.30 pm, May 20, at St Marys the Virgin, Oxford.

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GREECE, *with Triaena. Corfu, Athens,* Crete, Rhodes and all islands. Personal attention, value for money Ring Roland 01 283 8162 ABTA.

LOW FARES worldwide. USA, S. America, Mid and Far East, S. Africa. – Trayvale, 48 Margaret Street, W1. 01-580 2928 (Visa accepted).

S FRANCE. *Charming small cottage nr* Beziers on 1½ acres of land. Slps 5. July, August, September. £125 pw. Tel 01-674 9791.

LAST MINUTE holiday booking service. Wide availability. Access/Visa/Diners/Amex. ITG. Lateline. 01-841 4362. ABTA.

FLOTILLA SAILING *in the Greek* Islands - Cancellations in May available. £199 p.p. Tel. 0268 696555 Club Mirage.

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LATIN AMERICA. low cost flights holiday journeys. JLA, 16 Barley Mow Passage, W4. 01-747 3108.

VILLA Wanted in Brittany for any 2 weeks between 21 July and 15 Sept. nr sea. 10 people. Tel: 026 472 287.

TUNISIA. Sunny days, lively nights. Call the specialists: Tunisian Travel Bureau. 01-373 4411

MENORCA. *– Quality villa with* private pool, sleeps 4/7. May-June reductions. 0703 846922.

BRITISH YACHT, S. Turkey, skipper, ski-tender, windsurfer, cook, 2 wks inc fll £385 pp. Tel. (04446) 43534.

BUSINESS TRAVEL at realistic rates, worldwide. Ring Travel Eye on 01-734 4412.

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NATURAL RUSSIAN SABLE coat, 16, length 44in, Harrods 1983 valuation £30,000. Accept £6,500 ono. Tel (089275) 262 (Kent).

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FINE SOLID rosewood desk/library table by John Makepeace in 1966. Twice exhibited nationally (V&A etc). 087-386 387.

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1979 Alfa Romeo Spyder 2000
Last imported version of this model. Exceptional condition. Recent complete body overhaul and respray by experts.
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Full size, 19th century, in *excellent condition, £2,500* for quick sale. To include lighting and full equipment.
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6ft LONG SUNBED with attractive wooden base, V. good cond. £180 o.n.o. 01-638 6000 ext. 516 (day).

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FINEST Quality wool carpets. At trade prices and under, also available 100's extra. Large room size remnants under half normal price. Chancery Carpets 01-405 0453.

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RENTALS

WESTBOURNE PK. ROAD, W11
Light, spacious family House in quiet location. Lrge. recep., dining rm., fully equip. kit., 2 dble., 1 sgle. beds., 2 baths., clks, CH/chw., gdn. Avail. immed. 1-2 years.
£185 per week. o.n.o.
ST. ANNS VILLAS, W11
Light grnd. 1wr. grnd. flr. Maisonette, newly dec., furn. 2 receps. with inter-comm. drs. 2 dble. beds., k. & b. CH. Lrge. Patio Gdn. Avail. immed. 1-2 yrs.
£170 per week.
CRAVEN COURT, W2
Airy, bright newly dec. & carpeted mezzanine Flat, UNFURNISHED. Lrge. dble. recep., hall study., 1 dble, 1 sgle. beds., k. & b. Ch/chw. Rf. Tce Avail. immed. 1-2 yrs. plus. £130 per week. CO. LET ONLY.
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We have a number of Executives and Diplomatics actively seeking flats and housing consisting of four, five bedrooms in Hampstead, St Johns Wood, Knightsbridge and Kensington. Rents offered range between £250 and £450 a week for tenancies of up to three years in length. Please contact us at:
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01-794 1125

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LUXURY *- 3 bedroomed house NW9.* CH, garage, garden, close to tube. Tennis courts and playing fields to the rear. Phone: Jill 422 8751.

UNFURNISHED flats urgently req F&F purchased. 402 5184. W.A.

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GROSVENOR SQ. W1.– Unfurn and immaculate, spacious and v. elegant *apart. 3rd floor in a prestigious block,* 2 dble, 1 single bedrooms. Vast intercon. receps 2 baths. Clk. £16,000 p.a. £6,000 outgoings. Aylesfords 351 2383.

EWALD ROAD, SW6. Bright, newly decorated family house in Fulham: excellent transport and shopping facilities: 3 beds, thru recep. 1½ baths, lge modern kitchen, gdn: available May, long let. £165pw. Tel Maskells. 581 2216.

MAIDA VALE/ST JOHNS WOOD. Lux flat, privately owned: large recep. 3 dble bedrms, dining rm, modern kit. 2 baths, 2 wc's, balcony, porter, lift. £245 pw Tel 286 8724 anytime.

£38 and £44 pw for quiet double bedsitters in Hurlingham Gardens, SW6. Fridge, basin, H&C, large cooker, fully furnished, fitted carpet, free laundry, no parking meters. 2 mins station. Tel 01-731 0497.

STOCKWELL SW9 Period house, 4 *beds, 2 bath, 2 receps, kitchen, all* machines & equip, quality furniture, garden. 15 mins City/West End. Family or sharers. £130 p w. 01 582 1577.

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MAYFAIR. Serviced 2 bedroomed flat, new regency, furnished by Harrods, colour TV, telephone; short or long let £250 pw, negotiable. Tel 01 589 8223.

SLOANE AVENUE. Beautifully furnished and appointed studio flat in elegant P/B block. £75 per week. Phone daytime 834 6292 after 6 pm 735 5898.

FAMILY HOUSE. Near woods and Highgate tube. 5 beds, 2 receps, large kitchen and garden, gas C.H. To let June 10th – July 6th and Aug 4th – 30th. £175 p.w. 01-883 0823.

MODERN COTTAGE IN HIGHGATE. 3 beds, 2½ baths, large recep, small fully equipped kit, patio, carport, furn or *unfurn. £175 pw. Comanbuild.* 348 4926/8076.

KENSINGTON Church Street, 2 bedroom flat, newly furnished, highest standard. Colour TV, telephone. Short or long let. £200 pw negotiable. Tel: 01-589 8223.

CHELSEA. Charming, 1 dbl bedroom, sitting room, dining room/kitchen, C.H., C.H.W. flat. £105 pw up to 1 yr. Tel: 352 9710.

HART RESIDENTIAL LETTINGS. We have furnished flats and houses in N/NW London. £80-£800 pw. 01-482 2222.

MEWS HOUSE Ladbroke Grove, modern spacious, fully furn., 2 bedrooms, balconies, garage. £160 p.w. 727 4647 eves.

SW7. Pretty lux. furn mews house, 3 beds, large recep, gge, C.H. long co. let. £225 p.w. Tel. Smyllie 822 3532 (day) 946 5982 (eves).

AMERICAN Executive seeks luxury flat or house up to £380 p.w. Usual fees required – Phillips Kay & Lewis 839 2245.

REIGATE. Spacious detached 3 bed hse on private estate. Beautiful situation yet close to station. Available immediately £630 pcm. Horley 2624.

BELSIZE PARK. 1 dble bedrm, dining rm or 2nd bedrm, recep, kit, bath and WC. Newly dec. £120 pw. Tel Marie Carter. 01-435 5329.

RUCK & RUCK 581 1741. Quality furnished & unfurnished properties in prime central areas urgently required and available £150–£850pw.

THISTLE GROVE. Superb studio flat in this tree lined lane. Extremely well furnished. Long or short let. £80pw. 499 0856.

AVAILABLE NOW Luxury flats & houses from £80 p.w. Burgess 748 1710/1878.

CHELSEA HOUSEBOAT to let end May-Nov. Dble bed, 2 recep, k and b, sundeck. £90 p.w. 01-352 6841 eves.

SMART SPACIOUS 1 bed garden flat, 1 min tube & common. SW12. £70pw. lease neg. 01-675 2879.

N3. Lux 2 bed furn flat with gdn in Finchley. Wash m/c, sch, dble glazed, own tel. £75pw. Tel 788 3092.

CITY LIVING AT IT BEST
Flats to let unfurnished.
For further details telephone:
The Barbican Estate Office on
01-628 4372
or 01-588 8110.

RENTALS

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE garden flat, 1 bed, 1 recep, k & b, C.H. £80 p.w. inc. Min 6 months. 794 7519.

SW3. Large fully furnished, one bedroom flat. £90 pw. Apply 01-589 2650 or 623 3544.

SW11, 3 bed, 2 recep hse; patio, CH, chw, to let. 1 yr. £160 pw. – Willett. 730 3435.

W8. Fully furnished flat for 6 months let. 2 beds, recep, k & b. 01-727 8324 or Cambridge 63586. £110 pw.

CHELSEA, SW3. 2 room flat, k & b and patio. Ch. Suit 1. £70pw. 352 6799.

CHELSEA. – Attractive flat, 1 reception, 1 double bedroom, k & b, ch. £100 pw. – Tel. 01-351 3670.

W11 – 2 beds, large recep, k & b, overlooking com. gdns. £110 pw. 602 3026.

CHELSEA. Attractive flat. Lounge, 1 dble, 1 sgle bedroom, k & b CH. Tel. Long let. £125 p.w. 01-730 8932.

CHELSEA. Mod block, 2 beds, recep, K & B. £130 pw. 493 9941 (T).

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

AIRDALE PUPPIES for sale, KC registered, - ready end May. Mum wonderful with children. Phone Elwall 3978, after 6 pm.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ZOOLOGY STUDENT (19), doctor's daughter, would like to help look after your children: July and August: good games and adventures: anywhere, except London, preferably abroad. – Tel 01-693 1917

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ACCOUNTANCY BOOKKEEPER will write up & maintain your accounts, 1 day per week. 886 6761.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GASLIGHT of St James's, London's most exciting business-man's night-time retreat. No membership needed. Open Mon-Fri 8pm 2am. Sat 9pm-2am 2 bars, restaurant. Dozens of danceable companions, tantalising cabaret acts Happy Hour 8-9pm. If required superb 3-course dinner only £9.75 plus service and tax. Entrance Fee £8.75. (This is refunded, less £1 to diners ordering before 9pm). 4 Duke of York St., SW1. Tel. 01-930 1648/4950

ROYAL OVER-SEAS LEAGUE, Park Place, St. James's, and also at 100 Princes St., Edinburgh. The elegant conference and banquet venues Contact Banqueting Manager 01-493 5051.

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CHISWICK 3rd prof person 20s share *mod town house near river. Own* room. All mod cons. Garage, garden. £137 pcm. exclusive. 01-747 1108 (after 6.30pm).

ISLINGTON STUDIO FLATLET in Georgian Hse. Own Bthrm. Roof Patio. Suit 2 girls £30 pw incl each. or single £50 pw. 359 2754.

KENSINGTON. Single room, with cooking facilities, in luxurious house. Daily *maid* service. £38 pw. Tel owner, 370 5599.

BATTERSEA opp. Park. M/F. 25+, share mixed flat. Own room. CH. Nr transport and shops. £35 excl. Tel 223 1073 after hours

KENSINGTON male share flat with female, own room, private phone, T.V. £50 p w. incl. excl. phone, refs 603 7924.

CHISWICK large room in mixed flat, share all facilities £126 p c.m. plus 1 month returnable deposit. Tel: 747 1858.

HOLLAND PARK luxury flat. 2 f to share large double bedrm., £100 each pcm excl. Bond £125 each. Phone 01-602 7740.

A SINGLE & double room, Streatham & Fulham, from £26.50-£35 p.w. 731 6966 or 244 7526.

SW5 2 f, 25+ share mixed lux hse, own single room + basin, ch, wash m/c, col tv. £35 pw. 373 4307 eves.

DULWICH. 2 F share lge hse, own rooms. £30 pw. Close city, W End trains. 670 9203 eves.

W1. - 2-5 persons share luxury furn. flat, £155 pw. Tel 487 4986 or 274 6877 eves

HIGHGATE. – Prof. F., elegant own room in modern flat, charming place £110 p c m. excl Tel 883 6110.

SW7. 2 single rooms in mixed mews flat for 1 female & 1 male, £33 p w & £36 p w. excl Tel 589 0900.

NW3 girl, own room in an easy going flat Tel 722 0416 (between 6 00-9 30)

CLAPHAM. M-f. own room, ch, nr tube: £100 pcm. excl Tel. 622 9180 after 6pm

BATTERSEA. Own room in light flat, CH, near transport and shops. £110 pcm. Tel 01-223 8409 (eves)

CHELSEA. Girl to share mixed flat, own room. £40 pw fully incl 938 1721.

W8 KENSINGTON Church St. Prof f own room in shared flat. £138 pcm excl Tel 01-937 3269.

S.W.9. Pref non-smoker own rm. lux hse. gdn. £30 p w 01-733 8392.

CHELSEA. Bedsitter in family house. £30 pw incl. Tel 351 1459.

W.14. Olympia. rm in maisonette. b & b. £45 pw. – 602 0761, eves.

FLATMATES, 313 Brompton Rd selective sharing. 589 5491.

MARBLE ARCH. Male. A room on the park. £45 pw Tel 262 4278.

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39ft MOTOR CRUISER, Flybridge sun deck, twin diesel engine, sleeps 7, lying Majorca. Value £45,000, will part exchange suitable flat on the island. 061-766 2522

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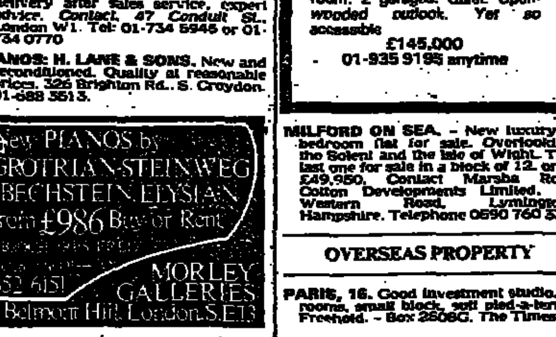
EAST SUSSEX (Between Tenterden and Rye). A few rods only available upon a newly created 11 acre trout lake stocked with rainbow and brown trout – an exclusive fishery in beautiful surroundings with special recreational advantages. £1,250 per annum for 1 year's membership. *Illustrated brochure E. Watson &* Sons, Heathfield tel. 04352 2211.

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BLUTHNER PIANOS. The West End Piano Showroom with a range to suit everybody. Weimar, Bluthner, Hoffmann, Zimmermann etc. Free delivery after sales service, expert *advice. Contact, 47 Conduit St.,* London W1. Tel: 01-734 5946 or 01-734 0770

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd., S. Croydon. 01-688 3513.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE PIANO WORKSHOP. Directly imported pianos from Japan & Korea unbeatable prices, catalogue. 2 Fleet Rd. NW3. 01-267 7671. Open Suns.

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PARK LANE W1. Modern luxury flats, redecorated & fully furnished. 2 rms k & b, porterage & serviced. Suit Business exec. or couple on vacation. For short lets from 2 wks–3mths from £275pw Apply Miss Tomlin 01-352 8853 (day) (09905) 8932 (eves)

OXFORDSHIRE/Buckinghamshire. Farm house or cottage wanted by English French couple from June to September. Mr Egan, Glebe House, Southill Park, Biggleswade, Beds. SG18 9LJ.

SW10 1 bedrm apart, spac liv rm, dining K & B, up to 3 mths, £140 pw incl. Collingham Apartments 373 6306.

SERVICED apartments in Kensington, with colour TV, 24hr switchboard and telex. Collingham Apartments Ltd. 373 6306.

OVINGTON SQ. SW3. Elegant 2 bed artist's balcony flat. April 30 – 21 May. £160pw. 994 1164.

INSTANT FLATS, Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page 373 3433.

U.K. HOLIDAYS

DUMFRIESHIRE. Attractive farmhouse sleeps 8-10 lovely views, scenery. Hill walks, fishing T.V. From £80 pw Tel 084 82800 or 0387 82228.

LOVELY LODGE on country estate, S Devon. slps 4, 5 with S pool, T court. 6mls coast, reductions for May bookings, reasonable rates. Phone 08847 327.

CORNWALL Farmhouse, (4 bedrooms) in quiet valley near Liskeard. Convenient sea, moors, tennis. free July/Aug/Sept 05034 261.

SALCOMBE COTTAGE, sleeps 6, 200 yards shops and quays, available fortnights only 1-15 July, 12-26 August. Tel: 06073 2540.

DITTISHAM. – Daffodils, lambs, blossom, boats, await you. Private Dartside cottage from £65 pw Tel. 01-607 4989

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UK & OVERSEAS au pair bureau. M'helps - domestics, temp & perm. 87 Regent Street, W1 01-439 6534

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YOUNG MAN, French, 22, wishing to learn English, seeks an au pair job in a nice family London, neighbourhood 6 months/more. Good handy man, can do all jobs in house, driving, fond of children, diploma as holiday camp instructor Please write: L. Bruston, 4 Salsons, Moens-01210 Ferney, France

LEGAL NOTICES

EPICURE LIMITED
The Companies Act, 1948
I George Albert Auger of 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DH, of Messrs Stoy Hayward & Partners, 44 Baker Street, London W1M 1DH, give notice that I was appointed Liquidator in the above matter on 11 April, 1983. All debts and claims should be sent to me at the above address
G. A. AUGER, Liquidator.

PUBLIC NOTICES



AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY
Established 1849
Incorporated in N.S.W. Members' liability limited

134th ANNUAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that *the ONE HUNDRED AND* THIRTY–FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the Society will be held in the Society's Head Office Building, Sydney Cove, at *11.30 a.m.* on Wednesday, 25th May, 1983, for the purpose of:
1. Receiving and considering the accounts, the balance sheet and the reports of the Board and the Auditors for the year ended 31st December, 1982;
2. Electing an Auditor in lieu of D. J. Russell B.Ec., F.C.A., Who retires in terms of By-Law 58 and is eligible for re-election;
3. Transacting any other business that may be brought before the *meeting in accordance with the* Society's By-laws.

Head Office: Sydney Cove,
New South Wales.
15th April, 1983.
M. H. RYAN, Secretary
Further information is available at AMP Offices.

NORTH OF THAMES

W.1. Superbly fitted flat double bed, lounge, kit and shower room. Ready for occupation. 50 yr lease. £47,000 (day) 491 3812 (eves) 493 0846.

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A fine Edwardian family house, spacious, with many authentic period features. 6 double beds, 2/3 receptions. Cellars. Dark room. 2 garages. Quiet. Open-*wooded outlook. Yet so* accessible
£145,000
01-935 9195 anytime

MILFORD ON SEA. – New luxury 3 bedroom flat for sale. Overlooking the Solent and the Isle of Wight. The last one for sale in a block of 12, only £49,950. Contact Marsha, Rose Cotton Developments Limited, 16 Western Road, Lymington, Hampshire. Telephone 0590 760 33.

OVERSEAS PROPERTY

PARIS, 16. Good investment studio, 2 rooms, small block, soft pied-à-terre. Freehold. - Box 2506G, The Times.

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1973 FERRARI DINO 246 GT
34,000 miles. Metallic silver. Black interior. Engine completely rebuilt and has done only 1,000 miles since. A great amount of money has been spent on this car and it is in excellent condition.
£11,750 ono. Will consider part-ex Mercedes 300 SL gullwing plus cash adjustment.
Please Phone (0532) 814072

Triumph Stag
K REGISTRATION
Very good condition. MOT'd one year. White with white hard top, *plus black soft top.*
£1,950 ono
Telephone Bosham (0243) 572402

1976 BRISTOL 411
Superb 1976 Bristol 411. Series 5. Excellent condition.
£7,500 ono.
Tel. Knockholt (0959) – 32205 or (0959) – 32401

AC 428 Coupé
Reg. 23.12.69 Full history from 1973 Rec. mileage, 28,500 (app). Excellent exterior and interior + mechanical condition Recent MOT, offers over £8,500
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Eves. 0533 394398

COLLECTOR'S CAR
Morris Minor, 1956 343 STW., *split screen, 4 door, 12 months* MOT. Exceptional original condition. Must be seen. Best offer around £1,500 secures.
Tel. 0255 426654 (office)
0255 880840 (eves.).

JAGUAR Mk2 240 1 owner, low mileage, full service history, excellent original condition. £2 495 Haslemere 52911

WANTED. MERCEDES 300SL Gullwing. Will trade my 1973 Ferrari *Dino 246 GT and cash adjustment* Tel. (0632) 814072

I AAC on 1978 Range Rover
26,000 miles. Lovely condition. Full specification.
£8,250. TEL. DEESIDE (0244) 531470/811059.

BRISTOL 411 Mark III.
Described by some as "World's best car". Superb condition, stunning appearance, red coachwork, black leather upholstery, [illegible] factory-fitted stainless steel exhaust system. Stereo radio cassette. Luxury motoring and investment.
£7,000.
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Henrietta Mews Garage, Henrietta Mews, Bath, Avon. Telephone: Bath 61865.

AC COBRA
Original 7 litre
One of the few genuine RHD cars, complete with hood, tonneau cover, side screens etc. 9,000 miles, Immaculate P.O.A.
King Redbourn (058285) 2437 eves.

1979 Alfa Romeo Spyder 2000
Last imported version of this model. Exceptional condition. Recent complete body overhaul and respray by experts.
40,000 miles.
Mechanically sound new hood, etc. MOT, Taxed £4,950. View by arrangement.
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. This service is also available with any television set that does not have the Teletext facility

6.30 **Breakfast Time** presented by Nick Ross and Selina Scott. The items include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30. Headlines on the quarter hour, and regional news and traffic information at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15.

12.30 **News After Noon** and weather prospects. 12.57 Financial report. And sub-titled news headlines

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One**: the lunchtime music and interview show from the foyer-studio: today's edition includes Peter Seabrook's regular gardening item Dig This. 1.45 **Postman Pat**: delightful puppet story for children

2.00 **International Tennis**: live action in the State Express Classic at West Hants Club, Bournemouth. The coverage transfers to BBC 2 at 3.50. This is quarter-finals day. Former champions in action include Manuel Orantes, who will be defending his title

3.55 **Play School**: today's story can also be seen on BBC 2 at 11 o'clock this morning. 4.20 **The New Schmoo**: cartoon. 4.40 **Playhouse**: The Blacksmith's Son. Starring Anne Louise Lambert and Andrew Burt. The story of a blacksmith's son who loves a princess (r)

5.05 **Breakthrough**. John Craven tells the story of Edwin Chadwick, a young civil servant who, back in Victorian days, battled to introduce new laws that would ensure clean water and proper drains in cities where cholera claimed many lives. John Craven also visits the largest seweage works in Europe and follows the sludge boats out to the North Sea. 5.35 **Roobarb** (r).

5.40 **News**. 6.00 **South East at Six**. 6.22 **Nationwide** includes Desmond Lynam with Sportswide at 6.45. (See Choice)

7.00 **The Good Life**. Relying too heavily on muscle power, Tom (Richard Briers) strains his back. But Barbara's (Felicity Kendall) appeal for help at the local pub meets with little luck (r)

7.30 **Odd Man Out**. The return of Paul Daniels's hugely popular word game that is trickier than most. The winner of each show returns to compete with a fresh team the following week

8.00 **The Time of Your Life**. For the next 13 weeks Noel Edmonds will be asking famous people to recall a magical moment in their lives. Tonight is the turn of Vidal Sassoon, hairdresser extraordinary. With contributions from Mary Quant, John Bloom, David Jacobs, Adrienne Posta, Pete Murray and Roy Castle.

8.30 **Are you Being Served?** Return of the department store comedy series. Mrs Slocombe (Mollie Sugden) invents a perfume that is supposed to have a shattering effect on the opposite sex

9.00 **News** and weekend weather.

9.25 **Cagney and Lacey**. A new recruit to the New York police force runs into trouble during a murder investigation

10.15 **Isles Apart: The Channel Islands**. Andrew Cooper's film of wildlife during a summer when he got away from it all; 10.45 **News**

10.50 **Film: Diary of a Mad Housewife** (1970). Clever comedy about a bored wife (Carrie Snodgrass) who looks for excitement in an affair. Co-starring Richard Benjamin and Frank (Dracula) Langella. Directed by Frank Perry. Ends at 12.30am

TV-am

6.00 **Daybreak**, with Gavin Scott, followed at 6.30 by **Good Morning Britain** (with Linda Berry and Nick Owen). Items include news at 6.00, 6.20, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.11; City news at 6.15, Morning papers at 6.33, Sport at 6.40 and 7.30, Television reviews and previews at 7.50, Guest celebrity at 8.20, Money Talks at 8.50 and Michael Barry's Crafty Cooking at 9.05. Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 **Sesame Street** with The Muppets. 10.35 **The Poseidon Files: Mysteries of the Polar Seas**: men in danger of freezing to death. 11.30 **Film Fun**: Cartoon compilation, presented by Derek Griffiths (r)

12.00 **Topper's Tales**; with Julian Orchard (r). 12.10 **Rainbow**: physical differences. 12.30 **Writers on Writing**: Playwright Tom Stoppard is interviewed by Richard Hoggart

1.00 **News**: 1.20 **Thames area news**; 1.30 **About Britain: Portrait of Sutherland**: Iain Cuthbertson narrates this Scottish countryside film.

2.00 **A Plus**: with the 93-year-old abstract painter Paule Vezelay whose exhibition is on show at the Tate Gallery.

2.30 **Racing from Sandown**. We see the 2.35, 3.10 (Sandown Cup handicap) and the 3.40.

4.00 **Children's ITV: Rainbow** (r): 4.20, **Dangermouse**; 4.25 **Animals in Action: Birds of Prey**. Eagles, hawks, falcons etc; 4.50 **Freetime**: A 14-year-old Sheffield schoolboy, Alan Johnson, has updated Little Red Riding Hood. Plus the calf-adopters of Middlesborough.

5.15 **Make Me Laugh**: Chuckle-raising contest, with Bernie Winters.

5.45 **News**; 6.00 **The 6 o'clock Show**: Michael Aspel, Janet Street-Porter and Co look on the lighter side of life.

7.00 **Family Fortunes**: The Leas from Worthing, Sussex versus the Stickleys from Leicester. With Bob Monkhouse as MC.

7.30 **Hawaii Five-O**: Steve McGarrett is at the mercy of an armed escaped convict. What is worse, he is injured.

8.30 **Pig in the Middle**: Final programme in this triangular romantic comedy series starring Liza Goddard, Joanna van Gyseghem and Terence Brady

9.00 **Death of an Expert Witness**: Episode 3 in this adaptation (by Robin Chapman) of the P. D. James mystery thriller starring Roy Marsden as Adam Dalgliesh of the Yard who now has a second Fenland murder on his hands. And Lorrimer (Geoffrey Palmer), frustrated on two counts, vents his anger on the staff at the forensic laboratory.

10.00 **News at Ten**.

10.30 **The London Programme**: What has happened to the glue-sniffing youngsters who featured in a worrying edition of the London Programme a year ago? Tonight, we find out. The results suggest that this dangerous, sometimes lethal, habit is still not being taken seriously enough. One of the youngsters seen in the original programme has since committed suicide. Doctors and MPs appear in tonight's programme

11.00 **Shoot Pool!** The third match in the John Bull Bitter London Pool Championships from the Elephant and Castle Leisure Centre. Tonight's contestants are Shaun 'Bubbles' McDermott and Mick Vokes.

12.15 **Close**. Michael Horden reads something by a fine British writer

Ray Charles in Jazz on Four (Channel 4, 8.30pm)

CHOICE

● A SMALL DESPERATION (BBC 2, 9.30pm). Peter Lowe's 35-minute two-hander set in the head's study of a comprehensive school, has a twist in its tail. I must be very careful indeed not to imply what it is and how it affects the two characters – the head (Freddie Francis) who is about to retire, and the head boy (Robert Burbage) who is about to go up to Balliol. What I can safely reveal is that the lad has written a scandalous novel, set in a comprehensive school; that the fictitious characters in the book are remarkably similar to the real-life staff at the school; and that the pupil appears to be indulging in a cat-and-mouse game with the head after he refuses to consider giving the book a "plug" during his valedictory address. There is an ambiguity about the denouement that left several veteran brows, including mine, deeply furrowed at the Press preview. It is an entertaining if implausible play, and by far the best thing it offers is yet another chance to study the skilful way Freddie Jones skates on the thin ice of eccentricity without actually cracking the surface.

● NATIONWIDE (BBC 1, 6.22pm) reports on a twentieth century phenomenon: the kidnapping of children by their parents. Quite illegal, of course, but done in what the parents claim is an unchallengable cause – tearing the youngsters back from the clutches of the Moonies cult. Nationwide has already devoted two editions to investigating the cult experience and the results, to put it mildly, have been controversial. The case histories of two troubled families are examined tonight. One ended happily, the other did not. Also interviewed is the man who, from being number two with the Moonies in Canada, is now firmly on the side of the kidnapping parents.

● Radio highlights: SO WE ALL GOT SOMEWHERE (Radio 3, 8.05pm), a poetry compilation with relatives as its theme, swings amusingly, wistfully, sadly, affectionately and gruesomely between widely-spaced polarities of style and period. It makes an excellent interlude in tonight's Scottish National Orchestra concert (7.30 and 8.25) consisting of Imogen Cooper playing Mozart's piano concerto No 21, and Mahler's Symphony No 1.

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University**: Maths methods. 6.30 Chemistry: spectroscopy. 6.55 Materials Processing: metal. 7.20 Statistics: using computers; 7.45 About Frequency Response. Ends at 8.10.

11.00 **Play School**: July Whitfield's and Michael Sullivan's story Question Mark (also on BBC 1, at 3.55).

1.00 **World Snooker and International Tennis**: Live coverage of the Embassy World Professional Championship, at The Crucible Theatre, Sheffield, and of the State Express Classic, at Bournemouth. More snooker at 7.15, 10.05 and 11.35 – all on BBC2

5.10 **The Market Town**: A flashback to Banbury, Chipping Campden, and Hallaton in centuries past (an Open University film) (r); 5.35 **Weekend Outlook**: Open University preview

5.40 **Film: The Falcon Takes Over** (1941) The Falcon (George Saunders) has to deal with some blackmailers and a fake fortune-teller in this minor detective yarn. Co-starring Lynn Bari and James Gleason.

6.45 **Madhur Jaffrey's Indian Cookery**: Lemony Chicken (r); 7.10 **News**.

7.15 **World Snooker**: Back to the tables at The Crucible Theatre in Sheffield.

7.50 **Did You See . . . ?** Up for discussion tonight are Raphael (BBC 2), Shackleton (BBC 2) and Shall I Be Mother (BBC 1). Also a look back on 20 years of situation comedy on TV. Tonight's panel: Barbara Kahan and Caroline Elam.

8.30 **Gardeners' World**: Treatment for bulbs after flowering; coping with lawn problems; and planting in tubs and baskets for early summer flowering

9.00 **Entertainment USA**: Another showbusiness report by Jonathan King, this time from Los Angeles. He chats with film actor Charlton Heston and there is a location interview with Sharon Glass and Tyne Daly who play the two police women in Cagney and Lacey (on BBC1 tonight, at 9.25). Plus the latest pop videos.

9.30 **A Small Desperation**: Comedy for two actors (Freddie Jones and Robert Burbage), written by Peter Lowe, and set in a comprehensive school. First heard on BBC radio nearly two years ago (See Choice)

10.05 **World Snooker**: Live coverage of the second-round matches in the Embassy World Professional Championship.

10.45 **Newsnight**: bulletins and comment.

11.35 **World Snooker**: Last visit of the day to Sheffield.

12.15 **The Old Grey Whistle Test**: with David Hepworth and Mark Ellen. The guests are Pale Fountains and Big Country. Plus Neil Young on video. Ends at 1.00 am.

CHANNEL 4

5.15 **Acting with Anna**. Another visit to Anna Scher's North London workshop for aspiring young performers. They practise mirror images and pretend they are parents or teachers, scolding unrepentant.

5.30 **Countdown**: Two contestants take part in a word game.

6.00 **Switch**: A showcase for new British pop music acts, together with a selection of the new videos and a location report.

7.00 **Channel Four News**. With Business News at 7.10.

7.30 **The Friday Alternative**: MPs who break the law are named (they are directors of companies who fail to file their accounts). Plus items on the dramatic rise of co-operatives; on inequalities in the amended legal aid system; and on vain hopes for the end of recession.

8.00 **What a Picture**: The second of John Hedgecoe's photography lessons. Includes tips on how to capture the best images of occasions like the school sports day, wrestling in New York's Madison Square Gardens, and motor-cycle stunting.

8.30 **Jazz on Four**; Highlights from last year's Capital Jazz Festival, organized by Capital Radio, the London commercial radio station. Tonight's entertainers are Ray Charles, his orchestra and his backing group called The Raelettes. Filmed on the outdoor stage at Knebworth.

9.30 **Capstick Capers**: The Yorkshire comedian Tony Capstick has two guests tonight, the Welsh singer Iris Williams and the impressionist Phil Cool.

10.00 **Cheers**: American-made comedy series set in a saloon bar. Lisa (Allyce Beasley) Explains why she puts up with her objectionable fiancé who offends everyone.

10.30 **Predicaments**: The final programme in this important series in which Mavis Nicholson encourages people to talk about problems which all of us share at some time or other, to a greater or lesser degree. Tonight's edition looks back over the series as a whole and includes the reactions of viewers and participants

11.05 **Film: Alias Nick Beal** (1949*) Allegorical fantasy, inspired the Faust story, and starring Ray Milland as the updated Devil, the Nick Beal of the title. His "Faust" is an honest, crusading district attorney (played by Thomas Mitchell). Audrey Totter is the woman of easy virtue who is the Devil's accomplice. Co-starring George Macready and Fred Clark. Directed by John Farrow. Ends at 12.55.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.0, 8.0 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Desert Island Discs.
10.00 News
10.02 International Assignment.
10.30 Morning Story
10.45 Daily Service†.
11.00 News. Travel
11.03 Biological Weapons.
11.48 Bird of the Week. The Mallard Duck.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 My Music† 12.55 Weather; Travel: Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News
3.02 Rodney Stone by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (4).
4.00 News
4.02 Just After Four
4.10 Electric Gospel
4.40 Story Time "Goodbye to All That", by Robert Graves (last episode)
5.00 PM: News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O Clock News: Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of travel and transport.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week† Programme highlights.
8.10 Profile.
8.30 Any Questions.
9.15 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.35 Week Ending† A satirical review of the week's news.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime "The Road to Oxiana", by Robert Byron (5).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.45 Archive Feature.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast: Inshore Forecast.
ENGLAND VHF: with above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.0pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.0-12.0 Study on 4. 11.0 Euromagazine. 11.30 Wagner's Ring

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Parry, Dussek, Vaughan Williams, records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Mendelssohn, Boyce, Saint-Saens, Schubert, Grainger; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Schumann; records.†
10.00 Brahms and Bach. Violin and Piano recital.†
10.40 Men and Mountains. Berwald, d'Indy, Ruggles; records.†
11.40 Poulenc songs of Town and Village.†
12.15 Midday Concert. BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra. Part 1. Tchaikovsky, Falla.
1.00 New.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.20 Midday Concert. Part 2: Dvorak.†
2.00 Four Spanish Musicians. Ricardo Vines, the pianist.
3.00 The British Symphony Maconchy, Parry.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from the Chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure†
6.30 Music for Guitar. Salvador Barcarisse, Turnia, Oscar Espla, Maurice Chana, Leonard Balada.†
7.00 Songs by Obradors and Turina†
7.30 Scottish National Orchestra. Part 1, Mozart.†
8.05 So We all Got Somewhere. Sequence of poetry readings.
8.57 Concert. Part 2; Mahler.†
9.30 Cancionero Musical. Music from Renaissance Spain at the time of Ferdinand and Isabella (inc 10.20-10.30 interval reading).†
11.15 News.
VHF ONLY – OPEN UNIVERSITY: 6.15 am Hume's "Enquiry" 6.35-6.55. Instruments and their Music. 11.20-11.40 pm Welfare from Above.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan from Munich.† 10.00 Alan Whicker.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford † including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart † including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton † including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn † including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results. 7.30 Friday Night is Music Night direct from Delft in Holland.† 9.30 Comediennes. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket. 10.30 Russell Davies presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music with Liz Allen.

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Steve Wright. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-a-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance.† 12.00 Close.
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary. 7.30 Sing, Sing, Sing. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Short Story. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary. 1.30 With Great Pleasure. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 The Art of Daniel Barenboim. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Portraits of our Time. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 The British Film Industry. Dead or Alive. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Love and Mr Lewisham. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Pleasures. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

12.57-1.0 pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.22 Wales Today. 10.15-10.45 Celena. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.30 am News. SCOTLAND 12.55-1.0 pm News. 6.0-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 Beechgrove Garden. 10.45-10.50 News. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57-1.0 pm News. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.0-6.22 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.30 am News. ENGLAND 6.0-6.22 Regional news magazines. 10.15-10.45 East – Weekend. Midland – Midlands Tonight. North – Gardeners Direct Line. North East – Coast to Coast. North West – Outlook. South – Don't Fence Me In. South West – Hounding the Hunt. West – Public Life. Roads That Ruin. 12.30 am Close.

S4C

Starts: 2.10 pm Nodi. 2.20 Interlude. 2.45 Design Matters. 3.10 Root and Branch. 3.35 Old Country. 4.00 Six Million Dollar Man. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Sbri Celwydd Golau. 5.30 Loose Talk. 6.25 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Gororau. 8.00 Pobol Y Cwm. 9.05 Snwcer. 9.35 Cheers. 10.00 Soap. 10.25 World Cup: A Captain's Tale (Dennis Waterman). 12.00 Jazz on Four. 12.55 am Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 1.00 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 10.30am Bubblies. 10.35 Handful of Songs. 10.45 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 11.05-11.30 Adventures of Niko. 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Paint along with Nancy. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 Make Me Laugh. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 9 to 5. 11.00 Friday Night. 11.30 Blackthorn Darts Knockout Cup. 12.05am Film: What Became of Jack and Jill? Couple in a hurry for their inheretance. 1.45 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Topper's Tales. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 Brady Bunch. 6.55-7.00 What's On Where. 7.30-8.30 Lou Grant. 10.35 Film. Pay Dirty. As TSW. 12.40am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 9.35 am Film Fun. 10.00 Joe 90. 10.30 Film Gangway* (Jessie Matthews). 1937 British musical. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo, Wattoo. 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Three Little Words. 6.00-7.00 News. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Central's Girl of the Year. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Man at the Top (Kenneth Haigh). Drugs company markets a lethal product. 12.55 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 10.30am Wattoo Wattoo. 10.40 Hands. 11.05-11.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 9 to 5. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: Cruise into Terror (Ray Milland) Evil forces sweep through a luxury liner. 1.15am You know the old saying. Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 10.30 am Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 10.35 Flying Kiwi. 11.00 Cartoon. 11.05-11.30 Adventures of Gulliver. 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Two of Us. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Robert White Sings the American Songbook. 10.45 Witness. 10.50 Film: File it Under Fear (Maureen Lipman) Murder creeps into the non-fiction section at a library. 12.05 am News, Closedown.

HTV

As London except: Starts 10.30 am Cartoon. 10.40 Struggle Beneath The Sea. 11.05-11.30 Sports Billy. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Survival of the Fittest. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Report Extra. 11.00 Film: Casanova's Big Night. 1954 Bob Hope comedy. 12.30 am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 11.05 am-11.30 Spiderman. 6.00 pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 11.30-11.00 Who, What, When, Where?

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 10.30 am Film: Life is a Circus*. Crazy Gang comedy. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Emerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear, Here. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 9 to 5. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 City of Angles. 12.30 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25-9.30 am First Thing. 10.30 Cartoon. 10.40-11.30 Space 1999. 1.20-1.30 pm News. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Film: Blacula (William Marshall) Spoof horror tale. 12.10 am News. 12.15 Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 10.30 am Larry the Lamb. 10.40 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.05-11.30 Fangface. 1.20-1.30 pm News. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.00-7.00 Bygones. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Springsport. 11.00 Film: If It's a Man Hang Up! Anonymous telephone calls destroy a fashion model. 12.20 am News. 12.23 Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 10.30am European Folk Tales. 10.40 History of the Car. 11.05-11.30 Call it Macaroni. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 What's Ahead. 7.30-8.30 Lou Grant. 10.35 Film: Play Dirty (Michael Caine) Enlisted ex-convicts on a suicide mission. 12.40am Postscript. 12.45 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: Starts 10.30 am Cartoon. 10.40-11.30 Voyage To The Bottom Of The Sea. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Film: Dagny. Polish film about a group of suppressed Scandinavian artists. 1.00 am Company. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 10.30am Wonders of the Underwater World. 10.55 Children of Indonesia. 11.05-11.30 Welcome Back Kotter. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30 Snooker. 11.15 Film: Come Out, Come Out, Wherever You Are. Mystery of tourist who disappears. 12.35am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25 am News. 9.30 Cities: Sydney. 10.20 Survival. 10.40 European Folk Tales. 11.10-11.30 Vicky the Viking. 1.20 pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00-7.00 Northern Life. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Making a Living. 12.30 am Three's Company. 12.35 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo ★ Black and white (r) Repeat

THE TIMES

First Published 1785

Israeli pull-out demand by Begin ministers

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The rapidly mounting toll of Israeli deaths and injuries in Lebanon has prompted a minority inside the coalition Cabinet to try to press the Begin Government to stage a unilateral withdrawal to the new front line extending approximately 50 kilometres (30 miles) north of Israel's border.

Any such move would effectively partition Lebanon into zones of Israeli and Syrian influence, and leave Israeli troops and their Christian militia allies in control of the security zone which Israel has been demanding since negotiations on troop withdrawal opened last December.

It is reliably understood that the Israeli defence establishment has already drawn up detailed contingency plans for such a limited pull-back.

The campaign in the Cabinet, which is being led by Mr Mordechai Ben-Porat, Minister without Portfolio, intensified yesterday after the killing of two more young Israeli officers in a clash with Palestinian guerrillas who attempted to infiltrate from Syrian held territory near the Beirut-Damascus highway on Wednesday. All four guerrillas were killed.

Last night the military command disclosed tha another Israeli soldier had been killed in a guerrilla ambush near the devastated Palestinian refugee camp of Rashadiyah.

It was the first time this year that the Israeli Army had lost three men in Lebanon in a 24-hour period.

Mr Ben-Porat, who claims to have already secured the support of four other ministers, including Mr Aahron Uzan, Minister of Labour, argued that the attack underscored the need for Israel to consider only its own security needs in Lebanon. He added that a unilateral pull-back to the 50-kilometre line was more urgent than ever.

The minister will attempt to persuade the Cabinet to debate his controversial proposal when it meets again next Sunday. He is suggesting an immediate Israeli withdrawal from the Shouf mountains – the scene of regular skirmishes between Christian and Druze militia – to a line which would be marked by the Al Awali river.

Before his remarks were publicised, Israeli military experts reported independently that such a plan was already under consideration for use if the tripartite negotiations failed to reach a satisfactory agreement on Israeli security requirements.

In outlining his scheme, Mr Ben-Porat was critical of the role being played by the Reagan Administration, which he accused of being prepared to abandon Israel's security interests in order to further America's position in the Middle East.

It is known that a number of senior ministers are sympathetic to the idea of a partial pull-back, although it would require an Israeli military presence inside Southern Lebanon for an indefinite period.

The Government is not unhappy to see the subject being raised at present, as it is deemed likely to pressure the Lebanese to accept more of Israel's security demands.

The killing of the Israeli soldiers has increased calls for a unilateral pull-back to the proposed security zone from Opposition spokesmen in Israel.

Mr Amnon Rubenstein, leader of the left-wing Shinuid party, yesterday added his voice to the campaign, and Mr Gad Ya'acobi, a Labour member of the Knesset, called on his party to consider adopting the idea as Opposition policy.

Mr Yopssi Sarid, a leading Labour deputy, claimed that Israel was now paying "daily in blood" for no possible security or political gains in Lebanon.

Before news of the latest killings had reached Israel, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labour Prime Minister, said that he was against a complete Israeli pull-out but not against the idea of a partial retreat.

Mr Rabin told a conference of kibbutz members: "If it appears that the talks are bogged down hopelessly, then we should fall back from the Shouf mountains to a line 45 kilometres from our northern settlements, and tell the Lebanese to bust their own heads on the problem."

In diplomatic circles, there are fears that any such Israeli move would increase the potential for renewed conflict with Syria. Signs have been multiplying ominously in recent weeks that military preparations are under way in Syria, but the Israeli Government claims it is not yet clear whether they are offensive or defensive in nature.



Heavy cranes searching the rubble of the American Embassy in Beirut three days after the blast. They uncovered nine more bodies, bringing the total death toll to 47. (Witness freed, page 6)

Thatcher keeps party in doubt over poll date

Continued from page 1

yesterday, still have no notion of whether her preference is for a June or an October election.

Sir Geoffrey Howe was said yesterday to be curious to know the source of confident reports that he himself favours June. It is not denied, however, that he does.

The Chancellor impressed those who have been in his company recently with his genuine confidence that the domestic economy is mending. The retail price figures for March to be published today, are expected again to show an annual inflation rate of less than 5 per cent.

Labour campaign, page 2

Parliamentary report, page 4

BL attempts to break strike

Continued from page 1

management would be reactivated. It was considered likely, however, that further talks aimed at averting that prospect could take place over the weekend.

The unions have told the management that they will want to speak to the company once the result of the mass meeting is known. Local officials of the TGWU and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers will urge the strikers not to bow to pressure from the company.

As part of their strategy to increase pressure on the strikers BL sent out letters to all those involved urging them to vote today for a return to work.

It became apparent last night that the two sides were close to reaching agreement at one stage during the 16 hours of talks, but the gulf widened as the BL executives refused to concede union requests that the three minutes washing time at the end of each morning and afternoon shift should be either retained or bought out.

The company offered to extend the deadline for ending the washing time from May 16 to May 30 and repeated its proposal to extend a company-wide bonus calculating system to the Cowley assembly plant which would have raised the ceiling for bonus earnings from £18.75 a week to £30.

● Motorists have started to cancel orders for the Maestro because the dealers have run out of stocks or cannot supply their choice of model and colour (Clifford Webb writes).

At the same time there is mounting criticism, by dealers of the BL management's timing for such an obviously controversial issue as the abolition of "washing up" time at Cowley.

However, the biggest worry is the effect of the lost production on Austin Rover sales in the boom month of August which regularly accounts of a one-fifth of all cars sold annually. If the strike ends quickly BL will be hard pressed to meet existing demand, let alone begin stock-piling.

About 22,000 Maestros were produced before the strike. Of those it is estimated that about 8,000 remain unsold. On paper that is sufficient for about one month's cover. In practice as soon as showroom selections are reduced, sales are lost.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

A miracle recovery for Finchley mother of two

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the 57-year-old Finchley mother of two who was taken ill with election fever at Prime Minister's question time last Tuesday, yesterday appeared to stage a miracle recovery.

It was understood that Mrs Thatcher owed her complete return to normal to the dedicated work of a team of top British brain surgeons, Saatchi and Saatchi.

She was in such relaxed form that she was able to deny that she had ever been unwell at all. This amazing denial came after Mr Thomas Cox, the Labour backbencher, putting the first question of the day to her, observed: "The whole House will now hope that the Right Hon lady has made a complete recovery from the hysterical outburst we saw in the House on Tuesday?" (Unidentified Labour backbench cry: "Not too complete!).

Mr Cox was referring to Mrs Thatcher's seizure on Tuesday when she began addressing Mr Denis Healey as if he were Mr Denis Thatcher. Mr Healey accused her of wanting to "cut and run" by calling an election in June. In a terrifying outburst, she accused him of being, among other things, "frit".

Those of us from the Home Counties ethnic community had no idea what she was talking about, and assumed her to be delirious. But we have since learned that "frit" is a word from her native provincial *Patois* and means "frightened," or "wary of subjecting oneself or one's party to an immediate plebescite on the basis of mass adult suffrage".

Anxious to raise more than one subject while he had her attention, Mr Cox went on to accuse her, iter alia, of "smearing the leaders of CND", turning Britain into "Reagan's European fortress" and not being sufficiently bothered about "weapons of mass destruction".

This gave Mrs Thatcher an opportunity to avoid replying to his inquiry about her recovery, and to concentrate on the more routine topic of mass destruction. "If one wishes to retain freedon to discuss in this country, including that for CND, one must have the will, the means and the coruage to defend ourselves, and on the Conservative side we have," she said, sitting down to Tory cheers.

"And have you recovered", called Mr Cox. She remained seated, making as if she had no idea to what he culd possibly be referring.

Suddenly, Mr David Crouch, the Conservative backbencher, a tall, silver-haired, intimidatingly respectable man fron Canterbury who has never had a day's hysteria in his life, suddenly has a seizure. "Has the Prime Minister noticed this week that a constituent of mine, Mr Mike Gratton, won the London marathon", Mr Crouch started raving, "and that in doing so he demonstrated that there is nothing wrong in cutting and running provided one wins?"

"I venture to suggest that she should herself consider having a go in the near future, and she would walk it."

Mrs Thatcher congratulated Mr Crouch's constituent. "As to cutting and running, we intend to cut the number of seats held by the Labour Party and continue to run the country", she added.

Then Mr David Steel, for the Liberals, accused her, which was no more than the truth, of suffering from "electionitis". Being the leader of the caring party he was clearly anxious that above all she should be encouraged to talk openly about it. "I do not think I have done anything except answer questions put to me", she replied, thus displaying the well-known post-operative symptons.

Finally, the verdict in the case of the London woman, Miss Ruth Hall, of Women Against Rape who allegedly interfered with a right-wing Tory MP, Mr Harvey Proctor. (See this space, yesterday). In a short debate, Mr Proctor said Miss Hall should appear before the Committe of Privileges.

He was mocked and denounced in a powerful speech by Mr John Tilley, a Labour bankbencher and a dedicated fellow traveller of the Women's Movement. He managed to work in a reference to "my black constituents", which had nothing to do with the case. So would you if, like Mr Tilley, your constituency included Brixton. Furthermore, he was about to face reselection by his local Labour Party in competition with Mr Benn's old associate, Mr Stuart Holland. Mr Proctor's move was defeated. We are none of us safe.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, visit Japan; depart from Heathrow airport 1.10.

The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron, attends the annual dinner of the Medical Women's Federation, Merchant Adventurers' Hall, York, 7.40.

Prince Michael of Kent attends Standard Telephone and Cables Annual General Meeting, Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, 12.10.

Exhibitions in progress

Paintings and drawings by Australian artist, Mostyn Bramley Moore, MacRobert Arts Centre Gallery, Stirling University; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5.

Experimental photography, Museum and Art Gallery, 78 George Street, Perth; Mon to Sat 10 to 1, 2 to 5 (until April 30).

Jugs, Jars and Jollyboys – Tradition in English Pottery, Whithworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9, closed Sun; (until May 7).

The Revival of Dutch Ceramics, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 7).

Coal: British Mining in Art 1680-1980, Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until May 1).

Peoples History of Yorkshire, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 4.30; (until May 8).

Last chance to see

Design for a New Gallery: entires in an architectural competition for the Oriental Museum, Durham University, 82 New Cavendish Street, Durham; Mon to Fri 10 to 5; (ends today).

Work by artists from Nicholas Treadwell Gallery in London, Museuem and Art Gallery, Newport; Gwent; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 4; (ends tomorrow).

Marine paintings and watercolours by Timothy Thompson, James Atkinson Gallery, 38 King Street, Sandwich, Kent; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, closed Sun; (ends tomorrow).

The West Country Scene: Paintings, drawings and prints over two centuries, New Gallery, Abele Tree House, 9 Fore Street, Budleigh Salterton, Devon; Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30; (ends tomorrow).

Porcelain and stoneware by Bernard Forrester; and rugs and wall hangings by Sue Mace; Eighty Eight Crafts Gallery, 88 High Street, Totnes, Devon; Mon to Sat 10 to 1 & 2 to 5, closed Sun & Thurs afternoons; (ends tomorrow).

Music

Concert by Street Suzuki String Ensemble, Evercreech Parish Church, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 7.30.

Recital by Jane Eaglen (soprano), Graham Bint and Jonathon Phillips (piano), Usher Gallery, Lincoln, 7.30

Concert by Scottish National Orchestra, Usher Hall, Edinburgh, 7.30.

Piano recital by Allan Schiller, Assembly Hall, Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Blackburn, 7.30.

Sitar recital by Dharambir Singh, Soar Valley College, Leicester, 7.30.

Concert by Hallé Orchestra, City Hall, Sheffield, 7.30

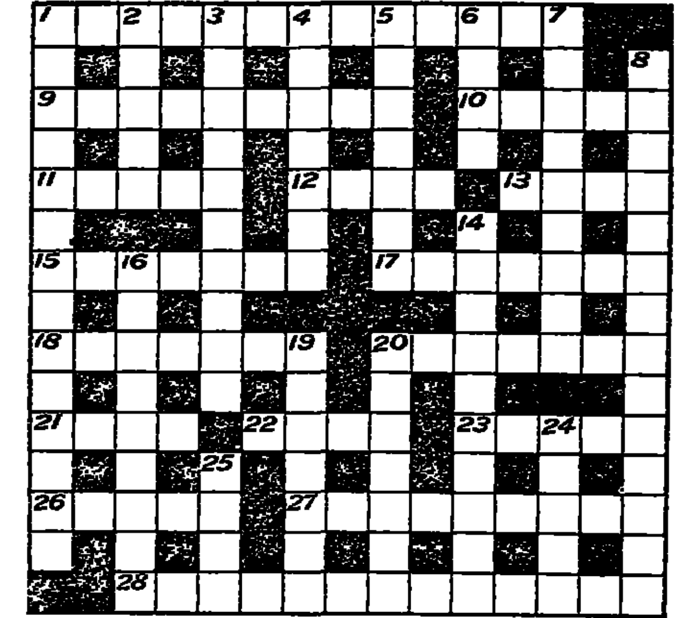
Talks, lectures

The Case for a Bill of Rights for Britain, by Lord Scarman, Faraday Lecture Theatre; Lancaster University, 1.30.

General

Heart of England Craft Market, Arts Centre Hall, University of Warwick, Coventry, 12 to 6 (10 to 6 tomorrow, 10 to 5 Sun).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,110



ACROSS

1 Novel bridge partnership (5,3,5).
9 City requires replacement for old man on board (9).
10 Vote against annual treat for workers (5).
11 Anguish of cast heard but not seen (5).
12 Cause of dispute could be funny (4).
13 Check ancestral line (4).
15 Overseas post – letters in steamship, maybe (7).
17 Brave fellow finishing race in novel circumstances (7).
18 11 almost joining Edward in royal position (7).
20 Insectivore is unable to endure decapitation (3-4).
21 Ruler to set course in crisis (4).
22 Fly back, sound as a bell (4).
23 Girl reverses major road sign (5).
26 Put out the '51 port (5).
27 Instrument a proud father's delighted to hear (4,5).
28 Cricketers painted by Rembrandt (5-8).

DOWN

1 After one round, go here for another? (10,4).
2 Hero, we reckon, not altogether Leander's type (5).
3 An event he's organized from above (6-4).
4 Ineptly? Remarkably so (7).
5 12 run amok in 13 (7).
6 Boss removes 21 from jet plane (4).
7 Courage to overcome each new sorrow (9).
8 Ordinary choice of words associated with market (6,2,6).
14 Change of image witch achieved with this? (5,5).
16 Exclude undesirable Scot – an islander (9).
19 Extinct mammal used by 28, perhaps (4,3).
20 Subject born in a strangely regal setting (7).
24 Americans' very minute sphere (5).
25 In speech roughly rebuke former MP (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,109

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Food prices

Shoppers who complain that they can no longer afford beef should take a look at boneless topside and silverside – these cuts have the advantages of no waste, better taste when thinly sliced, are easy to cook; the meat will retain its juices if left with the cut side upwards. Prices this week range from £1.84 to £2.25 a pound. Seasonal supply factors have pushed up lamb prices: Sainsbury's new season whole leg is £2.18 a pound, but Safeway have English whole shoulder at £1.09. Pork is still probably the best meat buy: Dewhurst have whole legs from 76p to £1.10 and boneless shoulder at 88p to £1.25, but the bargain of the week must be Waitrose hand of pork at 48p a pound. Safeway bacon joints are reduced by 23p a pound, and Fine Fare have fresh chicken at 54p a pound.

Spring cabbages are excellent at 20-30p a pound, and English spring greens are another good buy at 14-24p. English and italian carrots at 10-14p a pound are very good and need little scraping. Cauliflower is cheaper this week at 30-50p, and the small ones from Lincolnshire are particularly recommended. English Cos and Webb lettuces are just arriving in the shops at 30p to 40p each.

Cape black Barlinka grapes are really good at 60-75p a pound, and there is plenty of English natural rhubarb at 18-26p. Apples include Star Crimson and Star Kings, both crisp and tasty at 30p to 40p a pound. Strawberries at 40p to 70p a half pound punnet are cheap for the time of year.

Anniversaries

Births: Henry Fielding, Sharpham Park, Somerset, 1707; Immanuel Kant, philosopher, Königsberg, Germany, 1724; Madame de Staël, writer, Paris, 1766; Aleksandr Kerensky, revolutionary, Simbirsk, USSR, 1881; Kathleen Ferrier, singer, Higher Walton, Lancashire, 1912.

Deaths: John Crome, landscape painter, Norwich, 1821; Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Prime Minister 1905-08, London, 1908. The Royal Society received its charter from Charles II, 1662.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.85	1.77
Austria Sch	28.00	26.20
Belgium Fr	78.50	74.50
Canada $	1.97	1.89
Denmark Kr	14.00	13.30
Finland Mkk	8.80	8.30
France Fr	11.77	11.22
Germany DM	3.92	3.72
Greece Dr	135.00	125.00
Hongkong $	10.87	10.32
Ireland Pt	1.24	1.19
Italy Lira	2315.00	2215.00
Japan Yen	385.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.42	4.21
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	165.00	148.00
South Africa Rd	2.02	1.85
Spain Pta	213.00	202.00
Sweden Kr	12.05	11.45
Switzerland Fr	3.31	3.13
USA $	1.59	1.53

Retail Price Index: 327.3.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 13.8 at 692.0.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Private members' Bills: Disease of Fish Bill, remaining stage. Young Persons' Rights Bill, second reading.

Roads

London and the South-east: Several sets of roadworks on A2: Old Kent Road, Southwark; avoid if possible. M25: New section, from junctions 27 (M11) to 29 (A127), open to public from 1pm. M1: Southbound lane closures at junction 7 (M10 turn-off); delays during morning rush-hour.

Midlands and East Anglia: M54: Lane closures on Telford by-pass. A1: Lane closures on Stangate Hill, near Alconbury, Cambridgeshire. A5: Single lane traffic on Shrewsbury to Oswestry road at Weirbrook, Shropshire.

North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 41 (N of Penrith) to 42 (S of Carlisle). A1: Roadworks at Boroughbridge, N Yorks. M62: Lane closures between junctions 22 (Bradford, Halifax) and 26 (Rippongen), W Yorks.

Wales and West: A55: Single lane traffic with lights at Penmaen Head, Old Colwyn, Clywd. M5: North-bound exit slip road closed at junction 25 (Taunton); diversion via junction 26 for Taunton traffic. A40: Temporary lights at Cheltenham Road roundabout in Gloucester; diversion.

Scotland: A8: Diversions and carriageway closures at Parklea, Port Glasgow. A72: Single lane traffic at Peebles. A90: Forth road bridge: Lane closures; also diversions for wide loads.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Cowley strike is not about workers cleaning up in company time, but whether the management will be able to go on dictating to the workforce, says the Daily Mirror. "It is time Acas was brought in ... to teach them a few basic truths about industrial relations."

There should have been no need for a mass rally at Cowley, says the Daily Express. "The stoppage has been going on for three weeks – plenty of time for the unions to have organized a secret postal ballot ... But now it is up to the workers to vote publicly for their families and get back to work."

London rainfall

In the first 20 days of this month, central London has had 2.65 inches of rain; this already makes it the third wettest April on record since 1940. The wettest was in 1966 with 3.24 inches and the second wettest in 1964 with 2.94 inches.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (–) Sophie's Choice
2 (1) Gandhi
3 (2) Local Hero
4 (8) An Officer and a Gentleman
5 (6) Table for Five
6 (–) 10 to Midnight
7 (5) Heat and Dust
8 (3) Best Friends
9 (4) The Verdict
10 (8) 48 Hrs

The top five in the provinces:
1 Local Hero
2 Gandhi
3 The Dark Crystal
4 The Boys in Blue
5 Raiders of the Lost Ark

Compiled by Screen International

Weather forecast

A deep depression will approach SW England from the Atlantic, and associated troughs of low pressure will move N across England and Wales.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, Channel Islands, S Wales: Cloudy, rain, heavy and thundery in places, sleet or snow on some high ground, becoming brighter later; wind E, fresh to strong, locally gale, backing SW and moderating later, max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

East Anglia, Midlands, E, NW, central N England, N Wales: Cloudy, rain by evening, heavy and thundery in places, wintry on hills; wind E, fresh to strong, veering SW, moderate; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Lake District, Isles of Man, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered showers, wintry on hills, becoming cloudy later; wind E, fresh; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals and scattered showers, wintry on hills; wind E, light to moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for the weekend: Continuing unsettled and rather cold.

Sea passages: North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE, fresh or strong, perhaps gale for a time, veering SW; sea rough, perhaps very rough. English Channel (E): Wind S to SW, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough, perhaps very rough later. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE, strong or gale; sea rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 5.52 am. Sun sets: 8.08 pm.
Moon sets: 4.28 am. Moon rises: 1.58 pm.
Full Moon: April 27.

Lighting-up time

London 8.38 pm to 5.20 am
Bristol 8.48 pm to 5.29 am
Edinburgh 9.03 pm to 5.19 am
Manchester 8.52 pm to 5.23 am
Penzance 8.56 pm to 5.44 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f fair; s, sun.

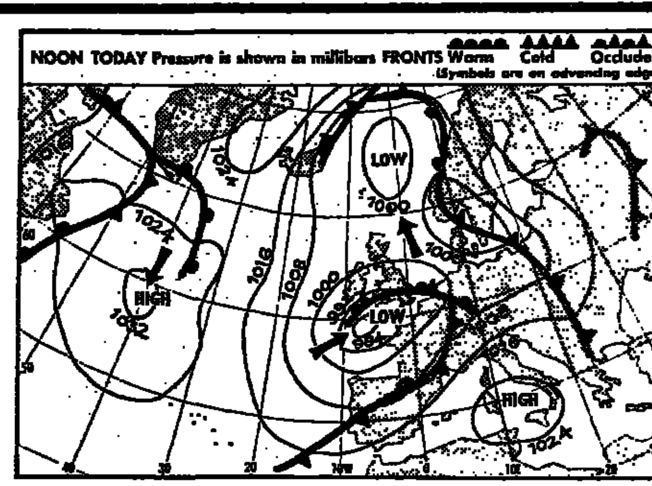
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	s	9	48	Guernsey	s	10	50
Birmingham	c	10	50	Inverness	f	8	46
Blackpool	c	7	45	Jersey	s	11	52
Bristol	c	11	52	London	f	12	54
Cardiff	f	12	54	Manchester	c	7	45
Edinburgh	c	7	45	Newcastle	f	6	43
Glasgow	f	10	50	Ronaldsway	f	8	46

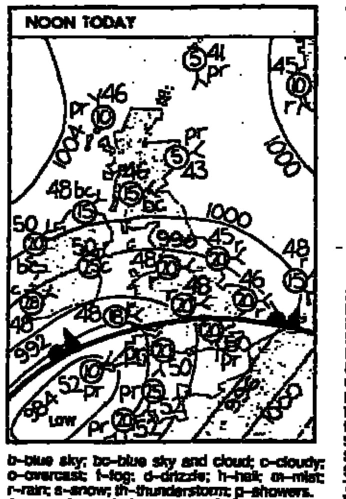
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 13C (55F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 7 pm, 48 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 7 pm, 6.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,00.6 millibars. 1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

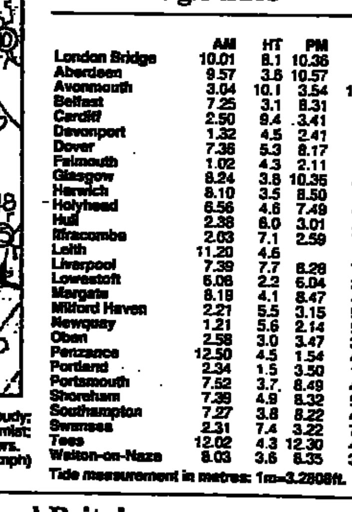
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Northolt, 15C (59F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, St Abb's Head, 6C (43F); highest rainfall: Fraserburgh, 1.2in; highest sunshine: Tiree, 12.2hr.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperatures fahrenheit.

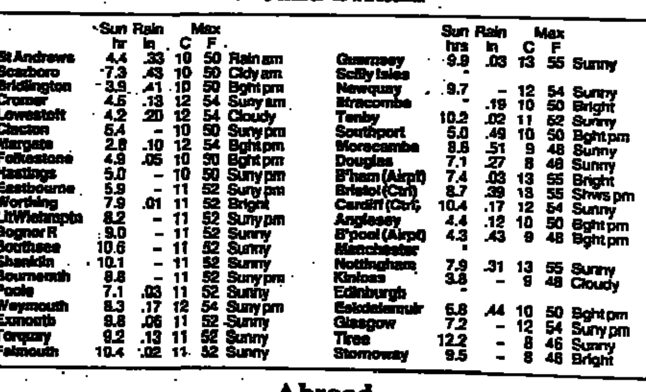
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	10.01	6.1	10.36	6.0
Aberdeen	9.57	3.6	10.57	3.6
Avonmouth	3.04	10.1	3.54	10.3
Belfast	7.25	3.1	8.31	2.9
Cardiff	2.50	9.4	3.41	9.6
Devonport	1.32	4.5	2.41	4.3
Dover	7.36	5.3	8.17	5.5
Falmouth	1.02	4.3	2.11	4.1
Glasgow	8.24	3.8	10.35	3.8
Harwich	8.10	3.5	8.50	3.3
Holyhead	6.56	4.6	7.49	4.7
Hull	2.38	6.0	3.01	5.9
Ilfracombe	2.03	7.1	2.59	7.2
Leith	11.20	4.6		
Liverpool	7.39	7.7	8.28	7.9
Lowestoft	6.06	2.2	6.04	2.1
Margate	8.19	4.1	8.47	4.1
Milford Haven	2.21	5.5	3.15	5.5
Newquay	1.21	5.6	2.14	5.6
Oban	2.58	3.0	3.47	3.0
Penzance	12.50	4.5	1.54	4.3
Portland	2.34	1.5	3.50	1.4
Portsmouth	7.52	3.7	8.49	4.0
Shoreham	7.39	4.9	8.32	5.3
Southampton	7.27	3.8	8.22	4.1
Swansea	2.31	7.4	3.22	7.4
Tees	12.02	4.3	12.30	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	8.03	3.6	8.35	3.4

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



Abroad

